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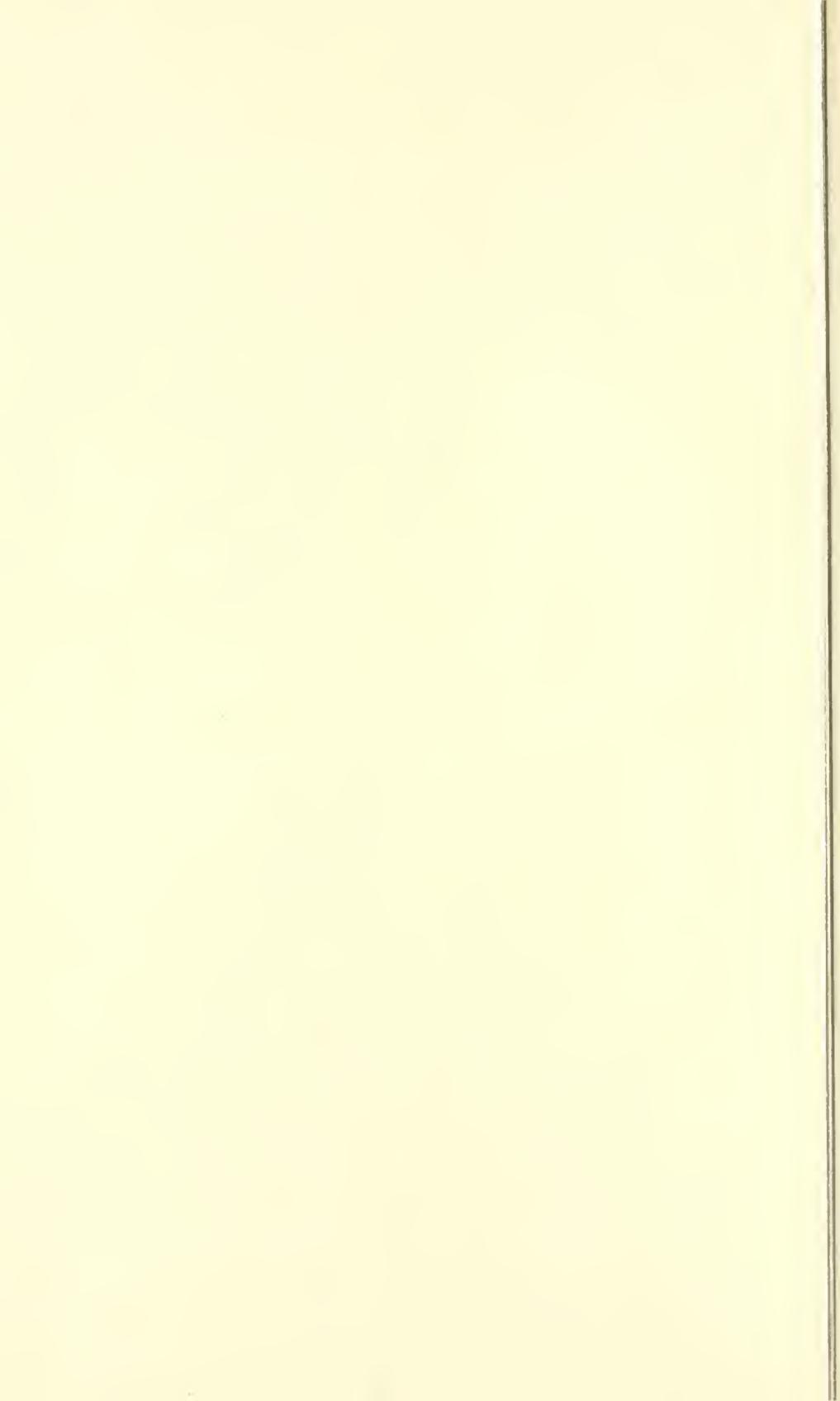
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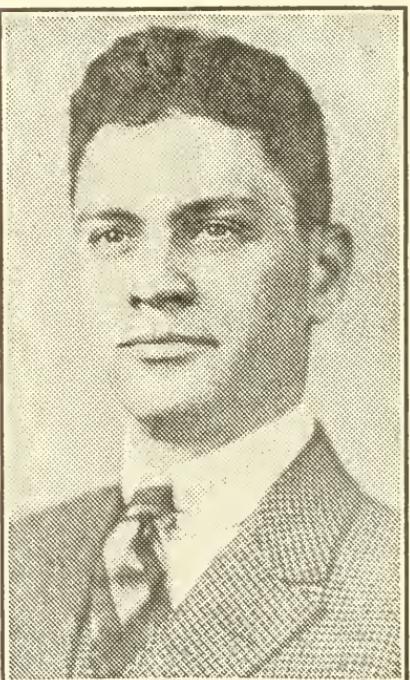






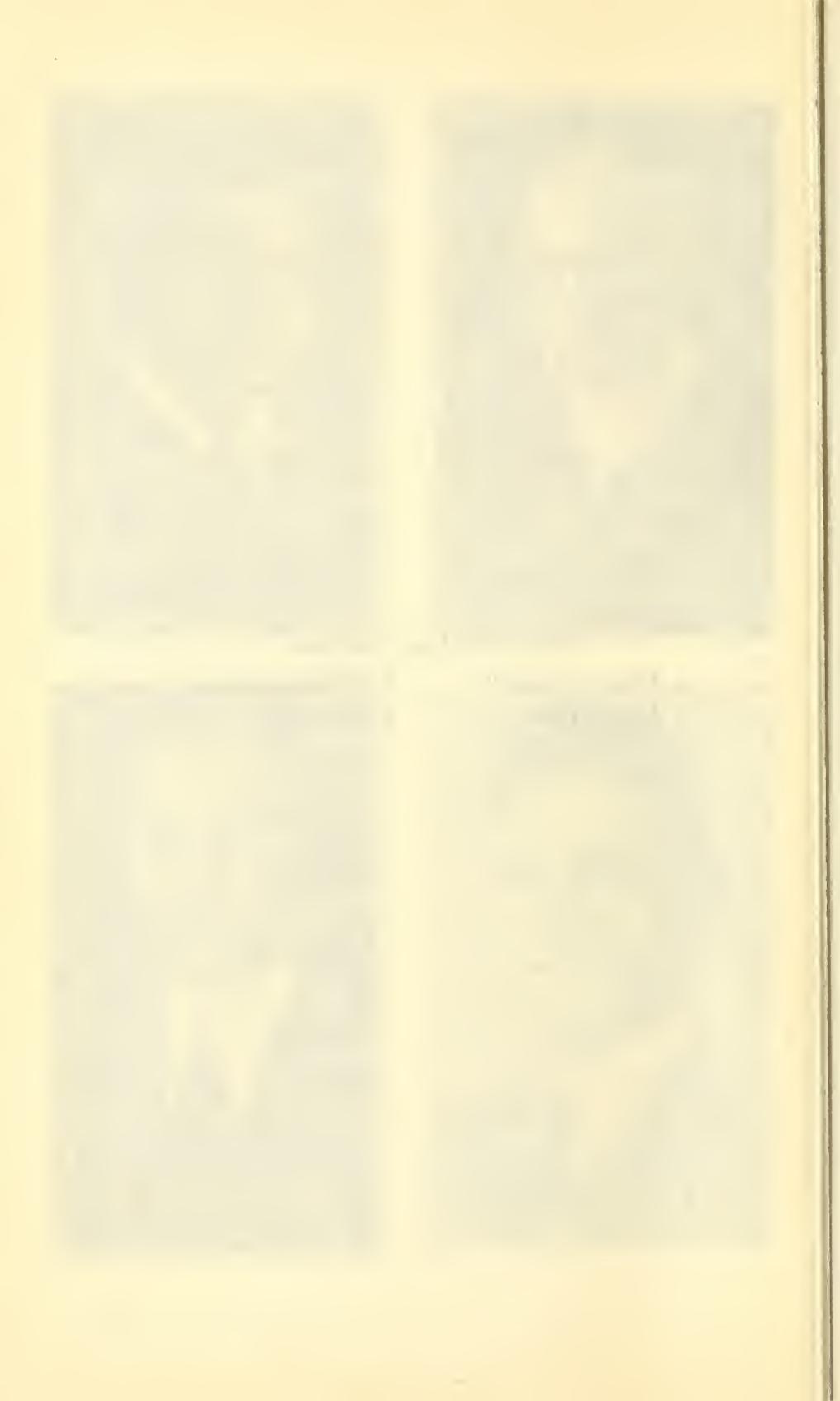






Our Liberty Loan Chairmen

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USA

NEW ROCHELLE

HER PART IN THE
GREAT WAR



Historical and biographical sketches of individuals and organizations who rendered valuable service to their country during the great World War.

EDITED BY
CONDÉ B. PALLENT, LL.D.

ILLUSTRATED

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NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY
BY

WALTER CASTELL TINDALL

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Dedicated
To Those Who Served

CONTENTS

	<small>PAGE</small>
PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR	I
THE CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE	3
SEVENTH DIVISION, FIRST BATTALION, NAVAL MILITIA	18
THE MILITARY COMMITTEE	26
THE FIRST AND SECOND LIBERTY LOANS	32
"RECRUIT WEEK"	36
THE LOYALTY OF THE DRAFTED MAN	56
A CRITICAL MOMENT	61
THE BOARD OF INSTRUCTION	67
THE WORK OF THE LOCAL BOARD	71
THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS	77
RED CROSS CANTEEN	89
THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' AID	95
WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE	97
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN WAR TIME	111
THE WORK OF THE CHURCHES	134
THE WOMAN'S CLUB IN THE WAR	143
WOMAN'S PART IN THE WAR	147
FOOD CONSERVATION	149
THE MONEY HOUNDS	154
THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN	163
THE WAR SAVINGS STAMP CAMPAIGN	171
UNITED WAR WORK FUND CAMPAIGN	193
THE POLICE AUXILIARY	207
HARBOR POLICE PATROL	226

	PAGE
AMERICAN RED CROSS MOTOR CORPS	234
SECOND RED CROSS WAR FUND CAMPAIGN	242
FLOWER, PLANT, AND FRUIT GUILD	255
BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS	261
THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN	269
THE JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE WAR	276
MASONIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE WAR	285
THE COMMUNITY CHORUS	290
PUBLIC LIBRARY	295
THE FIFE, DRUM, AND BUGLE CORPS	300
THE NAVY LEAGUE	305
THE INFLUENZA AT FORT SLOCUM	309
THE FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN	315
THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS	334
GIRLS' PATRIOTIC SERVICE LEAGUE	345
BOY SCOUTS; THEIR PART IN THE WAR	349
CHILD WELFARE IN WAR TIME	353
NEW ROCHELLE SCOTS' PART IN THE WAR	355
THE KNITTING LEAGUE	358
THE GARDEN CLUB	363
HOW THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WERE ENTERTAINED	365
LOEW'S THEATER	368
FORT SLOCUM OFFICIAL REPORT	370
WAR ACTIVITIES	380
THE HONOR ROLL	387
IN MEMORIAM	409

FOREWORD

THERE are many books about the war "over there," but few about the war over here. It is true that the war was fought by military prowess on foreign soil, but none the less it was fought on American soil by the moral and material aid given by our citizens to our fighting forces in Europe. This book is a notable record of the achievement of one American community—the people of New Rochelle—in "doing their bit" towards bringing about the great victory which saved freedom from autocracy, and civilization from *Kultur*.

No crisis in Western history was more portentous with disaster to Western civilization, save the terrible menace of the Mohammedan invasions, from the sixth to the fifteenth centuries. Strange to relate, the last vestige in Europe of the decrepit Mohammedan rule, which had allied itself in this great war with *Kultur*, has been wiped out by the victory of the Allies!

It was difficult for us, who did not actually participate in the conflict, to visualize what was going on along that far-flung battle front. The thunder of the conflict was not in our ears, the suffering and the desolation of the war areas were not under our eyes. We were three thousand miles away. We went about our ordinary occupations in the usual way and, save for the economic stringency that began to tighten about us, we were not physically affected.

Nevertheless the American people rose to the emergency with a splendid enthusiasm and flung every ounce of their vast energy, moral and physical, into the scales with the single purpose of winning the war. The glorious valor of our arms abroad was nobly supplemented by the splendid ardor of our service at home. "I came, I saw, I conquered" was the sententious legend of Cæsar to the Roman Senate. Americans who labored in the great cause of freedom at

home may, not in the elation of pride, but in the confident humility of a righteous cause, justly vindicated, inscribe in the pages of history: "We worked, we served, we won."

The story told in these pages would be only a replica of what was done in every community throughout the United States, if other communities were to put "their bit" on record. It is not through vainglory that New Rochelle seeks to tell its story, but that it may leave an authentic document of its share in a momentous and grave crisis of our history to future generations, who may read, ponder, rejoice, and draw inspiration from this plain and unvarnished tale of patriotism, service, and sacrifice.

The story is told severally by those who were participants. It is in a sense an intimate document, first hand, by eyewitnesses and workers. One of its most valuable lessons will be the evidence of the large-hearted and generous unity of interest and endeavor by every class and group of citizens for a common and great purpose. Rivalries and jealousies were unknown. Differences of creed, class, and race were forgotten in the common aim. All barriers went down before the great burst of patriotism and self-sacrifice that swept over the community. It is more than well to have such a record for those who are to come after us; it is a duty.

The editor has left the manner of the telling in the various accounts as nearly intact as was consistent with his editorial duties and they were not onerous. It would be injudicious editing to try to transform an author's manner into an editor's, just as it would be poor portrait painting to depict the human countenance, not after the true lineaments, but after the painter's fancy. You would have not a likeness, but an idealization. A man tells his own story best in his own way.

CONDÉ B. PALLEN.



William B. Greeley
President of the Citizens Protective Committee



Hon. Edward Stetson Griffing
Mayor During the Momentous Days of 1917

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW ROCHELLE:

The long-tried patience of the American people has finally been exhausted by the continuance of the unwarranted attacks on American citizens and vessels, and the President and the Congress of the United States have formally declared that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

I urge all our citizens and all aliens in our midst to conduct themselves in word and in act with careful judgment and with patient consideration and self-control, to the end that order may be preserved throughout our city during the critical period upon which we have entered.

Alien enemies in our midst are warned strictly to obey the law, to make no threats, and to do nothing that a loyal AMERICAN CITIZEN would not do. They may go about their usual occupations undisturbed if they thus conduct themselves. Friendly aliens will be treated the same as our own citizens.

In the emergency which confronts us, we have quadrupled our Police Force. The New Rochelle Minute Men, a body of volunteer citizens (75 strong), have been suitably equipped and duly sworn in as Police Officers and are acting as part of the regular Police Force of this city. The Relief Engine Company, uniformed volunteer force, 40 strong, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics, uniformed and armed, 30 strong, have volunteered their services, which have been accepted. They have been

assigned to assist the Police Department and act under its orders. Adequate protection to persons and property is assured and good order will be preserved throughout the city. Other measures will be taken from time to time if and as deemed expedient.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by law, **WARNING IS HEREBY GIVEN** that any threat, demonstration, or plot by alien enemies, or their sympathizers, or any disloyalty whatsoever, will be summarily suppressed and that any violation of any of the regulations for the public safety proclaimed by the President of the United States, or any treasonable or seditious utterance, gathering, or act will be summarily suppressed and sternly punished.

City Hall, New Rochelle, N. Y., April 7, 1917.

EDWARD STETSON GRIFFING,
Mayor.

THE CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE

By WILLIAM B. GREELEY, *Chairman*

THE breaking off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany on February 3, 1917, was no less a call to the people to begin active measures of preparation for war than was the call of Paul Revere in April, 1775. The response in New Rochelle was immediate. On the afternoon of Sunday, February 14, 1917, a few neighbors gathered to discuss the situation at the home of Edson S. Lott, which was ever open as a place of meeting for those interested in the public welfare. To these few men the need for immediate action was apparent in order that the private citizen might be ready to assist the constituted authorities in every possible manner. It was then determined that the situation demanded the thoughtful consideration of a not too large group of intensely patriotic citizens who should be at the same time representative of every part of the city. By hand and by telephone invitations were sent out at once for a meeting to be held at Mr. Lott's residence on the same evening. The responses were immediate and hearty and about thirty men met on that evening.

A temporary organization was effected, with Edson S. Lott as President, Walter G. C. Otto as Secretary, and George Watson as Treasurer, and a Committee on Organization consisting of the temporary officers and Messrs. Greeley, Page, and Walradt.

The Committee on Organization proceeded with its work, drafted a "Declaration of Purposes and Plan of Organization," and invited about seventy men, in addition to the original thirty, to become members of the association. The prime qualification for membership was that sort of Americanism which impels a man to give himself to his country and has no trace of German interest. It was therefore provided that every man nominated for membership must receive, without discussion, the unanimous vote of all of the Committee on Organization. It was further determined that as the proposed organization was to be an organization of citizens for the purpose of assisting the authorities, no official of city, county, state, or Federal Government should become a member of the organization, other than those who had participated in the original organization meeting. A similar rule was followed as to other classes of citizens, such as physicians and others, on whose time and strength it was believed that demands would be made by the authorities and in other ways outside of the citizens' organization.

This statement, now made public for the first time, explains why the list of members of the organization, as given below, does not contain the names of other citizens of New Rochelle whose patriotism was just as vital and intense as that of its members, and it explains also why one man out of one class or another became a member and others did not. It was also determined that the membership should be limited so that the organization might not become unwieldy.

On March 14, 1917, those who had been invited to become members of the organization, as well as those who attended the meeting on the evening of February, 4th, assembled in the City Court Room for the purpose of effecting a general organization. Edson S. Lott presided

during the meeting, until the election of officers was effected as follows:

<i>President:</i>	WILLIAM B. GREELEY
<i>Vice-President:</i>	JOHN W. LIEB
<i>Secretary:</i>	WALTER G. C. OTTO
<i>Treasurer:</i>	GEORGE WATSON
<i>Executive Committee:</i>	Col. ROBERT T. EMMET
	WILLIAM M. HARDING
	EDSON S. LOTT
	JERE MILLEMAN
	ROBERT A. OSBORN
	ALBERT RITCHIE
	LOUIS R. SMITH
	RAYMOND J. WALTERS
	JAMES H. WARNER

Previous to the election of officers the "Declaration of Purposes and Plan of Organization" prepared by the committee was read, discussed, and accepted for the purpose of the temporary organization. It was voted that the entire question of by-laws, rules and regulations, Declaration of Purposes and Plan of Organization be referred to the Executive Committee.

As eventually amended and adopted the Declaration of Purposes and Plan of Organization was as follows:

The name of this Committee shall be "Citizens' Protective Committee of New Rochelle."

The general purposes of the Committee are to promote patriotism and to render services to the City, State, and Nation.

The particular purposes are to coöperate in the City of New Rochelle with the constituted authorities in the maintenance of order, the prevention of violence and

crime, the protection of life and property, the defense of the City, State, and Nation from the plots and assaults from within and without, of disloyal persons, and to take such measures as may be proper for the welfare of those who may be called upon to perform active military services and of their dependents.

The officers of the Committee shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall respectively perform, under the direction and with the coöperation of the Executive Committee, the duties usually performed by such officers.

There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of nine members, of which Committee the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall also be members *ex officio*, and of which the President shall be the chairman. This Executive Committee shall exercise the general powers of a board of directors of a business corporation. The Executive Committee shall have power to add to its members and fill vacancies, but additional members shall be elected only by unanimous vote of all the members of the Committee. The vote of members not present at the meeting at which any additional member is proposed shall be transmitted in writing to the Secretary. The Executive Committee, acting as the membership committee, by unanimous vote, taken *viva voce*, and in writing as just prescribed, shall elect the members of the Committee of One Hundred, and by a majority vote of members present at any meeting may designate members of the Committee of One Hundred for service on such subcommittees as the Executive Committee shall in its discretion see fit to appoint for the performance of various duties, and such subcommittees shall report to the Executive Committee. The Committee of One Hundred by a majority vote of

all its members, or the Executive Committee by a two-thirds vote of all its members, shall have the power to receive and accept resignations and to eliminate members of the Committee of One Hundred or of any of the subcommittees thereof.

There shall be a Committee of One Hundred, who shall act in a general advisory and consulting capacity, shall perform such duties as may be delegated to them by the Executive Committee, and from whose number shall be selected all members of all subcommittees created or appointed by the Executive Committee.

Subcommittees of the Committee of One Hundred shall include the following:

A COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION. This Committee shall have charge of the registration, listing, and indexing of all citizens and residents of New Rochelle, with their respective resources and abilities for defense purposes and sentiments.

A FINANCE COMMITTEE. This Committee shall have charge of the raising of all funds required for the purposes of the Executive Committee, and shall act as a Budget Committee, but all general expenditures must be authorized by the Executive Committee.

A COMMITTEE ON HEADQUARTERS AND EMPLOYEES. This Committee shall be charged with the selection and maintenance of an office or offices suitable for the administrative and executive purposes of the Executive Committee, and with the employment of necessary employees, but no one shall be employed without the specific approval of the Executive Committee.

A COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL RELATIONS. This Committee shall be charged with the duty of taking up with the constituted authorities and other organizations all matters with which such authorities, organizations, and

the Committee of One Hundred are mutually and directly concerned.

A COMMITTEE ON LOYALTY. This Committee shall investigate and consider all cases of doubtful loyalty and shall report its findings to the President, by whom the further action of the Committee in every case shall be directed. All of the proceedings of the Committee shall be held in absolute confidence and secrecy between the members thereof and the President.

A COMMITTEE ON MILITARY ORGANIZATION. This Committee shall be in direct control of all military affairs with which the Committee of One Hundred shall be identified.

A COMMITTEE ON POLICE ORGANIZATION. This Committee shall be charged with organization for police defense.

A COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF ENLISTED MEN. This Committee shall be charged with the duty of supplementing, as far as possible, the work of the authorities in making provision for the welfare of men enlisted for service and their dependents including the care of the sick and wounded.

A COMMITTEE ON SHELTER AND SUPPLIES. This Committee shall be charged with the duty of furnishing shelter and supplies to all persons in need of the same in cases of emergency.

A COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION. This Committee shall be charged with the duty of making all necessary arrangements for the transportation of persons and supplies and for keeping open and in operation all means of communication.

A COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

A COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY.

A COMMITTEE ON LAW.

The Executive Committee shall be empowered to create from time to time such other committees as it shall deem wise.

The annual dues of the members of the Committee of One Hundred shall be Ten (10) Dollars, payable in advance.

Meetings of the Committee of One Hundred may be called by the President and shall be called upon the written request of four members of the Executive Committee.

This plan may be amended by a vote of two-thirds majority of the Executive Committee or by a majority vote of the Committee of One Hundred.

The plan of organization contemplated a Committee of One Hundred made up of what might be called the active members of the organization; but by a subsequent vote of the organization the membership was increased to a possible maximum of one hundred and fifty. At the same time it was provided that the administrative expenses of the organization should be limited to and paid out of the fund from membership fees or annual dues and that all general contributions be devoted to the various specific objects of the organization as determined by the Executive Committee.

Chairmen of the several subcommittees were appointed as follows, the appointment of other members being left largely to the chairmen:

On Finance:

EDSON S. LOTT

On Headquarters and Employees:

ALBERT RITCHIE

On Loyalty:

WILLIAM R. PAGE

On Military Organization:

JERE MILLEMAN

On Police Organization:

CHARLES S. PORTER

On Official Relations:

JAMES HAROLD WARNER

On Registration:

CHARLES J. DUNLAP

On Welfare of Enlisted Men:

HARRY R. PATTEN

On Shelter and Supplies:

CHARLES A. LORING

On Transportation and Communication:

LOUIS R. SMITH

On Public Health and Sanitation:

GEORGE G. RAYMOND

On Publicity:

GEORGE B. CURRIER

On Law:

SIDNEY R. PERRY

The work of some of the subcommittees was largely and necessarily in the preparation of plans to meet various contingencies which might have happened, but fortunately never did happen, particularly such contingencies as might arise from the possible necessity of caring for great numbers of refugees in the event of war disasters in the metropolitan district. Plans were made for the sheltering of many thousands in public buildings and in barracks to be erected, for the feeding and general care of such refugees, and for their transportation and the transportation of those engaged in their care. Funds were provided for immediate use if such an emergency should arise.

It is impossible, within the limits of this paper, to rehearse all of the work done by the various committees. It was done quietly, with a stern realization of the responsibilities which had been assumed, and with an entire devotion to the work in hand. The work of the Police Auxiliary, formed by the Committee on Police Organization, is described elsewhere. The work of the Committee on Military Organization resulted in the preliminary training of many men who afterwards went into active service in the army.

The work of the Committee on Loyalty was necessarily secret. In coöperation with that committee there was a local Secret Service, whose members were not even known one to another.

Cases of want among the dependents of enlisted men demanded and received the most careful consideration and discreet assistance of the Committee on Welfare who, until this branch of the work was taken over by the county Red Cross, devoted hours and days to searching out cases requiring relief and to the personal examination of such cases from time to time.

To make it possible for the various committees to do their work without requiring them not only to give their time but their means, the Committee on Finance undertook the collection of funds other than provided by the membership fees. The response was general. Four hundred and eleven individuals, business concerns, and associations, including the members of the organization, contributed a total of \$4181. Through the *Evening Standard* and the concert promoted by it, the further sum of \$698 was contributed. Part of the total was held in reserve to meet contingencies. The largest items of expenditure were relief work, military drill, providing service flags and testimonials for the families of men who had gone into service, and expenses of investigation.

It was the intention of the organization always to avoid duplication and waste of effort and to step aside whenever any other organization was found to be doing or was believed to be capable of doing the same work better or as well. In the care of the dependents of enlisted men the organization yielded to the County Red Cross organization when its intention to take up that work was indicated.

So also in the promotion of enlistments the organization stood aside for the representatives of the Westchester County Commission of General Safety when, without reference to or consultation with any of the officers of this organization, that commission took up the work in New Rochelle. Nevertheless, the Citizens' Protective Committee did not lay down other branches of work which it believed itself to be qualified to carry on, even when, in April, more than a month after its work had been undertaken actively and funds had been and were being raised, the Executive Committee of the Westchester Commission requested the County Supervisors of New Rochelle to inform the public that "no contributions should be made for any purposes to any organization or object connected with the national emergency, unless these purposes have been approved by this Commission." In response to that request the Committee on Official Relations informed the Commission, courteously, that the Citizens' Protective Committee would be glad to coöperate with the County Commission, but would continue its activities as a local organization.

The first public meeting of citizens was held on the evening of March 30th, at Elks' Hall, under the auspices of the Committee on Military Organization, for the purpose of arousing public sentiment and promoting enrollment of citizens for military and police duty. The meeting was addressed by several citizens and by Captain Talbott,

U. S. A., who gave the people a clearer idea, than many had possessed, of the necessity of being constantly on guard against the machinations of the enemy within our gates. On April 27th the Committee on Military Organization reported that at that date six hundred and seventy-nine men had been enrolled for service, of whom one hundred and eighty-one, being above the military age, had been referred to the Committee on Police Organization.

In the events which grew out of the sale of liquor to soldiers, the organization took its part solely on patriotic grounds. It was not interested in prohibition as a moral issue, and in fact there was diversity of sentiment among the members. All were agreed, however, that the regulations of the Government were wise and, in every patriotic community, ought to be observed to the uttermost. Information, which could not be disputed, as to the use of liquor by enemy agents to induce soldiers to talk, satisfied the officers of the organization that it was its plain duty to do all in its power to prevent, as far as possible, the sale of liquor to soldiers in contravention of Government regulations. This was the sole animus of the organization in its opposition to the sale of liquor.

In the stirring events of Recruit Week, this organization was represented on the Citizens' Relief Committee, and its members, in common with all citizens, shared in the splendid hospitality extended to the men crowding to Fort Slocum in the last days of volunteer enlistment.

In the early days of the war there were not only some new organizations for patriotic work which had their foundations largely in sentiment and enthusiasm, and some older organizations which were duplicating the work of others, but there were also some, mainly individuals, who sought to take advantage for their own profit of the

generosity of the people. The Citizens' Protective Committee, after conference with the representatives of other organizations, extended to all associations engaged in war work in New Rochelle an invitation to attend a conference for the purpose of unifying and harmonizing the work of all legitimate organizations, of reducing the overlapping of work, and of preventing the activities of those who sought to trade on the sentiment of the people. Such a conference was held and resulted later in the formation of the War Work Council. By the time this Council was organized the people had settled down and its necessity had largely disappeared.

The Citizens' Protective Committee was an organization of men. The women of New Rochelle were no less patriotic and zealous than the men, but there was no general organization of the women which corresponded exactly to the Citizens' Protective Committee. It would not be just to the women of New Rochelle to close this statement without an acknowledge of the hearty co-operation and assistance accorded to the Citizens' Protective Committee by the women of New Rochelle and especially by the Woman's Club.

It has been possible to do no more than to give a rather fragmentary and somewhat disconnected sketch of the activities of the Citizens' Protective Committee. Its work was for the most part carried on quietly. Only when there seemed to be necessity did it seek the public eye or the public ear. It has been said by those who were not of its membership and who knew little of its work that the very existence of the organization, representative as it was of the whole body of loyal and patriotic citizens, was itself a constant menace to the secret enemy, an encouragement to the loyal, and of service to the country. Than this it asks no higher praise.

The roll of members, as it stood December 4, 1917, follows:

EBEN ADAMS	RODNEY GIBSON
JOHN G. AGAR	SIDNEY W. GOLDSMITH
GEORGE C. ALLEN	LYMAN F. GRAY
DEWITT C. BAKER	WILLIAM B. GRAY
W. J. BATTEY	WILLIAM B. GREELEY
W. S. BEERS	TRUMAN W. GREENSLITT
WALTER P. BLACKMAN	H. L. GUTTERSON
A. R. BROWN	W. S. HADAWAY, JR.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, JR.	E. I. HANSON
CHARLES W. BRYAN	WILLIAM M. HARDING
GEORGE L. CADE	CHARLES W. HARMAN
IRVING L. CAMP	JOHN F. HEALY
F. M. CARPENTER	BURTON J. HENDRICK
EDWARD CARSON	FRANK HERMES
GEORGE A. CASEY	LUCIUS W. HITCHCOCK
THEODORE I. COE	HORACE F. HOWLAND
HARRY E. COLWELL	STEPHEN C. HUNTER
EDWARD J. CORDIAL	STEPHEN W. HUNTINGTON
A. B. CORDNER	LEWIS ISELIN
EDWARD P. CUNNINGHAM	NATHAN KAMINSKI
GEORGE B. CURRIER	BEDROS KAZANJIAN
A. E. DAVIDSON	F. C. KEMPLE
A. P. DENNIS	MARTIN J. KEOGH
W. H. DOREMUS	LEONARD C. KETCHUM
CHARLES J. DUNLAP	CHARLES S. KING
R. T. EMMET	WILLIAM E. KNOX
FRANCESCO ETTARI	W. M. R. LAIDLAW
GEORGE F. FLANDREAUX	RICHARD LATHERS, JR.
LEROY FRANTZ	A. T. LEON

ALBERT LEONARD
 JOHN W. LIEB, JR.
 E. C. LOCKE
 E. P. LONSDALE
 C. A. LORING
 EDSON S. LOTT

EVANS McCARTY
 T. MORTIMER MACY
 LEO MANCUSI
 EUGENE A. MANNING
 H. E. MARTIN
 WILLIAM R. MARVIN
 JERE MILLEMAN
 GRAY MILLER
 F. A. MOLITOR
 JAMES J. MONTAGUE
 WILLIAM A. MOORE
 EUGENE C. MYRICK

DEWITT CLINTON NOYES

ROBERT A. OSBORN
 CHARLES OTTEN
 WALTER G. C. OTTO

WILLIAM R. PAGE
 CONDE B. PALLEN
 HARRY R. PATTEN
 E. E. PAUL
 CHARLES F. PECK
 SIDNEY R. PERRY
 S. HARRIS POMEROY
 CHARLES S. PORTER

C. E. POSTLETHWAITE
 CHARLES R. QUERY
 GEORGE G. RAYMOND
 WM. OAKLEY RAYMOND
 JOHN REID, JR.
 EDWARD REYNOLDS
 GEORGE REYNOLDS
 ALBERT RITCHIE
 P. C. RITCHIE, JR.
 GEORGE I. ROBERTS
 CHARLES E. ROGERS
 WILLIAM A. ROSENBAUM

LEROY SARGENT
 EDWARD W. SCHAUFFLER
 FREDERICK H. SEACORD
 F. SHACKLETON
 C. S. SHUMWAY
 GEORGE M. SHUTT
 LOUIS R. SMITH

WALTER P. TAYLOR
 WILLIAM A. TODD
 WILLIAM A. TRUBEE

JAMES K. VANBRUNT
 LAWRENCE E. VAN ETEN
 M. J. VANTASSELL
 HENRI J. VANZELM
 J. LOUIS VANZELM
 HERMAN T. VULTE

FREDERICK H. WALDORF



Hon. Fredk. H. Waldorf
War Mayor of New Rochelle



Hon. George Gillespie Raymond

RAYMOND J. WALTERS

F. F. WARD

HOWARD R. WARE

GEORGE WATSON

JAMES R. WATSON

GEORGE ELLIS WIDMER

J. ADDISON YOUNG

RUSSELL A. YOUNG

WALTER H. YOUNG

SEVENTH DIVISION, FIRST BATTALION, NAVAL MILITIA

By WILBUR A. HAINS

FEBRUARY 4, 1917, immediately after the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, the Seventh Division, First Battalion, Naval Militia, New York State, was ordered to mobilize at its quarters, 175 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York, under the command of Lieutenant Henry Tilton Williams, and to proceed to Ward's Island, New York, where a heavy guard was placed for the protection of the New Hell Gate bridge. The Seventh Division, with other units of the First Battalion, continued this guard duty until March 28, 1917, when they were detached, and returned to their quarters at New Rochelle.

April 6, 1917, immediately after the United States declared war with Germany, the Naval Militia of New York State was ordered to mobilize under the command of Commodore Robert P. Forshew.

The Seventh Division, First Battalion, Naval Militia, New York State was mobilized at its quarters, 175 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York, one hour after receipt of order, equipped and ready for moving when ordered. At midnight on the above date the Division was ordered to proceed at the earliest possible moment to First Battalion Headquarters, U. S. S. *Granite State*, foot West 97th Street, New York City, and report to the command-



Lieut.-Surgeon Clifford H. Fulton



Lieut. Henry T. Williams
In Command Seventh Division Naval Militia



Boys of the Seventh Division Bringing Home Wounded Soldiers

ing officer of the First Battalion. Under command of Lieutenant Henry Tilton Williams, the Division, consisting of four officers and fifty-seven enlisted men, proceeded to the North Avenue station, where they embarked on the 5.46 A.M. train, arriving at the U. S. S. *Granite State* at 7.00 o'clock A.M.

Immediately after boarding the U. S. S. *Granite State*, extra equipment was issued, and promptly at 11.00 o'clock A.M. the whole First Battalion, Naval Militia, New York, under command of Captain Charles L. Poor, left the U. S. S. *Granite State*, and marched down Broadway to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry to Jersey City where they embarked for Philadelphia. At Philadelphia the Battalion was marched to the League Island Navy Yard and assigned to the U. S. S. *Ohio* and the U. S. S. *Indiana*, which became temporary quarters.

The following officers and men of the Seventh Division, First Battalion, Naval Militia, New York, volunteered their services, and answered the call of the President of the United States, April 6, 1917.

Lieutenant, HENRY T. WILLIAMS (in command)

Lieutenant, FRED L. RUPP

Lieut.-Surgeon, CLIFFORD H. FULTON

Ensign, LEO J. MURRAY

Electrician 1st Class, WILLIAM C. POELLMITZ

Boatswain's Mate 1st Class, THORNTON A. SULLIVAN

Boatswain's Mate 1st Class, JOHN M. C. SHINN

Boatswain's Mate 1st Class, GEORGE W. SULLIVAN

Boatswain's Mate 2d Class, GEORGE HARTLEY

Gunner's Mate 2d Class, ELMER E. LACY, JR.

Gunner's Mate 2d Class, LOUIS DI PALMA

Gunner's Mate 3d Class, FREDERICK D. KISTINGER

Bugler, THOMAS H. HARTLEY

Seamen:

PHILIP C. ATKINSON	HENRY M. LESTER
ARTHUR C. BARNES	CHARLES B. MOLYNEAUX
ALFRED J. BETTS	JOHN F. MOLYNEAUX
CHRISTIAN F. BEUSSE	LELAND E. McDANIELS
RAYMOND H. BURGER	WILLIAM K. O'CONNOR
THOMAS P. BURKE	LEWIS T. ODELL
CHARLES E. BURKHART	NICHOLAS P. O'TOOLE
JOSEPH T. BRUNNER	WILLIAM RAYMOND
GABRIEL R. CAPECI	FREDERICK J. REILLY
CHARLES CARRAVETTA	JOSEPH C. RUHL, JR.
THOMAS J. CONDON	VINCENT B. SCAVETTA
LAWRENCE DI PALMA	EDWARD J. SCOTT
EDWIN P. DALY	CLIFFORD G. SEARS
HENRY A. ENGLEBERT	HARRY P. SMITH
BARTOLOW FERRARO	JOHN SOLEMENE
FRANK T. GALLIGAN	JOHN STOCKHAMMER
GEORGE A. GALLIGAN	THOMAS J. SWEENEY, JR.
HAROLD E. B. HAAGENSEN	EDWARD L. TAHANEY
MICHAEL J. HANNAN	JOSEPH TAYLOR
JAMES C. HITCHCOCK, JR.	ANTHONY P. TOURO
HENRY A. HODDER	MARK C. TREACY
WILLIAM H. JORDAN	ARNOLD VANDER ROEST
LAWRENCE W. KEESHAN	LAWRENCE J. WARD
WILLIAM H. KOCH	ROBERT A. WILLIAMS

After the Seventh Division were quartered aboard the U. S. S. *Ohio* and *Indiana*, the work of assigning the officers and enlisted men to duty at various stations and ships was immediately begun. Lieutenant Henry T. Williams was assigned to duty at the Fourth Naval District Station at Lewes, Delaware, and at Pier 19, North Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieutenant Fred L. Rupp to the U. S. S. *Vermont*, and later to the Ordnance Department at

Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant-Surgeon Clifford H. Fulton to U. S. S. *Carola IV*, a submarine chaser assigned to duty in the North Sea, later to U. S. S. *Noma* (Vincent Astor's private yacht) patrolling the waters of the North Sea, later to U. S. Base Hospital No. 5, Brest, France. Ensign Leo J. Murray to command U. S. S. Scout Patrol number 639, later to U. S. S. *Indiana*, patrolling United States Atlantic coast.

Working parties were established to repair the interned German ships, *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, renamed U. S. S. *Von Steuben*, and the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, renamed U. S. S. *Baron DeKalb*. The machinery of these ships was badly damaged and crippled by the German crews before they were taken off as prisoners of war by the United States Government. Many men of the Seventh Division were assigned to this duty. After these two ships were put in commission the following men of the Seventh Division were assigned to the U. S. S. *Baron DeKalb*; gunner's mate, Louis Di Palma; seaman: Thomas P. Burke, Thomas J. Condon, Lawrence Di Palma, James C. Hitchcock, Jr., Lawrence W. Keeshan, Henry M. Lester, Arnold Vander Roest. These men made sixteen round trips across the Atlantic, carrying troops to Brest and St. Nazaire, France.

The Seventh Division men who were assigned to the *Von Steuben* were also engaged in transport work, and also made a trip to the Pacific coast via the Panama Canal.

Seamen Lewis T. Odell and Charles Carravetta were assigned to the U. S. S. Destroyer *Fanning*. This destroyer with the U. S. S. *Jarvis*, another destroyer of the type of the *Fanning*, were the first destroyers to be sent across the Atlantic for the purpose of breaking the blockade which Germany and her submarines had established

off the Irish coast. The following data are taken from a diary which Seaman Odell recorded:

"Left United States June 14, 1917, with other destroyers and joined first troop ships to go across with United States troops. Arrived at St. Nazaire, France, June 24, 1917. On June 22d, submarine attack; no damage. July 13, 1917, at ten A.M. we picked up two lifeboats with survivors of the torpedoed Greek ship *Chareleos Treicoupis* which was torpedoed at 7.15 A.M., July 13, 1917. July 28th, we picked up three lifeboats with thirty-eight Hindoos and Englishmen, crew of the torpedoed ship *Belle of England*, torpedoed 12.15 P.M., July 27th. September 3, 1917, while convoying seventeen merchant ships, we were attacked on starboard side by submarine, but no damage sustained. Opened fire on 'sub' and was later advised by British Royal Navy that we sunk 'sub.' October 7th at 3.35 P.M. submarine attack on our starboard bow. We dropped depth bombs on her; horse shoe life buoy, oil, and wreckage came to surface; 'sub' was damaged or sunk. October 11th, U. S. S. *Jarvis* and *Fanning* escorting S. S. *Maumee*, the Captain of the *Fanning* received letter of congratulations for work done on October 7th. October 18th, at 9.00 A.M. S. S. *Madura* torpedoed. Three men killed; we picked up five boats and thirty-seven survivors. At 12.45 P.M. same day we sighted submarine; dropped depth charges; wreckage and oil came to surface. November 17, 1917, under way at 11.25 A.M. with three other destroyers and convoy of eight merchant ships. At 4.15 P.M. sighted periscope, dropped one depth charge; two minutes later 'sub' came to surface and crew came through hatchways to deck of 'sub'; they manned the guns of the 'sub' and we fired

two shots from our forward gun and they threw up their hands over their heads and cried 'Kamerad.' One of the crew jumped off the stern of the 'sub' and was seen no more. About 4.25 P.M. we drew alongside of the damaged 'sub' and made a line fast to tow her into port, when we discovered that she was sinking. Crew jumped overboard. We picked up thirty-nine officers and men, one man jumping overboard after being saved. He never came up. The rest of the 'sub' crew were held prisoners and transferred to the U. S. S. *Melville*. November 19th Admiral Bailey, Royal Navy, came aboard and congratulated officers and crew of *Fanning*, and said the *Fanning* deserved entire credit for the sinking of Submarine U-58, and capturing crew of same. November 20th, Captain Pringle came aboard with a message of congratulations from Admiral Sims to the officers and men of the *Fanning*. April 25th, May 9th, May 12th, May 22d, May 26th, June 8th, and August 5, 1918, we engaged submarines, dropping many depth charges, and in many cases there was evidence of oil and wreckage, but the results were doubtful."

Seaman Charles Molyneaux of the Seventh Division was a member of the crew of the U. S. S. *Jarvis*, and he also saw about the same service as the crew of the *Fanning*.

Seamen Edward J. Scott, Clifford G. Sears, and Joseph C. Ruhl, Jr., were assigned to the U. S. S. *Quinnebaug*, and were engaged in laying mines in the North Sea, and off the coast of England and Ireland.

Boatswain's Mate Thornton A. Sullivan was assigned to U. S. Mine Sweeper No. 1, which kept the channels clear of enemy mines in the waters of France and England.

Boatswain's Mate George W. Sullivan was assigned as special bodyguard to Colonel House during the Peace

Conference in Paris, and received a letter of commendation from Colonel House for the excellent service he rendered.

Chief Boatswain's Mate George Hartley was transferred from U. S. S. *Wasp* to U. S. S. *George Washington* where he was appointed Senior Chief Boatswain's Mate, having charge of stowing cargo, etc., during the two trips President Wilson and staff traveled abroad to represent the United States in the Peace negotiations.

The Seventh Division was represented on the following ships of the U. S. Navy: *Ohio*, *Indiana*, *Vermont*, *Baron DeKalb*, *Von Steuben*, *Fanning*, *Jarvis*, *Carola IV*, *Noma*, *Wasp*, *Zara*, *Michigan*, *Canonicus*, *St. Louis*, *Quinnebaug*, Mine Sweeper No. 1, *Minneapolis*, *George Washington*, *Cheyenne*, *Graf Waldersee*, *Columbia*, U. S. Hospital Ship *Comfort*, and Scout Patrol No. 639.

The Seventh Division, First Battalion, Naval Militia, New York, was the only trained military organization in New Rochelle, and was the first to enter the World War. The officers and men, in every instance, were efficient, and with very few exceptions, promotions were numerous, from the commanding officer to the seamen second class, some being rated from one grade to another higher up three and four times during their term of service.

Out of the sixty-one men who entered the Federal service, only two casualties are recorded as follows:

Seaman Robert A. Williams died at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, June 4, 1917, three hours after he had been attacked with spinal meningitis. He was the first from New Rochelle to be recorded on the casualty list.

Boatswain's Mate Frank T. Galligan, U. S. S. *Wasp* and *Zara*, died of influenza at Flushing Hospital, December 17, 1918.

During the war the local Naval Militia Armory was in

charge and control of Lieutenant Amos O. Squire of Ossining, N. Y. It was used by Dr. Edwin H. Codding and staff members of the New Rochelle Exemption Board, for the purpose of examining recruits for the army draft. It was also used by Lieutenant H. Q. French, Jr., State Training Commission, for the purpose of drilling young men between sixteen and eighteen years of age. In December, 1917, when New Rochelle was overcrowded with army recruits, the local armory housed two hundred and fifty men daily for ten days. These men were fed and cared for by the New Rochelle Chapter of the Red Cross, under the supervision of Mrs. Bedros Kazanjian.

In January, 1918, Huguenot Lodge No. 46, Free and Accepted Masons, presented to the Seventh Division a large service flag containing sixty-one blue stars on a white field, the stars forming a fouled anchor representing the Naval Militia emblem. Two gold stars were added for the two deceased members who died in the service of their country.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE

By JERE MILLEMAN

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Protective Committee, Mr. Jere Milleman was appointed chairman of the Military Committee with authority to appoint other members, and later announced as follows:

Walter P. Blackman, George A. Casey, A. B. Cordner, Rodney Gibson, Sidney W. Goldsmith, H. L. Gutterson, E. Irving Hanson, Ernest E. Johnson, L. C. Ketchum, Jr., E. W. King, William F. Kolbe, Gray Miller, F. X. O'Connor, Henry C. Perley, William O. Raymond, Harry J. Schley, Walter P. Taylor, and Russell A. Young.

At a meeting of the Military Committee held March 25, 1917, Mr. Russell A. Young was elected Secretary. It was then decided to call a public meeting and ask for enrollment of citizens of New Rochelle for Home Defense. The circular reproduced on opposite page was distributed at the railroad stations and throughout the city.

At this meeting the hall was well filled and addresses were made by a number of prominent citizens with the result of a large enrollment. The committee divided the enrollment cards so that those under thirty-five years of age would be under the Military Committee and those over that age were sent to the Committee on Police Organization.

Those enrolled under the Military Committee then

PUBLIC MEETING

FOR

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS

Friday, March 30

8.15 P. M.

at ELKS CLUB

(Le Roy Place Entrance)

EMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.

PURPOSE:

To enroll all citizens for home defense of New Rochelle.

You owe it to your family, city, and country to attend
and enroll.

Under the auspices of the
MILITARY COMMITTEE of
CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

WM. B. GREELEY, President
Citizens' Protective Committee.

JERE MILLEMAN, Chairman
Military Committee.

drilled twice a week at Knights of Columbus Hall, Elks Hall, Tierney Hall, Liberty Hall, and Stephenson School, under sergeants from Fort Slocum.

Colonel Walter P. Blackman was selected by the Military Committee to command all units who intended to drill.

Three hundred wooden rifles were purchased and as soon as weather permitted the offer of the Beechmont Association of their oval for drill purposes was accepted, and the Westchester Lighting Company installed a number of large electric lights to illuminate the oval.

Of the enrollment of 679 men, 181 were given to the Police Committee.

An organization known as the "New Rochelle Military Association" had been formed in February, 1917, to drill and to prepare young men in case of war. Mr. Ernest E. Johnson was the principal factor in organizing this association and it resolved to come in under the Military Committee under the designation of Company A. Company B was formed from the remainder of the enrollment.

The following officers were appointed or elected for the two companies.

Co. A. *Captain E. E. JOHNSON*

First Lieut. W. O. RAYMOND

Second Lieut. KENNETH KYLE

Co. B. *Captain H. J. SCHLEY*

First Lieut. H. L. GUTTERSON

Second Lieut. E. I. HANSON

Later when a number of men had enlisted in the service

or joined the National Guard the following were elected as officers of Company A.

Captain HERBERT MILLIGAN
First Lieut. HENRY SOUTHWICK
Second Lieut. JAMES J. McCLOSKEY

The Fourth Ward Democratic Club under its president Mr. Job G. Sherman sent an enrollment of two hundred and drilled as a unit.

The colored residents with Mr. Samuel J. Davis as leader enrolled sixty-seven and drilled in their own hall as a unit.

The B. P. O. Elks enrolled a separate unit under the leadership of Mr. George H. Mohr. Its drills were held regularly under members who were former National Guard officers.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association also enrolled a separate unit under Mr. Arthur May and drilled in their own hall.

Sergeants from Fort Slocum who were experienced in drilling new men and imparting military knowledge were detailed by the Military Committee to all units as drill masters. Colonel Blackman would take command after drill by the sergeants and drill Companies A and B in platoon, company, and battalion movements. In time these companies became so advanced that they were drilled in skirmish and firing tactics.

Later in the summer the Rochelle Park Association offered the use of their green for drill purposes and as it was more convenient than Beechmont Oval their offer was accepted. On the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, April 19th, a horseman representing Paul Revere rode up Main St. to wake up the city, followed by a parade of the following who were reviewed by the Mayor, officials

of the city and the president of the Citizens' Protective Committee:

City Police
Fort Slocum Band
Fort Slocum Companies
Naval Militia
Spanish War Veterans
Junior Naval Reserve
Enrolled Military Men, uniformed and rifles
Enrolled Military Men, rifles and not uniformed
N. R. Fife and Drum Corps
New Rochelle Rifle Club
Enrolled Military Men, no rifles or uniforms
Co. B, Junior Order of American Mechanics, uniformed
Cotter Band of New Rochelle
Minute Men
Highlander Band
Huguenot Engine Co.
Medical Corps
Enrolled Auxiliary Policemen
Sons of Veterans
Moose Defenders
Y. M. C. A. Drum and Fife Corps
Fourth Ward Democratic Club
St. Paul's Boy Scouts Troop No. 5
Colored Men
Westchester Lighting Co.

This was an excellent turnout after only four days' preparation and showed that New Rochelle was awake and prepared for any emergency.

The Junior Naval Reserves coöperated with the Military Committee and rendered valuable assistance and were ready and anxious for any duty.



Boys of the Seventh Division Naval Militia



Bronze Tablet Given to the City by the Volunteer Recruits, March 15, 1919

Designed by F. Tolles Chamberlain

Nearly all the men of Companies A and B purchased their own uniforms, and a number of citizens contributed to a fund to help those unable to do so. Companies A and B were then fully equipped.

A large number of the men in the different units enlisted in some branch of the service and others were drafted. The training they received in New Rochelle proved a great help to them in the new army organizations to which they were attached. Most of them soon became non-commissioned officers and later rose higher in the ranks.

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1917, all the units under the Military Committee paraded and made a creditable showing.

All the drafted men of New Rochelle were invited to drill under the officers of Companies A and B, and the Westchester County Committee also sent each drafted man a notice to report for drill at Rochelle Park, the result being that the large number who took advantage of this had some knowledge of military drill and tactics before they entered the service. All reported afterwards that the drilling they had received in New Rochelle was of great value to them.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Companies A and B, the officers and privates of every other unit, and the members of the Military Committee all "did their bit," and contributed their full share towards "winning the war."

THE FIRST AND SECOND LIBERTY LOANS

BY HON. HARRY E. COLWELL, *Chairman*

WHEN the United States Government decided to put out their first issue of government bonds for carrying on the war in June, 1917, they had no idea of the magnitude of the work that would be necessary to float several billion dollars' worth of bonds. The Federal Reserve Bank, upon which the task of floating the bonds was entrusted, appointed committees in the various communities of the United States, and in New Rochelle designated the following committee:

GEORGE F. FLANDREAUX	RAYMOND J. WALTERS
WILLIAM W. BISSELL	H. E. COLWELL

H. E. Colwell was asked by Hon. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, to act as chairman. The Committee, all being officers of the local banks, thought that the bond issue could be handled by them, and adding the President of the People's Bank for Savings, Mr. George Watson, the Committee undertook the task of handling the subscriptions for New Rochelle through the local banks. Advertisements were placed in the local papers, and everybody urged as a public duty to subscribe for the first Liberty Loan to the extent of his ability.

The total amount of subscriptions received by the local banks in New Rochelle was \$579,400. This was very

good, considering the fact that no special effort was made by canvassers, speeches, or such efforts resorted to, in other Liberty Loans, to reach the people.

When the Second Liberty Loan was ready for subscriptions in October, 1917, Hon. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, appointed the following Committee for New Rochelle and again appointed H. E. Colwell as Chairman of the Committee:

E. M. CHASE	R. J. WALTERS
JULIUS KUSCHE	G. F. FLANDREAUX
E. E. PAUL	W. W. BISSELL
R. L. FORBES	A. L. HAMMETT
T. W. GREENSLITT	H. E. COLWELL

Some of the men on this Committee who had been active in the First Liberty Loan, from their previous experience decided to add to the Committee the following members, making a Committee of fifty to coöperate with them, and also a Woman's Auxiliary. The Committee of fifty consisted of the following:

JERE MILLEMAN	JULIUS PRINCE
CHARLES OTTEN	OSCAR HEYMAN
ALEXANDER ANDERSON	COLUMBUS O'D. ISELIN
GEORGE G. RAYMOND	ERNEST ISELIN
WALTER G. C. OTTO	E. W. KING
W. R. PAGE	W. A. MOORE
D. GIRARDI	WALTER P. BLACKMAN
GEORGE L. CADE	C. B. ALLEN
E. S. YOUNG	H. B. DOWNEY
C. W. BARNES	J. C. GLEASON
W. G. RAINSFORD	LESLIE P. HARRIS
JOHN J. FLYNN	FREDERICK JENKINS

RODNEY GIBSON	JAMES D. McCANN
MARC KLAU	J. HOWELL PRICE
JAMES BERTRAM	JOHN J. O'CONNOR
WALTER P. SHELDON	JOHN H. SCOFIELD
C. W. BRYAN	T. J. SULLIVAN
C. B. GAYLORD	W. W. WHITE
W. B. GRAY	R. R. COATES
EDWARD CORDIAL	E. IRVING HANSEN
WARREN MEIGHAN	JOHN H. TROY
LEO FALLON	FRED GADE
C. A. LORING	ALEXANDER WARD
SIDNEY GOLDSMITH	WILLIAM M. HARDING
CLINTON NOYES	ARTHUR T. LEON
GEORGE M. WOOD	R. C. KAISER
WALTER C. TINDALL	

The Woman's Auxiliary appointed by the Committee consisted of the following members, with Mrs. William M. Harding as Chairman:

Mrs. WHEELER H. PECKHAM	Mrs. H. G. B. DAYRELL
Mrs. WALTER R. MARVIN	Miss BESSIE A. MORTIMER
Mrs. CHARLES S. PORTER	Miss ELLA FIFE
Mrs. NATHAN KAMINSKI	Mrs. J. P. DONOVAN
Mrs. E. L. BILL	Mrs. C. J. DUNLAP
Mrs. W. B. KERSHAW	Miss HENRIETTA CHANUT
Miss LEONA L. WALKER	Mrs. NATHAN FONDA
Mrs. M. J. KEOGH	Mrs. L. E. VANETEN
Miss GEORGINE ISELIN	Mrs. HUGH BAXTER
Mrs. HOWARD R. WARE	

The total amount of subscriptions received through the local banks was \$1,729,350. A large number of subscriptions made through New York banks which should

have been credited to New Rochelle were not allowed to us. The Committees all worked zealously for the loan, but no house-to-house canvass was made and none of the strenuous efforts used in later campaigns were thought necessary at that time to float a government loan.

“RECRUIT WEEK”

By WALTER G. C. OTTO

IN the opening days of December, 1917, New Rochelle was under a cloud. For about a month previous all the newspapers of the United States had been carrying a story to the effect that moral conditions in New Rochelle were bad and that the danger to the soldiers was great. One of the largest recruiting stations in the East, Fort Slocum, is located in New Rochelle, and it had been reported to the Federal authorities that, in violation of law, liquor was being sold to enlisted men at the various saloons and halls in the city. Later developments proved that these stories were almost without exception untrue, and always exaggerated, but at the time a sensational raid in New Rochelle was made by United States Marshal McCarthy, and one of the proprietors of one of the larger saloons was arrested, charged with the violation of the law in having allowed the sale of intoxicants to men in uniform. The raid was made under sensational circumstances, and by direct accusation and innuendo it was generally made to appear that New Rochelle was, indeed, in a bad way.

Then came New Rochelle's chance to vindicate herself, and the manner in which she did so will always form one of the most interesting chapters in her history.

The second week in December, 1917, was cold—unusually cold—and the harbor opposite the Glen Island dock where the boat leaves for Fort Slocum, which is



Recruits Arriving at the Knights of Columbus Hall



Recruits Leaving St. Johns Methodist Church



Recruits Embarking at Fort Slocum Dock



1. Recruits at The Masonic Temple
2. Recruits Leaving Knights of Columbus Hall
3. Recruits Parading to Fort Slocum Dock
4. Recruits in Trinity School

situated on an island in Long Island Sound, was already beginning to choke up with ice. For quite a time the recruiting for the Regular Army at Fort Slocum had been increasing and men from various parts of the East were being sent there from other depots. The reason for this was simple. The Selective Service Act, generally known as the Draft Law, had gone into effect early in the summer of that year and the regulations of the War Department from Washington had been issued, under which young men eligible for service in the draft were given the alternative of voluntarily enlisting up to the 20th of December. While this, of course, was generally known to young men, it had not become a matter of general knowledge in New Rochelle, and apparently the officials of the War Department had made no adequate provision for the reception of the great numbers of men who sought to enlist in the last few days before the opportunity of voluntary service was ended forever.

The first intimation that the general public of New Rochelle received that vast numbers of men were about to come to the city was on Monday, December 10th, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. William B. Wheeler, Superintendent of the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, received a telegram from the United States Recruiting Station in Boston, saying that a special train with five hundred applicants was on its way to New Rochelle, and asking that proper facilities be arranged to transport these men from the railroad station to the Glen Island dock, and also saying that the train would arrive about an hour later. That train, however, did not arrive, but every north and south bound train arriving at the New Rochelle station dropped off groups of from forty to one hundred and fifty men, who were immediately carried to the dock.

At about 7 P.M. Inspector George McGaffin came from the dock and informed Mr. Wheeler that there were about seven hundred men down at the water who could not get over to the Fort because the small boats were unable to make the trip and the large government boat was temporarily laid up.

The thermometer was about ten degrees above zero and the wind was blowing a gale. Many of the men were poorly clad, and fully half were without overcoats, because they had been told at their recruiting offices that the fewer civilian clothes they carried the better, since they would soon be wearing army uniforms.

Mr. Wheeler telephoned to Colonel Kingsbury, in command at Fort Slocum, informing him what the conditions were. The Colonel said that he had no knowledge as to the number of men who were coming, that he had not been instructed to make any special provisions, and that he did not know how he could provide the necessary accommodations. It was clear that something must be done to take care of these men. Mr. Wheeler returned from the dock, where he had been to personally see what the conditions were, but before doing so had advised Colonel Kingsbury that the large barn of the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, which would provide shelter for some five hundred men, would be thrown open for their use. Mr. Wheeler then went to a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Republican Club, of which he was a member, and there found President Irving Camp and others. It was decided to throw open the hall at once and to take in as many men as it could accommodate. All the men in the club volunteered to help, and Mr. Walter Coffin went over to the waiting-room on Mechanic Street and directed the men to the Club. Applicants continued to arrive from time to time, although the special

train had still not put in any appearance, and in fact did not arrive that night at all.

It was clear that before the night was over there would be more than a thousand men in New Rochelle—cold, hungry, and friendless, and shelterless. It was then that the community spirit, which thereafter so wonderfully developed in New Rochelle, saw its birth.

By nine o'clock at night the news of conditions had spread throughout the town. Mr. Camp had called up Dr. Johnson of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Lee Lash of the War Camp Community Service, and Mr. Sidney Magnus took up a subscription and secured sufficient money to buy food for the men who had found shelter at the Republican Club. Shortly after this, Dr. Johnson threw open his church to the men, and with Mr. McKenna as a guide, groups of recruits were gathered up at the waiting-room of the railroad station and the others were brought up from the Glen Island dock, where they had been waiting for the Fort Slocum boat, and were made comfortable either at the Club or one of the churches, for by this time the Methodist Church had been also opened by Dr. Beattys.

At about the same time Mr. Marmaduke Clark, the Y. M. C. A. Director at Fort Slocum, arrived, having been directed by Colonel Kingsbury to do what he could to look after the comfort of the men.

Dr. Miller, Mrs. Lee Lash, Mrs. Harry Childs, Mrs. Robert A. Osborn, and many others threw open their homes to take in the boys. The storekeepers were aroused out of bed and the bakeries were emptied of their wares, and the Red Cross Canteen, with Miss McDowell and the other wonderful women workers, toiled all that night, making coffee and sandwiches for the hungry recruits.

The City Council had been in executive session, but

when they heard of the peaceful invasion they adjourned their meeting and with other citizens aided in the work of relief.

The proprietor of the dance hall which had come in for such opprobrium during the preceding month, Mr. Jacob Grab, threw open his hall and provided food and lodging for some 250 men.

The Knights of Columbus Hall was opened, as were the various Fire Houses, the Elks' Club House, the meeting room of the Naval Militia in the Masonic Hall, the Police Station, and various other public halls in the city.

By the morning of Tuesday, December 11th, the whole city was awake to the situation. It was seen at once that something must be done to organize and centralize the work of distributing the recruits as they arrived. A meeting was, therefore, called of those who had been active in the work of the night before, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon in the basement of St. John's Methodist Church, with representatives from the various organizations in the city. Rev. Harry H. Beattys presided at the meeting, and Mr. Marmaduke Clark of Fort Slocum stated that he was present representing Colonel Kingsbury. There were also representatives present from the Red Cross, the Woman's Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Republican Club, the Citizens' Protective Committee, the Y. M. C. A., and the various churches. The meeting was informal in character but it was soon seen that some more formal organization was necessary if any effective work was to be accomplished. It was finally decided that the hall of the Knights of Columbus on Center Avenue would be used as a sort of clearing house for all the arriving recruits, and that from there they would be distributed throughout the other halls and places in the city.

It was also apparent at once from the greatly increased

numbers of recruits who arrived during the morning that the conditions on Tuesday night would be much worse than on the night previous. The weather was still bitterly cold and the men arriving were chilled to the bone. During the day some four thousand men arrived in New Rochelle. Volunteer workers sprung up on every hand to assist in the work.

By common consent Mr. Marmaduke Clark was placed in control and in general charge of affairs at the Knights of Columbus Hall, with the writer as his assistant.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the spirit of enthusiasm, of altruism, and of the desire to help one another that immediately manifested itself on every side throughout the city. Scores and scores of people came to the Knights of Columbus Hall, asking what they could do to aid in the work of taking care of the men who were about to become members of the army and to go overseas to fight for the safety of the homes in this country. Generous citizens came with baskets of food, and the kitchen at the Knights of Columbus Hall worked to its fullest capacity, preparing coffee and stews and roasts to satisfy the famished and shivering youngsters.

No words can begin to tell the efforts, the work, and the sacrifice which was made in those first two or three days of the week by Mrs. Bedros Kazanjian, head of the local chapter of the Red Cross, and Mrs. Horace F. Howland, who was head of the Canteen Division. To name the women who aided in this noble work would be to name each member of the organization—for of shirkers there were none—and yet withal the work was so heavy that it never seemed to be quite done.

At the Knights of Columbus Hall, where the men first arrived, it was not an infrequent scene to have four hundred or five hundred cold but happy boys sitting

down together at one time, while Miss Henshaw, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Christie, and the other able and conscientious women, under the able direction of Mrs. Charles W. Campbell, helped to fill and refill their plates with steaming stews and their cups with boiling coffee.

By the late afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th of December, every church and public hall in New Rochelle had been pressed into service. The Rev. Charles F. Canedy had opened the Parish House at Trinity Church, and Dr. Beattys of the Methodist Church had sent for and received extra cushions from out of town, which were used for beds by the tired visitors. The First Presbyterian Church was thrown open by Dr. Reynolds, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association, under the able direction of Mr. L. K. Goldman, was receiving scores and scores of men, and Rabbi Stern at the Temple Israel saw that none lacked attention.

In accordance with the desire of the authorities at Fort Slocum, it was planned to keep the men together as much as possible at night, much to the disappointment of hundreds of patriotic citizens who flocked to the Knights of Columbus Hall, asking that they might be given what they considered the privilege of housing these young Americans over the night.

By Wednesday morning, the 12th of December, Fort Slocum was so crowded that word was sent over that no more men could be received at the Fort after ten o'clock in the morning, although they were being shipped out from Fort Slocum to other points as fast as they could be handled through the Medical Department, and as fast as uniforms and other equipment could be rationed out.

By Wednesday the public schools had all been pressed into service and the classes dismissed. New Rochelle was a new city. All business seemed to be at a standstill, and

by common consent the only interest of the citizens was the comfort and the welfare of the boys who had descended upon them, anxious to do their bit.

All day long groups of young men and boys marched about the city singly and in groups, and sometimes in impromptu parades, thrilling the residents with their eagerness in a way that nothing can ever equal. Realizing the danger that might happen if these crowds of boys became unruly, all proprietors of liquor saloons had been asked not to serve strong drink to the recruits, and almost without exception the saloonkeepers of the city complied with the request.

The weather up to the night of the 13th had continued cold and clear, but in the early evening of the 13th snow began to fall heavily. By ten o'clock the trolley system of the city had to be abandoned because the tracks were choked with snow. All the night of the 13th the storm continued, and for almost the whole following day the city was without transportation facilities.

The change in the Knights of Columbus Hall was, of course, at once apparent. The boys came in—no longer dry and cheerful—but wet and gloomy. Something had to be done at once to arouse their spirits. As in every critical moment, the circumstances mold the men, and there at once arose good and willing workers who led the men in song and cheering, which brightened their minds and aroused their flagging spirits as nothing else could have done.

The writer will never forget the inspiring scenes he witnessed as hundreds and hundreds of men would troop in through the front door of the Knights of Columbus Hall and march into the rear hall in columns of twos and fours, dripping wet and cold—almost to the point of numbness—but smiling and cheerful the minute the music rang out

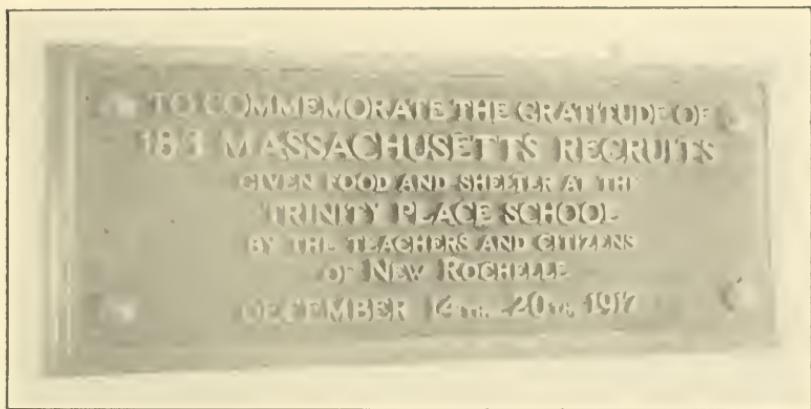
and the songs started, usually commencing with *Over There*, which was sung with a gusto, that spoke well for the spirit which was later to be translated into action on the bloody fields of France.

At all the halls, provision was made for the furnishing of free writing material and stamps to the men so that they might write home. Mr. W. H. Mahoney donated fifteen thousand postals. Wherever possible, groups of young women banded themselves together into impromptu entertainment committees, and danced and sang with the boys so that they might forget the temporary hardships which they were undergoing while waiting until they should become part of the great army in the process of upbuilding.

Mr. Jule Delmar, Mrs. Lee Lash, and others secured from the New York City theatrical booking offices, professional vaudeville artists, who came to New Rochelle and went from hall to hall where the boys were congregated to furnish them with amusement and keep their minds occupied with pure and wholesome entertainment.

There never was a time during the first three or four days when there were less than three thousand or four thousand visiting young men in our midst, and that there were no disorders of any kind during the entire stay of the recruits, speaks not only well of the kind of material then going into the army and for the boys themselves, but also for the loyalty and faithfulness of the people of New Rochelle who were anxious to forget themselves and work only for these young men during the time they spent with us. While the voluntary bodies of the Police Auxiliary and the Minutemen were in attendance, their services were never required to quell trouble.

A crisis arrived on Friday, the 14th, that made it look for a time as if the situation would quite get out of hand



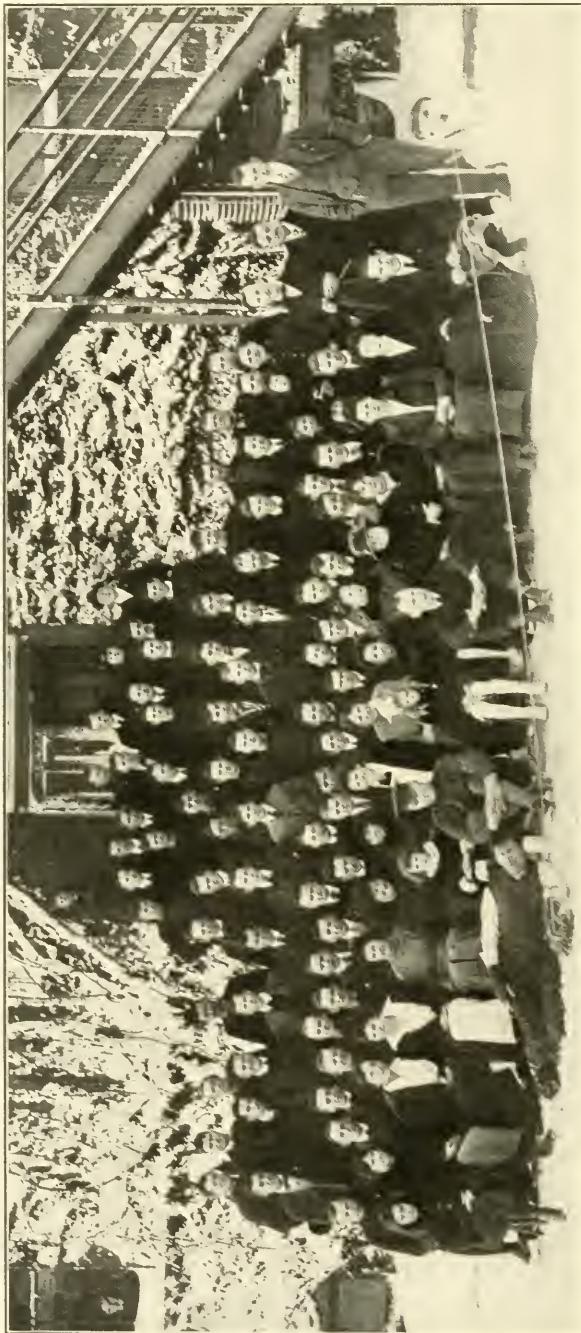
Tablet Presented to Trinity School by the Volunteer Recruits



Some of the 183 Having Dinner



Preparing the Meal



The Recruits at the Union Avenue School

and beyond the control of the citizens of the city. Word was received in the late afternoon that all men in the city of New Rochelle who were not then actually at Fort Slocum would be returned to their homes to await their entry into the army under the Selective Service Act. Consternation reigned in the ranks of the men as well as in the minds of the citizens who were in charge of the housing of the recruits, because no one knew what spark might kindle the dissatisfaction of the boys into a great and glowing conflagration. They were led to believe that they had until the 15th of December to voluntarily enlist. Many of them were absolutely penniless, having left all their goods and money at home, except for just enough car fare to bring them to New Rochelle. Most of them had no clothes other than the few on their backs, and many of them were tired, hungry, disappointed, and, perhaps, a little homesick. It was realized at once that four thousand or five thousand young men in a city like New Rochelle, with a population of thirty-five thousand, could not be controlled if they should become unruly.

A committee of citizens, consisting of Mr. William B. Greeley, President of the Citizens' Protective Committee, Rev. Dr. Beattys, Mr. Columbus O'D. Iselin, and the writer, journeyed over to Fort Slocum to see Colonel Kingsbury to ascertain what could be done to secure the countermanding of the order.

The trolley was not running, so this little committee commandeered a sleigh that was going by, and were driven down to the dock. The writer will never forget the impression made upon him as we neared the dock and were both thrilled and dismayed to see approaching us a column of soldiers, marching with fixed bayonets and acting as an escort to a number of civilian army clerks carrying bags of money with which to repay such necessary expenses as

might be incurred in connection with the return of the boys, and several typists who were to prepare the necessary vouchers to be given to the men as they were ordered home. While we asked the command to wait until we had seen Colonel Kingsbury, they, of course, declined to do so and continued up to the Knights of Columbus Hall to begin their work, while we journeyed across to the Fort.

Colonel Kingsbury received us politely, and told us that he as well as we realized the gravity of the situation, and that he was doing everything in his power by long-distance telephone and wire with Washington to have the order countermanded, but in the meantime preparations must go ahead.

There were over five thousand men in New Rochelle that night—and to say that they were dispirited and the Citizens' Committee in charge of arrangements down-hearted and fearful, is to but mildly express the actual feelings of all those concerned.

The Mayor of the city, Mr. Edward Stetson Griffing, of course, had realized the danger of the situation and had gotten into communication with Governor Whitman at Albany on the long-distance telephone, as a result of which an order was made closing all the saloons in the city of New Rochelle.

When the little committee of citizens, who had waited on Colonel Kingsbury, returned to the Knights of Columbus Hall, they were both astonished and delighted to learn that a message had just been received from Adjutant-General McCann to Mayor Griffing and to Colonel Kingsbury that the order had been rescinded, and that all those men who were actually in New Rochelle would be allowed to be voluntarily incorporated into the Army. Thus one of the tensest moments during the week passed off with-

out trouble and to the satisfaction of both the men, the citizens, and the government.

The presence of the recruits had now become almost a matter of course, and the city had become used to the new way of living. How the conditions of war alter the usual mode of life was at once brought home to all.

The writer will never forget going down to the First Presbyterian Church with Mr. William B. Greeley on the evening of Friday, the 14th. We walked together first into the church rooms. On benches and chairs in every conceivable position were groups of boys and men—reading, talking, and some sleeping. The air was full of smoke, and here and there a card game was in progress. We walked through the rooms and into the church proper, which was ablaze with lights, and sprawling on the cushions on the right hand and on the left were recumbent forms, sleeping or reading, and many of the boys smoking either cigarettes or pipes. It occurred to the writer then that if some of the members of that church of other days could have returned and seen such use of their church edifice, they would, indeed, have been struck with a holy horror, and yet at that moment it seemed to us in no way incongruous, but a proper and right use of the building. These men were homeless and they were comforted. These men were cold and they were warmed. These men were sorrowful and they were cheered. In what better way could the spirit of Christ have been exemplified! And what was seen in that church on that occasion was but a duplication of what was to be seen in every place of worship in the city. Protestant, Catholic, and Jew knew no distinction one from the other.

The Jewish Synagogue on Bank Street had its quota of men, and Father Andrew Roche's Church of the Holy Family on Mayflower Avenue was the scene of many a

cheerful gathering during the week. No one wanted to know what a man's religion was. All that anybody wanted to know was—did the recruit need anything for his mind or his body, and if he did it was immediately supplied.

The Sunday services of December the 16th in all the churches were crowded to full capacity.

By Monday, the 17th, the fame of what New Rochelle had been doing had spread throughout the United States. Telegrams and letters were received from the governors of all the New England States and from the mayors of many of the New England cities, and Pennsylvania citizens, thanking the people of New Rochelle for what they had done and were doing for their sons.

The boys themselves were grateful, and in many of the churches they insisted upon taking up contributions, although these were discouraged, in order to present little testimonials of gratitude to the various organizations. A watch was presented to Dr. MacGregor of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church by the young men who had spent some time with him. To Dr. Beattys and his church was presented a flag; to Father Roche, a loving cup, and the boys who had spent some time at the Naval Militia headquarters and in the Masonic Hall, and whose interests were so thoroughly and carefully looked after by the Masons of New Rochelle, presented a loving cup to the city. It was here that a committee of energetic young women, including the Misses Floyd, Carter, Lambden, and many others had been especially active.

A young man by the name of Richard R. Pavlick of Boston, Mass., then conceived the idea of taking up a collection from all the recruits still in town, not to exceed ten cents each, so as to make it easy for all to join, for the purpose of procuring a fund for which a permanent

memorial of what the citizens of New Rochelle had done might be procured. Young Pavlick really worked himself sick, with his ceaseless energy and boundless activity. By the 17th he had collected nearly \$500, and it was then decided to hold a parade and to make a presentation of the gift to the citizens of New Rochelle. The parade in which over four thousand participated took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 18th of December. Mr. Pavlick made the presentation on behalf of the recruits, and his gift was accepted on behalf of the citizens by the Rev. Dr. Beattys. At the same time the following set of resolutions which had been adopted were read:

"1. RESOLVED that a tablet of gratitude to the kind people of the City of New Rochelle, N. Y., who at a time when conditions were most unsettled gave up their churches, homes, schools, clubs, and halls to house recruits who were thrust upon them by Uncle Sam in his endeavor to defeat the aims of the German militarism, be erected in the City of New Rochelle.

"2. RESOLVED that the matter of placing this tablet be left to the discussion of the Citizens' Protective Committee or any other committee appointed by them to carry out our aim.

"3. RESOLVED that the formal presentation take place at the Public Library Building on December 18, 1917, at 2 P.M.

"4. RESOLVED that Chairman Pavlick deliver the presentation address; and be it

"FURTHER RESOLVED that the public be invited, and that these minutes be published through the Associated Press.

"JOHN E. KELLY,
"Secretary."

In order that the memorial might take some proper form, a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Albert Leonard, Superintendent of Schools, John A. Offord, Orson Lowell, Mrs. Lee Lash, and William B. Greeley. Many designs for a memorial were submitted to this committee, which finally accepted one especially designed by a former resident of New Rochelle, Mr. Frank Tolles Chamberlin. A bronze tablet was struck off, which was dedicated on March 15, 1919, and now adorns the walls of the Public Library where the presentation had originally been made. The inscription on the tablet reads:

“This tablet is erected by the volunteers of the National Army in grateful appreciation of the kindly welcome and warm hospitality extended to them by the people of New Rochelle from December 10th to 20th, 1917.

“Coming in such numbers that the Recruiting Station at Fort Slocum could not provide accommodations for them, these thousands of men found food and shelter in the homes and public buildings of the city while awaiting reception into the service of the nation.”

By the morning of Thursday, the 20th of December, the last of the recruits had left New Rochelle and the city settled back into the humdrum of its usual existence.

Looking back now after almost two years, it is almost impossible to single out any one of those active in the service from that of another during those trying but wonderful days. New Rochelle had, indeed, vindicated itself. The women were especially marvelous in the care and attention they gave to the boys.

The precision and uniformity with which the assignment of the various men from the headquarters at Knights of

Columbus Hall to the various other halls and churches could not have been possible had it not been for the devotion to duty not only of Mr. Marmaduke Clark, but of Mr. Charles O. King no longer a resident of New Rochelle, and to Mr. Charles Wernig, Jr., who has since passed to his great reward. Without the careful tabulation of these two men confusion would have been inevitable. During that week the writer often saw them on duty twenty and twenty-two hours at a stretch without rest, snatching a bite here and there when possible and stealing a few moment's sleep on a bundle of blankets or overcoats in some corner of the room while the noise of tramping feet, of singing, of cheering, and of tingling telephone bells, made a constant bedlam.

To begin to enumerate all those who participated in the work is quite impossible. There was no church in the city—from the Christian Science Church to the foreign language churches, such as the Swedish and the German churches, which did not do its share and its bit in the colossal task. The Boy Scouts were ever present, and without the essential aid of the Red Cross, which generously provided blankets and food wherever necessary, the whole work would have been hopeless.

All that was done was done without hope of reward, without the expectation of compensation, but generously from an open heart and with a free hand. The Government, however, woke up tardily to a realization of the task it had imposed upon New Rochelle and later made an allotment of forty cents per man per day as a ration allowance for what the citizens had contributed. This money when received was disbursed among the various organizations in an equitable way under the guidance of Mr. E. G. Reynolds, Jr., and Mr. Jere Milleman, to the satisfaction of all.

New Rochelle had indicated itself! New Rochelle had more than indicated itself—New Rochelle had come out gloriously from a period of trial. The country at large was mindful of what the little community had done, and it became a stirring example for the rest of the country, to show what it could do in the days of stress and in the various war drives which afterwards followed.

Of course the boys themselves were mindful of what had been done. On December 14th, a memorial, a copy of which is given below, was forwarded to Representative James Husted to be laid before Congress. There were more than four thousand actual signatures to the document.

“We, the undersigned, citizens of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, in meeting assembled, unanimously request that there be spread upon the public records of Congress the heartfelt thanks and appreciation that we feel for the self-sacrifice and unselfish spirit shown by the citizens of New Rochelle, N. Y., who have opened their houses, institutions, churches, schools, fraternal organizations, public buildings, and private homes, and denied themselves the use thereof that we, strangers, 4000 strong, answering the call to arms, who through unavoidable circumstances have been placed in their midst might enjoy the ordinary comforts of home life. Our appreciation is much greater by reason of the fact of the citizens, numbering only 35,000, have fed and sheltered on short notice and with great inconvenience a body of men at one time equalling in number about one-ninth of the population.”

In a lighter vein, but none the less appreciative, was the postal which the writer happened to see before it was gathered in the mail. Though meant for no stranger's eye, it had the ring of sincerity:

"MY DEAR PERCY:

"Pretty girls, dancing, the best food in the land, ice cream, cigars, cigarettes—anything you can think of. If this is war, then why, oh why, was I not born in the trenches?

"SAM."

The Government at Washington was also appreciative, and under date of December 17th Mayor Griffing received the following telegram:

"The Secretary of War desires me to convey to you and the citizens of New Rochelle his grateful appreciation for the handsome assistance rendered by New Rochelle to the military authorities in caring for the unprecedented numbers of applicants for enlistment at Fort Slocum which crowded that post beyond its capacity.

"(Signed) HENRY P. McCANN,
"Adjutant-General."

On December 17th the following editorial appeared in the *New York World*:

"THE INVASION OF NEW ROCHELLE

"When the history of the American war preparations is written, it must certainly include an account of the invasion of New Rochelle and the prompt and resolute arising of that suburban community to meet the emer-

gency. It was, to be sure, only a peaceful invasion. It merely happened that an army division of raw recruits, volunteering to escape the draft, had swamped the accommodations at Fort Slocum and been turned back on the town. Even so, they had to be housed and fed and kept warm, and the amount of destruction ten thousand appetites can wreak on bacon and eggs and coffee and rolls, the amount of cubic space required for sleeping quarters for this number of boys, and their demands in the way of entertainment, are readily understandable.

“That New Rochelle was able on the spur of the moment to take care of the human indentation speaks well for the power of organization and administration of its people. They opened their churches and halls and homes and kitchens to the stranded soldiers, put their motor cars at their disposal, took them to the theater, and treated them altogether as guests. They arose to the occasion, indeed, in a way to compel admiration, and turned what might have proved an awkward situation into a practical demonstration of what intelligent public spirit and coöperation can do in solving problems of preparedness. It was only a local problem, it is true, but the example is none the less important.”

On the same day a glowing editorial appeared in the New York *Evening Mail*, and the following day there appeared a long editorial in the New York *Evening Journal* entitled “New Rochelle Teaches the Enemies of the U. S. a Lesson,” that was copied throughout the land.

It is written (Heb. xiii., 2): “Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.” And so New Rochelle fulfilled the biblical

injunction. If it entertained no angels it at least did entertain real men, and it emerged from its ten days of service, a cleaner, a better, and a happier community with a memory to be forever cherished and an example to be thereafter emulated by all.

THE LOYALTY OF THE DRAFTED MAN

By HON. EDWARD STETSON GRIFFING

*Chairman of the Local Board of the City of New Rochelle,
U. S. Selective Service*

THE loyalty of the boys of New Rochelle in the draft was a splendid example. Not only were the boys themselves enthusiastically patriotic, but their mothers, fathers, sisters, and sweethearts were equally patriotic.

The sincere and earnest patriotism of substantially all of our seven thousand men from eighteen to forty-five in the various drafts in New Rochelle was an inspiration to all on the Selective Service Board that will never be forgotten. In all of the thousands of cases we handled, there was but one in which there was a really serious attempt to evade the service, and not more than a dozen cases in which unwarranted exemption was seriously demanded. And even in these cases the claims were urged by parents much more than by the boys themselves.

In many of the cases in which a mother had insisted upon a claim for exemption, a personal talk over the family conditions of the particular case invariably resulted in her agreeing that her boy should go. It was glorious to see how these same mothers, when they understood the situation, tearful, of course, at giving up their boys to the service of their country, yet smiling proudly through their tears, were glad at heart that their boys

were also going to do their share of whatever sacrifice was necessary for their country.

We had a very large number of remarkable experiences with cases of married men with children, and men with dependent parents or sisters. A great many of these men refused to claim exemption. Upon having a personal talk with them, we found that they earnestly believed that their duty to their country was greater than their duty towards their dependents, and that they should not claim exemption, hoping that their dependents would be able to get along somehow. In most of these cases it was very evident that the feeling of duty to their country was most profoundly sincere, and was fully shared by the dependents.

On the whole, we spent more time and worked harder to convince the many men with dependents, or those in part dependent that they should claim exemption, than we did in those cases in which exemption was claimed which we did not consider was justified by the circumstances. It was remarkable how many cases we had in which we could get a man with dependents to claim exemption only upon our statement that for the present our "Uncle Sam" didn't need such men as much as their families or parents needed them, and upon our promise that as soon as all the unmarried boys were taken and the time came for married men to go to the war, we would put them at the top of the list.

There was a story from the trenches substantially to the effect that the Drafted Men insisted that they were better than the Volunteers, because they had been "selected" for the service of Uncle Sam. The basis of that story was literally true in New Rochelle. Many and many a boy who was eager to enlist waited, upon the advice of our Board, for the operation of the Draft; and

all the boys went off to the front in the selective service contingents just as eagerly as the many volunteers who quietly slipped out of New Rochelle day after day.

When a contingent of New Rochelle boys departed to a camp, we needed no bands nor relatives nor throngs of citizens to augment the enthusiasm of the boys on our march from the City Hall to the railroad station. Every contingent was full of eagerness and enthusiasm, and they seemed to vie with each other as to which could best prove his patriotism by the most enthusiastic demonstration.

In justice and fairness to quite a large number of our boys of suitable age and with no dependents, who did not go to the war, and who were accordingly looked upon with suspicion by their acquaintances, I welcome this opportunity to explain, more or less officially, to the people of our community a situation that was not always understood or appreciated.

We had practically no substantial criticism or complaints of the fairness of our decisions; we had none from the boys themselves, and none from their families, barring the very few that would of course occur in over seven thousand cases, in which the families did not agree with our views. But at times we would hear of general criticism because a certain boy of draft age, apparently without dependents and apparently well and hearty, was exempted by us.

It would not have been fair to the boy to explain the physical circumstances in any particular case. But it is proper and opportune to state that the physical requirements for military service were very severe, and that in all these cases there was a condition of flat-foot, hernia, underweight or size, faulty heart action, or defective eyes or teeth, to mention only a few of the physical disqualifications, which were not noticeable to the public, but which

were an absolute bar to military service. And in a number of cases, a careful investigation, not only by the oral examination of the young man, but by independent personal investigation of the circumstances, showed a situation of dependents that was not even suspected by neighbors and acquaintances.

I am very glad to have this opportunity thus publicly to relieve some of our boys who were forced to stay at home when their friends and neighbors thought they ought to be at the front, from the unjust suspicion of their patriotism. Most of them wanted most earnestly to go, but we could not take them because they were disqualified.

I have talked with many members of other Local Boards, and have read many accounts of the conditions in other communities in the newspapers and various official reports of the Selective Service Boards, and have been greatly interested in how New Rochelle compared with other communities.

Just as New Rochelle furnished twice as many men for the war as the average throughout the United States, due to the very large number of volunteers, and just as there were twice as many boys from New Rochelle who gave their lives for their country as the average of the entire United States, so the enthusiastic loyalty of our New Rochelle boys and their families was far greater than the average of the country.

While the sense of responsibility in handling and deciding upon the fortunes and in many cases the lives of our boys, and frequently the happiness or despair of their relatives as well, was a tremendous load for the members of our Board, our burden was infinitely lightened by the enthusiastic patriotism of all our New Rochelle boys and by the hearty coöperation of their relatives.

The boys of New Rochelle have again added especial

luster to the fame of our fair city, and the history of our community already rich in the memory of many notable episodes during her existence of well over two centuries is again enriched by the glorious record of the earnest patriotism and the enthusiastic loyalty of the drafted men of New Rochelle.

A CRITICAL MOMENT

By HON. EDWARD STETSON GRIFFING

Then Mayor of the City of New Rochelle

IN the eventful week known as "recruit week" the recruits kept swarming into New Rochelle faster than Fort Slocum could take care of them. The Fort had been organized to handle eight hundred a day; this capacity was increased to twelve hundred and finally to two thousand; but they came in such numbers that the people of New Rochelle finally had over seven thousand boys in their care at one time, owing to the failure of Fort Slocum to accommodate them. The blizzard had made our streets almost impassable. Transportation of blankets and supplies was next to impossible, and the telephone and telegraph wires were crippled by the storm then raging, and, at the same time, overloaded with emergency business. And still the boys kept coming in by every train from all over the northeastern part of the United States, from Pennsylvania to Maine.

The Executive Committee was in session studying how to meet the emergency when we were confidentially informed that the War Department had decided that the only thing to be done was to send the boys back home. Although the commanding officer at the Fort had vainly urged the authorities at Washington to continue to receive the boys into the service, in spite of his request

orders were issued to start to pay off the boys that afternoon, discharge them, and send them to their respective homes.

A committee was immediately appointed to wait on the Colonel commanding at the Fort, in the hope of averting what would no doubt prove a sore disappointment to the recruits, if these orders were carried out. As it was next to impossible to wade through the slush and snow to the Fort, and no other vehicle was available, the several members of the committee commandeered a grocer's pung to take them to the Fort Slocum dock. The dignified members of the committee, all appointed because of their high standing in the community, so as most to impress the army authorities, stowed themselves away as best they could in the pung, which slowly started on its laborious journey through the heavy slush, a noted clergyman seated on the antiquated dashboard, and the Mayor of the City with his legs hanging over the rickety tailboard.

Upon arriving at the dock we found no boat there, and it was then late in the afternoon. We had just passed the Army Pay master and some military clerks, carrying typewriters and records, starting for headquarters to pay off and discharge the recruits at once, in accordance with orders. Upon consultation it was decided that the Mayor should return to the City Hall to attend to many much needed matters awaiting him there while the rest of the committee should proceed to the Fort as soon as possible.

Upon arriving at the City Hall the Mayor convened the Board of Estimate and called into consultation the Comptroller, the President of the Council, the Corporation Counsel, the City Clerk, the Chief of Police and the executive heads of the citizens' police organization.

We realized that the recruits, who were all volunteers, had just bade good-bye to their relatives and friends, and

had traveled hundreds of miles to get into the service, would naturally feel upset and disappointed at being summarily discharged and sent back home without even getting into the army. We also realized that we faced a still bigger problem than the one we already had on our hands, viz., how the people of a city of less than forty thousand would be able to care for seven thousand recruits in a blizzard, and at a moment's notice. For whether the boys were taken into the service or discharged, it would take more than a week for the Fort to handle the congestion or the railroad to take the boys away.

The Board of Estimate voted \$5000 for immediate use, and \$15,000 more as needed, and the Mayor was informed that the Board of Estimate would vote all the funds that were necessary to provide for the boys. Orders were issued for all policemen off duty to report at once for continuous night duty. The seventy-five Minute Men and the three hundred and fifty Auxiliary Police were also ordered to mobilize at Police Headquarters at 8 P.M. for all-night duty.

It was deemed advisable to close all the saloons immediately. While we believed that more than three-quarters of the saloons would in the emergency close at once upon the request of the Mayor, yet it seemed unwise to run the risk of having the other saloons remain open. But the Corporation Counsel advised the Mayor that he had no legal authority to close the saloons even in the emergency that confronted the city.

Although the telephone wires were working very badly on account of the storm, just before five o'clock the Mayor managed to get a wire through to Albany, and talked to the Governor of the State on the phone. He explained the conditions and asked the Governor for authority to close the saloons at once. Under the statute recently

passed the Governor had such authority, if so requested by the Excise Commissioner.

The Governor sent for the Excise Commissioner, the wire being held, and the Excise Commissioner was advised of the situation in New Rochelle. He at once officially advised the Governor to act, as was required by the statute. The Governor, having thus acquired authority, dictated and signed an order directing the Mayor of New Rochelle to close the saloons at once because of military necessity. The Governor read the order over the phone to the Mayor and said he would confirm it by telegraph.

The clerks in the various offices in the City Hall, who had been held for the purpose, were set to work type-writing the notices to the seventy saloons in the city, which were signed by the Mayor as soon as prepared, and delivered to various police officers for immediate service all over the city. It was noted that by six o'clock, just before the confirmation telegram was received from the Governor, the lights in the saloons along Main Street began to go out. By eight o'clock every saloon in the city was closed.

While the Mayor was telephoning the Governor, he was also trying to get the War Department at Washington on the phone. The report came back that the wires were down, and that the service was so crippled that there had been no communication with Washington for several hours.

The Mayor claimed priority for his connection because of military necessity, which was granted by the Telephone Company officials, who promised to get a connection through to Washington if it was humanly possible. Within fifteen minutes, communication with Washington was restored, and, in spite of the storm, the crippled condition of the wires and the heavy military traffic over

them, the Mayor was given a connection with the War Department at Washington.

Upon stating the situation to the operator, the Mayor was switched on to the head of a Department, who in turn transferred the call to General McCain personally, the Adjutant-General of the United States, who was the Executive Head of the War Department, and next in authority to the Secretary of War himself.

The Mayor informed the Adjutant-General of the situation: that New Rochelle was housing and feeding over seven thousand recruits; that they were all comfortable in halls, churches, and private houses and that everybody in the entire city was cooking for, or taking care of the boys night and day. He said that the people of New Rochelle both could and would continue to take care of all the recruits that came in until they could be taken care of by Fort Slocum, and that every man, woman, and child in New Rochelle was glad to have this opportunity to help the War Department. He urged upon the Adjutant-General that it was unwise, unfair, and unjust, after these boys had traveled in many cases hundreds of miles to enter the service, to send them back home. The Mayor reported his interview with the Governor, and his action with respect to the saloons and his preparations to meet any difficulties that might arise, and urged the Adjutant-General to rescind the orders and take the boys into the service.

Meanwhile the Army Paymaster had actually started in to pay off and discharge recruits in accordance with the orders, much to the chagrin of the boys. This was reported to the Adjutant-General.

Upon being assured that the people of New Rochelle and the city government had the problem well in hand, and that New Rochelle was able to take care of the recruits

and feed and house them, that we were glad to do this as one of our contributions to our country in the war, that the city had voted ample funds, and that citizens stood ready to contribute, the Adjutant-General, in the name of the Secretary of War, thereupon rescinded the order to discharge the recruits, authorized the Mayor to so advise the Colonel pending the receipt of a formal order to that effect which would be telegraphed to him at once, and that he was authorized to stop discharging the recruits and to take them all into the service.

The Colonel at the Fort was notified at once and the discharging was stopped. The recruits were happy again, and the crisis was over at six o'clock.

That this was a good hour's work and tremendously appreciated by the boys, was very evident, when, at various gatherings of recruits in the halls and churches, they were told next day what had happened, their cheers shook the very foundations of the buildings.

No one knows how it was done. It was seemingly impossible for a small city to feed and house seven thousand boys at a moment's notice, but everybody in New Rochelle worked without stint, day and night, on the problem, and took most excellent care of all the recruits as they came in, and not one failed to get into the U. S. Army. It was a record of which New Rochelle may well be proud.

THE BOARD OF INSTRUCTION

By HON. GEORGE G. RAYMOND

THE Board of Instruction, Selective Service, for the City of New Rochelle was appointed in pursuance of a letter from the office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, Washington, D. C., dated July 4, 1918.

The members of the Board were:

HOWARD M. MILLER, *Chairman*
Hon. GEORGE G. RAYMOND, *Secretary*
HENRY ALEXANDER
MICHAEL BARTNETT
H. DEW. BODMER
HUGH J. CHRISTIE
EDWARD J. CORDIAL
H. T. DOUGHERTY
WALTER DREY
MICHAEL W. FLYNN
L. K. GOLDMAN
ADOLPH GRANT
E. IRVING HANSON
CHARLES S. PORTER
JOHN H. TROY
GEORGE WATSON

Meetings were held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, and in the Naval Militia Armory, Main Street and Le

Count Place. The work of the board was to assist the selective service men in every way possible to enter camp physically, morally, and intellectually equipped so as to enable them to make rapid progress in becoming good soldiers. This was to be accomplished by "systematic, personal instruction given beforehand to each selective by members of a local committee of representative citizens in each board area, acting under the auspices of the local board."

It was recommended that each group of registrants be given at least three talks or instructions. They were gathered for the first instruction at the time of the medical examination, when personal interviews were held and special instruction given by individual members of the board. Questions relating to various personal subjects were discussed and explained.

The second meeting took place during the pre-induction period, and the third at the time of mobilization. The subjects discussed included the personal value of military training, the possibilities of advancement, etc., the work in camps of the Red Cross, the K. of C., the Y. M. C. A., the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Government provision for disabled soldiers, and in the event of death, of their families or dependents, through the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the Government provision for allowances and allotments to soldiers' dependents, patriotism, good citizenship, moral vigilance, clean living, etc., the principles of American democracy, good citizenship, personal character, conduct and habits, patriotic abstemiousness, camp life, soldierly ideals and obligations, obedience to authority and the cultivation of the practice of writing to the folks at home frequently.

The members of the Board endeavored to get into sym-

pathetic personal contact with each registrant and assist him in every way to become a good American soldier and thereby contribute to that glorious American spirit that would help win the war.

It was also recommended that "preliminary military drills be conducted to familiarize the men with first principles of military training and fundamental principles of military discipline, and in the customs, etiquette, and ethics of distinctive branches of the service." Many of the men had already availed themselves of the opportunity of acquiring elementary training by previously joining one of the Citizens' organizations then conducting drills, as a matter of preparedness. The Board of Instruction completed plans for conducting military drills under their supervision in the Naval Militia Armory and the High School building. The drills were to be conducted under the direction of regular army men from Fort Slocum, assisted by members of the Board of Instruction having had previous military training and experience.

Members of the Board visited Camp Upton, Long Island, and the Naval Training Camp at Pelham Bay, for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the duties and experiences of the boys, from their induction into the service to the time when they were ready to leave for "over there," and also to note the work of the United War Workers in the camps.

Nearly three thousand of our boys served under the colors. Fifty-seven made the supreme sacrifice; a great number were disabled and injured. Many were decorated by our government and the governments of our Allies for valor and extreme bravery under fire. Truly a proud record for New Rochelle in the greatest war in history fought for one of the greatest known principles—"to make the world safe for democracy!"

Let us not forget the deeds of these brave men and the heroic women of New Rochelle, who served bravely in the cause of righteousness and who nursed and cared for the sick and wounded and in many other ways "did their bit" both at home and abroad.

THE WORK OF THE LOCAL BOARD

By EDWIN H. CODDING

THE first drafted men were those hurriedly called upon to mobilize the nation's war strength. With no opportunity to plead business affairs or physical defects, no questionnaire in whose involved details might be found escape, they were ordered to engage at once upon a gigantic undertaking.

The Government at Washington in entering upon a vast conscription attempt had but little in experience or precedent to guide it. The draft laws of the Civil War were so crudely drawn as to arouse indignation and hostility and could now be used only as a warning of mistakes to avoid.

Yet a system was evolved that in the main worked satisfactorily and by its fairness prevented distrust and opposition.

Local Boards were appointed by the governors of the several States. They presided over districts of approximately five thousand registrants. Above them were District Boards, presiding over the Locals for the purposes of reviewing decisions, acting upon appeals and as a court of first instance in industrial and agricultural claims, and over both the Local and District Boards were the Federal headquarters at the State capitals, and from this Federal headquarters came all our orders.

The Local Board of New Rochelle consisted of Edward

Stetson Griffing, chairman; Charles Kammermeyer, secretary, and Dr. Edwin H. Codding; medical member.

Each member being above the age limit for field service, we entered upon our duties most willingly as our part in winning the war.

The government, while urging rigid economy, provided for a clerical force, office rental, supplies, and incidental expenses. Notwithstanding this, we never at any time called upon it for any of these expenses. By the help of volunteers in the clerical work, the freely given services of physicians, and the assumption by the city of the cost of supplies, we were able to win for New Rochelle the following appreciation from Governor Whitman:

“THE LOCAL BOARD,
“New Rochelle, New York.

“GENTLEMEN:

“The disbursing officer and agent of the United States in the State of New York informs me that his books which have recently been closed for the fiscal year disclose the fact that your board has administered the draft in the city of New Rochelle without one penny of expense to the Federal Government. A dollar saved in the administration of the selective service law is a dollar for support of the men on the firing line, and the patriotic action of your city, together with the pains-taking efforts of your board in making this economy record, may well serve as an example to all other boards in the State of New York in the future.

“Please accept my thanks and hearty congratulations and extend the same to all the employees of your board who have loyally assisted you to obtain the above record.

“Sincerely,

“CHAS. S. WHITMAN.”

The swiftness with which the machinery of the draft was assembled left room for adjustment and improvement. Orders were frequently given that were revoked over-night, conflicts of authority were frequent, mistakes in interpretation of regulations were constant. All this resulted after a few months in improved and workable regulations and the birth of the never to be forgotten questionnaire.

This document will forever stand forth as an example of how to do a rather simple thing in an involved and complicated way. With the aid of a Legal Advisory Board, most of the registrants finally wandered through its mazes and solved its mysteries, but in 25% of cases we were obliged to recall registrants for corrections.

From the answers given in the questionnaire we were obliged to derive information that would lead to a just classification. We did not, however, depend entirely upon these answers, but had recourse to investigators and the assistance in many instances of the police department. If we erred at times in our classification it was not because of lack of endeavor to obtain the truth. The majority of registrants submitted truthful statements but some practiced great ingenuity in their efforts to escape service and many dependency claims were thrown out.

Physical examinations were conducted at the Naval Militia Headquarters and as far as possible the methods obtained at army posts were followed. Some two thousand examinations were made and of the men sent to camps less than 5% were rejected. To do this work expeditiously we called upon the services of a large number of physicians and dentists. They gladly gave many hours of time gratuitously. The men rendering this service were the following:

Physicians: August L. Beck, F. W. Dalrymple, Everett

T. Darling, Chas. C. DeKlyn, Herman E. Doege, Matthias L. Foster, D. R. Perry Heaton, Clifford A. Hendrickson, Chas. A. Manson, C. Nelson Raymond, Clarence A. Read, John S. Reardon, C. Tefft Stevens, Henry W. Titus, Wm. I. Wallach, Edwin G. Woodruff, Frank M. Wright.

Dentists: Frank E. Bugden, Clinton S. Hafford, Harry P. Massoth, A. Randall Ruskin, Ervin S. Ulsaver.

In addition, many others assisted in clerical work at these examinations. Much confusion arose from the fact that, from time to time, the government established no less than five sets of standards.

In one instance a group of men accepted on a Thursday evening were changed to the rejected class because of new standards received the following day and a short time later many of them were accepted for limited service became of still another set of standards.

The great majority of rejections were because of under weight, under height, defective eyesight, or deficient teeth and it was noticeable that among the foreign born the deficiency in teeth was most marked. We encountered but few cases of malingering; several exhibited trusses that were surprisingly new, and some developed recently acquired defects of sight and hearing. A considerable number of those pronounced physically unfit received the verdict with ill-concealed complacency, but the vast majority were honest in their answers as to their condition and took the examination calmly and without protest. Many upon being accepted expressed a desire to be sent away with the next contingent.

One colored man when told that he had been accepted said that he didn't mind fighting but he certainly wouldn't go out to pick up the dead.

In all the work incidental to the draft we were struck by the manly way in which most of the men accepted their

fate. Few of them had a desire to leave their homes to go into war but having no claim for exemption and being physically fit they accepted the situation without a murmur.

Men were called into the service in order number as we received orders from headquarters; there was also a large number of individual inductions for men who by trade or profession were peculiarly fitted for needed services.

Upon receipt of orders to send away a contingent the men were called upon to report at City Hall. Here they were informed as to their destination and given directions as to their conduct and the outfit they were to take upon these occasions, they were presented with comfort kits by the city, and cigarettes, candies, sweaters, and other articles by the Red Cross and other organizations. They were then allowed liberty until the following day when they were entrained. Going-away day was attended by music, parades, and farewells at the station.

Not infrequently the gathering together of these young men and their departure for camp was attended by humorous incidents, and the marked cheerfulness of the men drove away depressing thoughts but at no time were the members of the local board unmindful of the sterner aspect of their task.

The efforts of parents to smile through their tears as they bade their boys farewell, the struggles of the boys themselves to hide their feelings under laughing faces, and the general feeling that we were all engaged in a most serious business and parting from fine young chaps many of whom might never return, all this had a most depressing effect. Although we were doing our duty under the nation's orders we could not rid ourselves of a feeling of personal responsibility. Soon after the assumption of

our work we received orders to compile a vocational card for every registrant.

At the suggestion of Washington this work was given to the teachers of our public schools. They very graciously began the work and completed it most satisfactorily. Soon after this came the "Work or Fight" order, designed to take men from unnecessary occupations and place them where they could contribute to the depleted working forces of the country.

This order involved an immense amount of clerical work. Fortunately a volunteer appeared in the person of Mr. H. Gordon MacWilliam and the many days he devoted to the task placed us greatly in his debt.

In many communities this order was badly needed and served a good purpose, but in this city it wrought but few changes. Two or three bartenders laid aside their aprons and other insignia and a few very competent colored waiters became indifferent handlers of the pick and shovel. Otherwise, nothing was accomplished. During our activities we registered 5604 men and sent nearly 900 into service. This number constituted but a little over one third of New Rochelle's contribution to the war.

We had a considerable number more ready to go and were at work upon the questionnaires of the September registration when the welcome armistice called a halt. There remained, however, an enormous amount of clerical work, more compilations, more indexing, arranging, rearranging, and finally the gathering together of every scrap of paper that in any possible way bore any relation to the registrants. As all things must end, there finally came a day in March when everything was gathered together, boxed, sealed, and started for Washington and the Local Board quit and called it a day.

THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS

By Mrs. BEDROS KAZANJIAN

THE Red Cross, the mother of all humane organizations, knows no color or creed, but lends a helping hand to all suffering humanity. New Rochelle was already actively helping in the European War when the United States joined the Allies. A month before our country actually declared war, we began work on a war basis. The Y. M. C. A. offered us a room on the first floor as an office and a large room on the second floor was obtained as a work-room without charge. Work was done every day from nine o'clock in the morning until six at night. Garments for hospitals, such as shirts, nightingales, abdominal bandages and T. bandages were made and surgical dressings folded. The funds were provided by donations and entertainments. The officers in charge then were:

Mrs. BEDROS KAZANJIAN, *Chairman*

Mrs. ADELE LECOUNT ADAMS, *Secretary*

Mrs. CHARLES W. BARNES, *Treasurer*

The work grew rapidly. The national organization had a commission close to the terrible scene of destruction and the needs of the moment were cabled to the national headquarters at Washington. From there the orders went to the divisions, whose calls were sent to the chapters, which relayed the orders to the branches and to their

auxiliaries. New Rochelle is a branch of the Westchester County Chapter and it has had at different times from sixteen to twenty auxiliaries, including the following:

The Mayflower Aux., Mrs. M. G. GEHLEN, *Chairman*
The Winyah Ave. Aux., Mrs. C. B. ALLEN,

Chairman

The Trinity School, Mrs. J. L. Young, *Chairman*

Huguenot School, Miss GRACE THWING, *Chairman*

North Ave. Church, Miss VAN CLEVE, *Chairman*

Daughters of Isabella, Mrs. T. R. O'Connor,

Chairman

Stephenson School, Mrs. W. C. TINDALL, *Chairman*

Beechmont Aux., Mrs. H. D. WISANS, Chairman

King's Daughters Mrs. HUBBELL Chairman

King & Daughters, Mrs. HEBBELL, Chairman
First Pres. Church, Mrs. F. P. PALEN, Chairman

Salem Baptist Church Mrs. S. B. PRAY, Chairman

Calvary Baptist Church, Mrs. S. B. TAYLOR, Chairman
Queen's Daughters, Miss MURPHY, Chairman

Queen's Daughters, Miss MURPHY, Chairman
Mothers' Guild, Trinity, Mrs. H. G. O. DUNLAP

Mothers' Guild, Trinity, Mrs. H. G. O. DUNHAM,
Chairwoman

Chairman

Barich Hayes, Mrs. H. C. O. Dunham, Chairman

Parish House, Mrs. H. G. O. DUNHAM, Chairman
Sisterhood, Temple Israel, Mrs. E. J. LEWIS

Sisterhood, Temple Israel, Mrs. E. J. LEVINE,
Chair.

Chairman

President: B. J. Biddle, Executive: M. W. J. W.

Daughters British Empire, Mrs. W. J. WALLACE,
Chair.

Chairman

Carl E. Womack, Jr. **Mark H. L. S.**

Catholic Women's League, Mrs. H. J. CHRISTIE,
Chair.

Chairman S. Ishak M. E. Ghoshal M. A. W.

St. John's M. E. Church, Mrs. L. WILPUTTE,

Ellis J. Lippman, M.D., Ph.D. Chairman

Elks Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. EDWARD A. SKINNER,

Chairman

As the deadly work of the instruments of war increased, the demands on the Red Cross increased also. Different

surgical dressings had to be made; classes were formed to instruct in First Aid, Home Hygiene, and the making of the numerous varieties of surgical dressings. Mrs. William O. Raymond who had so ably helped during the European struggle continued to do so. It was found necessary to divide the work, Mrs. J. H. Hutchens becoming Chairman of the sewing department and Mrs. William O. Raymond, Chairman of the surgical dressings. The demands grew as the horizon darkened. At the approach of cold days our boys asked for knitted articles to supplement those provided by the government. We began knitting, which became another activity. Mrs. Howard Miller was the first chairman of the knitting, and Mrs. Ernest M. Best succeeded her.

During the early spring the county called a meeting in Mount Vernon. Mrs. TenEyck was chosen Chairman of the County Canteens. She told what the canteens were doing in England and urged the communities near camps to establish canteens. Three kinds would be needed: The Emergency Canteen to care for the boys going through on trains; the Military Canteen near the camp, where volunteer ladies would sell little luxuries to the boys and be ready to help them with friendly advice; and the Recreation Canteen, where the boys could come for a meal, play the piano, and get acquainted with the right sort of women.

New Rochelle had Fort Slocum at its doors and a Naval Station was being built at Pelham Bay. The chairman saw the necessity of establishing a Recreation Canteen at once for these places, and before the week was over the plans were made. Mrs. Horace Howland, who had thus far efficiently conducted the forming of different classes, was appointed chairman. Through the courtesy of Mr. Smith, we obtained the lower floor of a little building at

the corner of Mechanic Street and the railroad station. It was thought advisable not to have the upper floor rented to an outsider. The rental was \$18.00 and Miss Georgine Iselin offered to pay for it for six months. A uniform was a necessity to protect the boys from unscrupulous women of enemy persuasion. I am glad to have this opportunity to explain to the public why we insisted on uniforms and why we had to be so particular in regard to all who applied as canteen workers. During the summer months, the chairman thought it would be advisable to have a Military Canteen at the gates of Fort Slocum where thousands of boys were being recruited daily. The chairman applied to the city authorities who gave permission to make use of the pavilion at the dock. At first, with only a few workers, the Military Canteen was opened from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. It proved a great boon to the boys and the friends who came to see them.

In the fall of 1917 the Y. M. C. A. found it necessary to ask us to vacate its premises. Then a wild search for workrooms was begun. Mayor Griffing offered us the Council Chambers at the City Hall, but we found it extremely unpractical. He then offered to pay the rent if we could find suitable headquarters elsewhere. The third floor of the Woolworth Building was secured and the city paid the rent. Messrs. Fish and Marvin also gave us a large room in the same building on the second floor. We moved into the new quarters but soon found the premises utterly inadequate for surgical dressings.

Mrs. Raymond found it impossible to continue the chairmanship of the surgical dressings and on her resignation Mrs. George T. Sinks took the chairmanship. Mrs. Sinks had been giving instructions and had rendered valuable assistance, but now she gave us all her time. We applied to the Library Board who very kindly con-

sented to let us have the exclusive use of the Library Hall, as well as a large room in the basement for packing. How deeply we appreciated what it meant to us to be established in that large airy sanitary room after the struggle we had gone through for adequate accommodations.

Let me mention here the gratitude we owe to the Knickerbocker Press. From the very beginning to this day (our activities are not over yet) the Knickerbocker Press took all the cases from the basement of the New Rochelle Public Library and delivered them to the Atlantic Division Warehouses in New York. This meant hundreds of dollars saved to the treasury of our Branch. The goods were transported without delay. I wish I knew the names of the splendid men who did the work. Of course, Mr. Willox, of the Knickerbocker Press, was the chief benefactor, but all helped with such good grace and enthusiasm. I must also mention here Mr. Baker, the Manual Work teacher of the High School, who came one whole winter, with some of his pupils, nailed cases, and marked them for us.

As the demands on the Red Cross grew larger, National Headquarters planned a fund drive in July, 1917. The chairman of the Branches took charge of this fund. Special thanks are due to Mrs. Lewis Iselin, who volunteered to help. A word here in gratitude to the Iselin family is appropriate. When funds were low and the chairman was not only attending to the production and the various details that took all her time and attention, but also had to devise means for raising funds to pay for materials, Mr. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin offered us \$1000 without solicitation. During the drive of July, 1917, Mrs. Lewis Iselin brought the chairman \$28,000 from the Iselin family. The total receipts of the drive

were \$44,774.01, including Tag Day receipts which amounted to \$3,585.88. All the funds were sent through the Chapter to National Headquarters, New Rochelle keeping none of them. As a Branch, we had to pay for our own materials. The only revenue we retained was twenty-five cents out of each fee of one dollar membership and members were very few at that time. The first membership drive was conducted under chairmanship of Mrs. George Tower.

It was necessary to have a regular income. Mrs. T. W. Greenslitt, our publicity chairman, suggested a pledge system which was a great boom.

Mr. H. E. Colwell was elected chairman, captains and workers were appointed in the different districts, and pledges were received either for a year or for the duration of the war. We were at last relieved of anxieties; we could now concentrate all our attention upon work. The people of New Rochelle pledged \$3500 per month from February, 1918, to January, 1919, for Red Cross work, to be used for the purchase of materials.

Our working plan was the following: A Purchasing Committee, Mrs. T. O. Wells, Chairman, bought the materials and had them delivered to the Cutting Committee, Mrs. John W. Lieb, Chairman. There were standard patterns for all the hospital and refugee garments. Mrs. Lieb, with her committee, cut and sorted all these garments in a large workroom in her spacious home and delivered them to the general workroom. This was a great task, especially when we were on the third floor of the Woolworth Building. The Sewing Committee, Mrs. Hutchens, Chairman, saw to the distribution of the garments to the different Auxiliaries and looked after their collection. Volunteer drivers transported the finished garments to the basement of the Library, where an efficient



Mrs. Bedros Kazanjian
New Rochelle's Greatest Mother of Them All



The First Surgical Dressing Class
In the Y. M. C. A. Building

force, with Miss Julia Engler as chairman, and later Mrs. Bloomfield Smith, inspected the tagging and tying of the garments in threes and fives. The Packing Committee, with Mrs. Harrison Dunham as Chairman, did exceedingly efficient work in packing from first to last. The Citizens' Protective Association had planned to do Home Service Work with Mr. Harry Patton as chairman of its sub-committee, which did excellent detailed work in the beginning. When it was found, however, that the United States Government recognized the Red Cross as the official Home Service Agency and expected to depend upon its records, Mr. Harry Patton became a member of our Executive Committee and rendered valuable assistance.

Home service requires a trained welfare worker. Mrs. Fairfax Hall, who had had social service experience, was our first chairman and Mrs. Frank Wright, who also had had experience, was our second; but the demands of the work grew so rapidly that no volunteer workers could spare enough time. When Mr. Karl de Schweinitz, who had been Home Service Chairman for a short time, left New Rochelle, he placed Miss Svea Nelson at the head of the New Rochelle Home Service and she is still carrying on the work most efficiently.

New Rochelle experienced a unique emergency during the last week of December. The government had issued an order that boys who volunteered up to the eleventh of December would have their choice of service. When they came pouring into our city by the thousands, literally, and Fort Slocum could not accommodate them, Dr. H. H. Beatty at a meeting called at the Parish House of St. John's M. E. Church asked the Red Cross chairman if the Red Cross Canteen was capable of handling the food question. The Mechanic Street Canteen was emptied of

most of its furniture and was converted into a storehouse. The Red Cross chairman, with the help of the canteen chairman, bought the food and distributed it to the different churches, schools, and other public buildings where the men were housed. Great thanks are due again to Mr. C. O'D. Iselin for immediately sending Mr. Cyrus T. Lloyd, an expert accountant, to check the receipts of food and keep the bills in order. Motors were entirely useless in the deep snow. Mr. C. O'D. Iselin, Mr. Adrian Iselin, and Mr. J. G. Agar very kindly offered the use of horses and wagons which were of invaluable assistance in the distribution of food. The whole city helped, but an organized body of experienced canteen workers was of the greatest value. When the War Camp Community Service took over the Y. M. C. A. building and fitted it up as a Soldiers and Sailors Club, they asked the Red Cross to take over the canteen service. This we did, making in all three canteens at which we rendered service.

Mrs. C. S. Jennison, who was a canteen worker at the Military Canteen at the Fort Sloecum dock, was instrumental in having it enclosed. Mr. Adrian Iselin was one of the generous contributors. This was a great protection as there was no room where the men and their friends could wait for the boat in the bitter winds of the severe winter. I really believe that it saved a great many from pneumonia to find shelter in the friendly canteen during the storms. The following summer Mr. C. O'D. Iselin added a screened garden to the Military Canteen and Mrs. Adrian Iselin gave her personal attention to every detail for the comfort of the volunteer workers and the men; but as the work grew the canteen was altogether inadequate to house all the following winter, and plans were drawn and most comfortable and convenient new quarters were built.

National headquarters arranged a second drive for funds. From January 1, 1918, to August 1, 1919:

Money received for Work	\$69,909.70
" " " Canteens	25,420.84
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$95,330.54
<hr/>	<hr/>
Money paid out for Work	\$41,416.51
" " " Canteens	35,495.75
<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$76,912.26

The money raised for the second Red Cross War Fund reached a total of \$105,237.68. The quota of New Rochelle was \$50,000, which was raised in cash, and \$55,237.63, secured in pledges.

Great credit is due Mr. Charles R. Query, of Beechmont, of the firm of Query and Calvert, certified accountants of New York City, for his volunteer work as auditor of the New Rochelle Branch books since its inception.

Mr. William J. Clark was in charge of this most successful drive. Official headquarters were established at St. John's M. E. Church. New Rochelle was assigned 12½% of this amount to meet the expenses of its local work, and for the first time any worry over funds was ended.

Mrs. Herman Cokefair was appointed Assistant Treasurer, keeping canteen accounts from October, 1918, to August, 1919.

A Finance Committee is still in charge of the Red Cross money, of which very little was used because the Atlantic Division thought it best to devote our activities to furnishing materials and to cutting for the sake of uniformity in the work. Materials were distributed to all chapters and branches. In view of this, we asked our contributors to discontinue regular monthly subscriptions.

In April, 1918, Dr. Dorothy C. Smyley spoke in New Rochelle upon establishing a Red Cross Motor Corps and in May the New Rochelle Detachment of the Red Cross Motor Corps was organized, with Miss Teresa J. Carter as First Lieutenant in charge. This was a county activity and received all orders from the county headquarters or headquarters of the Metropolitan District, where Dr. Smyley was in charge. From June 1, 1918, to September 15, 1919, the Motor Corps of New Rochelle covered 35,152 miles and worked over 6969 hours. The corps had a membership of forty-six active members. The New Rochelle ambulances were called to meet incoming hospital and troop ships bringing home our wounded boys.

The Motor Corps performed effective service during the influenza epidemic, at the time the Great Northern Steamship went aground, and in Rahway, New Jersey, when the Morgan plant exploded. Mr. J. W. R. Crawford, of Beechmont, was the first to offer New Rochelle a Ford ambulance. Mr. C. O'D. Iselin gave us a Packard, and later by subscription under the charge of Mr. E. Irving Hanson we bought a third, a Dodge ambulance. Large contributors to the Ambulance Fund were Mr. Andrew Brown, Mrs. C. D. Spalding and Mrs. B. F. Miller who raised nearly \$400 by the sale of paper bags. The Garden Club of New Rochelle, Mrs. L. Richards, President, gave a benefit for the Red Cross and used the proceeds to buy a Sedan for the use of the Motor Corps.

During the month of September, 1918, New Rochelle at its annual meeting reelected Mrs. Bedros Kazanjian, Chairman, Mr. John W. Lieb, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Louis Van Zeln, Secretary, and Mrs. Howard Miller, Treasurer, on the resignation of Mrs. Charles Barnes. Mr. W. O. Raymond who had worked so arduously for the Red Cross, resigned to assume military duties.

During Christmas week of 1918 there was another membership drive, Mr. Howard Miller acting as Chairman, with the assistance of Mrs. John R. Pels, local membership Chairman. New Rochelle to-day claims a membership of 6278.

The armistice on the eleventh of November by no means meant a halt for Red Cross workers, although most people who were not closely connected with the work thought the work was ended. The only activity that came to an end was the surgical dressings, and just at this time the Quartermaster's Department asked the Red Cross to mend thousands of garments. It seemed that just before sending the men abroad they were outfitted with new clothes, leaving the old garments to be mended and used in the camps in this country. This was very disagreeable work and most people who claimed to know something about the clothing of the soldiers thought it unnecessary.

The Belgian Relief Commission on three occasions asked the Red Cross to collect used clothing for the Belgians. Through the courtesy of Mr. Lambden, the first collection was made at Lawton Street under the chairmanship of Miss Haxby, with the assistance of a competent committee. Again through the courtesy of Mr. Lambden, the second collection was made at Lawton Street under the chairmanship of Mrs. Edward L. Bill. The third collection was under the chairmanship of Mrs. Carter. At the first collection, volunteers did transportation, but by the time the last two collections were made the Motor Corps was fully organized and their assistance proved very valuable.

When National Headquarters decided to enroll the schools in the Red Cross, Mrs. Francis was asked to become a speaker for this purpose and, with her usual eloquence, she spoke at the schools and enrolled them all.

Mrs. Cunningham was school production chairman. The children of New Rochelle were most helpful and dozens of them gave little entertainments among their friends and contributed substantially to the finances of the Red Cross. The graduating class of 1918 gave the Red Cross \$100 in gold.

During the month of November, 1918, the postal authorities asked the Red Cross to take charge of the packing of the Christmas boxes of the A. E. F. Mrs. H. G. B. Dayrell directed this activity and carried out the work most successfully. The responsibility of the Red Cross ended when the packages were delivered at the local post-office.

At the last annual meeting held September 23, 1919, the following officers of the branch were elected:

Mrs. BEDROS KAZANJIAN, *Chairman*

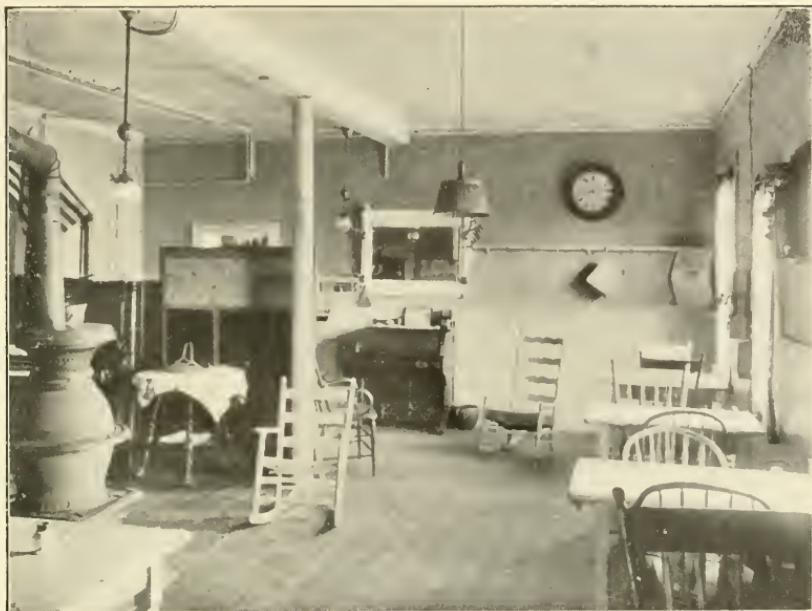
Mr. JOHN W. LIEB, *Vice-Chairman*

Mr. J. LOUIS VAN ZELM, *Secretary*

Mrs. HOWARD MILLER, *Treasurer*

The number of surgical dressings made by the New Rochelle Branch from April 6, 1918, to November 11, 1918, was 810,876.

We regret that it is quite impossible to mention individually all the splendid men and women who rendered assistance in the various fund and membership drives and those who served on the many committees. It is due to their unsparing efforts and deep interest in the work that the New Rochelle Branch was able to make such a splendid record.



Mechanic Street Canteen



The Canteen at the Soldiers and Sailors Club



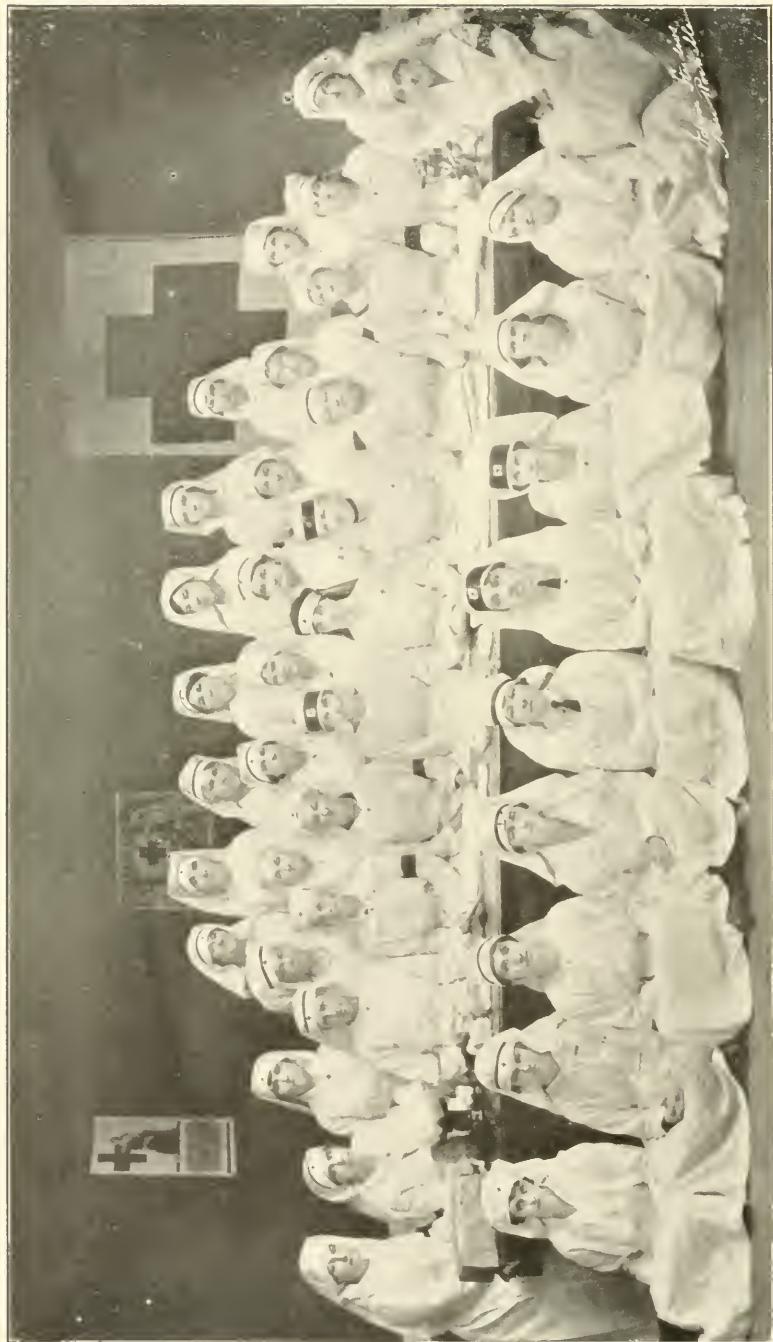
Fort Slocum Dock Canteen



Mrs. Horace F. Howland
With Her Original Canteen Captains



Mrs. Bloomfield Smith's Canteen Team



Canteen Workers

Remembered by Thousands of Our Country's Heroes

RED CROSS CANTEEN

By Mrs. HORACE F. HOWLAND

WITH the beginning of mobilization came the necessity for centers where food and recreation could be furnished to those entering the service of the country, and it took the form of Canteens of three different characters, Recreation, Military, and Emergency.

Conforming with the suggestion of Colonel Maulden of Fort Slocum the Recreation Canteen site was procured in May, 1917, at the corner of Mechanic Street and Railroad Place, opposite the New York, New Haven and Hartford station, where troops were welcomed and information concerning them was dispensed to relatives and friends.

The work was begun under the supervision of Mrs. H. F. Howland, Chairman of the New Rochelle Branch of the Westchester County Canteen Service, by a few women who had taken a course in canteen dietetics. It grew so rapidly that ten teams of ten workers each were organized with the class members as captains, and a uniform adopted.

The public very generously responded to an appeal in a local paper for furniture, with which the rooms were made homelike and attractive. A liberal supply of reading matter, games, and musical instruments added to the enjoyments of the boys.

The Recreation Canteen being successfully established, it was deemed advisable to open a Military Canteen at

Neptune Dock, one terminal of the Fort Slocum Ferry. This was accomplished in July, 1917, under very adverse conditions as only an open pavilion was available, giving but slight protection for both food and workers in stormy weather. Sandwiches, cake, pie, ice-cream cones, milk, soft drinks, and coffee were served at almost cost, by a new group of captains and their respective teams. Early in the fall, through the generosity of Mr. P. J. Tierney and Sons, the canteen occupied a lunch wagon adjoining the open pavilion. In October, through the efforts of Mrs. C. S. Jennison, the pavilion was enclosed and heated, and furnished as a waiting-room. This canteen was so located that hundreds of people were cared for at a time, many being relatives or friends of the men at the Fort. The ensuing winter was so intensely cold that many soldiers, while crossing on the ice from Fort Slocum had ears, noses, and fingers frozen. First aid treatment was given these cases at the canteen, and many others were treated for minor injuries.

The constantly increasing number of men who frequented the canteens proved their need. On December 11, 1917, with the influx of thousands of volunteer recruits the Recreation Canteen's regular service was temporarily discontinued, the building being used by the Relief Committee as a food clearing-house. The captains with their teams were delegated to different public buildings to assist other organizations in serving hot meals to the recruits. As the men were waiting for the Fort Slocum Ferry, hot coffee and sandwiches were served to them at the canteen at the dock.

With the opening of the Camp at Pelham Bay the scope of the canteen work was broadened to include the sailors. On February 9, 1918, at the request of the War Camp Community Service, a third canteen was opened in their

building, augmenting the work of the Soldiers and Sailors Club.

This necessitated a third group of captains and their teams, which swelled the number of canteen members to almost four hundred. The different character of this canteen called for a change from the regulation hours of the other two canteens which were kept open daily from 10.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. The men taking advantage of the dormitory at the Club required early breakfast, which was served from 7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. The canteen reopened at 2.00 P.M. and closed at 10.00 P.M. At various times as many as two hundred were served on very short notice at this canteen.

In the summer of 1918 Mrs. Adrian Iselin built a summer garden extension to the Military Canteen, at Neptune Dock, and also had the Recreation Canteen at Mechanic Street redecorated. Shortly after, as the lunch wagon proved inadequate as a kitchen, Mr. C. O'D. Iselin built a very convenient and fully equipped kitchen to replace it.

In October, 1918, the epidemic of influenza reached New Rochelle. As Fort Slocum was quarantined, the canteen at Mechanic Street was closed to the enlisted men and was used as a soup kitchen, where 1800 quarts were made and delivered to afflicted families, chiefly in West New Rochelle, by Miss Verfenstein with the aid of Mrs. Bradford of the Red Cross Motor Corps. Again, the women were untiring in this work, though it lengthened their hours.

Following the explosion of munitions near South Amboy, and the outbreak there of the influenza epidemic, an appeal came from Miss Hazel Fairman for volunteer canteen workers to join her in South Amboy and to take charge of a general kitchen. On their arrival, the volunteers found

that the changed conditions called for much broader and much more disagreeable service.

Of the canteen workers, who responded to the appeal Miss Maude Stavey, Miss Edna Schroder, Miss Gertrude Leonard, Miss Helen Reynolds, Mrs. Gilmore Clark (Pelham), and Miss Marion Close continued at the distressing tasks to which they were assigned for six days, when they were relieved by workers from other towns.

The epidemic in New Rochelle spread so rapidly that the City Hospital was opened, where the canteen workers were pressed into service in the kitchen, while others volunteered as nurses.

The Recreation Canteen at Mechanic Street was re-opened on November 11th, but the attendance had decreased to such an extent, owing to the quarantine at Fort Slocum, and the large reduction in the number of men quartered there that it was deemed unnecessary to continue it and it was closed December 21, 1918. When the building had been renovated it was turned over to Mr. M. B. Smith, who had given the use of it for more than a year.

After the quarantine had been lifted from the nearby encampments, thus enabling the boys to enjoy the holiday festivities, a Hallowe'en party was given at the canteen at the Soldiers and Sailors Club and also a wonderful Thanksgiving supper, donated by the people of New Rochelle and vicinity. Following this was a Christmas party, with an old-fashioned tree and gifts for all.

Besides the regular canteen duties the members were enlisted in various patriotic duties, such as the Red Cross drives and the Liberty Loan campaigns. In the Victory drive alone, more than \$71,000.00 was brought in, and in the Salvation Army drive approximately \$1200.00.

In the spring of 1919 Mr. Ellsworth, Canteen Chairman

of the Atlantic Division, advised the closing of the two canteens remaining open, notwithstanding that they were well attended. Accordingly they were closed in April.

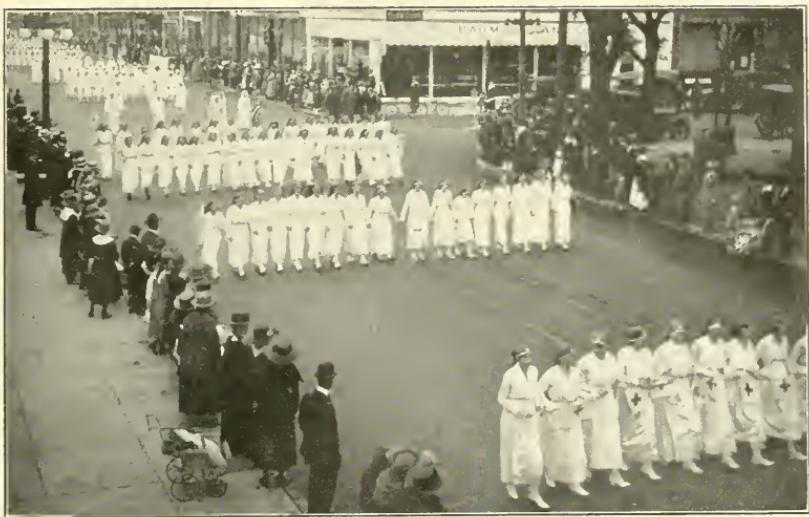
The canteens owed their success to the continuous generosity of the people, who daily contributed home-made delicacies, books, and magazines and responded promptly to appeals for special purposes. No record was kept until March, 1918 of the number of men served, but since then 137,994 men were fed.

Special mention should be made of Mrs. John Scofield, Mrs. Alec Rimmington, Mrs. C. S. Weller, Mrs. Vantine, and Mrs. Harry Denmead who acted as buyers, and for long periods were on duty every day, and often were called upon at night.

The list of captains follows:

* Mrs. ANDREW BROWN	Mrs. L. C. ALBERTSON
* Mrs. W. A. TODD	Mrs. W. S. EMBERSON
* Mrs. O H. SCHELL	Mrs. W. PRESCOTT PRAY
* Miss MARY BISSELL	Mrs. LEE LASH
* Mrs. BLOOMFIELD SMITH	Mrs. L. P. HARRIS
* Mrs. JOHN SCOFIELD	Mrs. S. C. STEINHARDT
* Mrs. H. E. COLWELL	Mrs. C. W. CAMPBELL
* Mrs. L. F. GRAY	Mrs. WHITTEN
* Mrs. JOHN REID, JR.	Mrs. FREDERICK CHAP- MAN (Pelham)
* Mrs. C. J. DUNLAP	Mrs. BRYAN ALLEY (Larchmont)
Mrs. JOHN PATTON	Mrs. ARTHUR SNOW
Mrs. E. B. WARE	Mrs. E. W. KING
Miss PAULINE BROWN	Miss MARGARET LAMBDEN
Mrs. Wm. KNOX	Mrs. W. A. WORTH
Mrs. C. S. WELLER	Mrs. C. P. TOLMAN
Mrs. FRANK CARPENTER	
Mrs. HARRY DENMEAD	
* Charter member Captains.	

Mrs. F. B. LITTLEWOOD	Mrs. H. E. McCORMICK
Mrs. WALTER GEIB	Mrs. ROBERT COCKS
Mrs. FREDERICK BROOK- FIELD	Mrs. Wm. FERGUSON
Mrs. A. E. FARLAND	Mrs. E. HOWES
Mrs. N. E. WHITE	Mrs. E. J. BULLARD
Mrs. JAMES McDOWELL	Mrs. GEORGE SINKS
Mrs. S. BERGER	Mrs. VANTINE
Mrs. C. S. JENNISON	Mrs. L. JANE
Mrs. J. S. WENTZ	Mrs. G. BOARDINGHAM
	Mrs. J. F. AMBROSE
	Mrs. M. W. KOBBE



Earth's Noblest Canteen Workers on Parade



Mrs. Howard M. Miller
Treasurer of The Red Cross



Mrs. Horace F. Howland
Canteen Chairman

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' AID

By ETHEL ANSON S. PECKHAM

No record of war work done in New Rochelle would be complete without a mention, be it ever so slight, of the activities of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid, an association which came into being in the year 1917 to fill the gaps left open by existing organizations, to tide over the men from our city until these organizations could be readjusted to fill their needs. This association did a very useful work while it existed and when the need for its help was over it disbanded, handed its very complete card-catalogue over to Mr. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, who was continuing the work of communication with our men in the service, sent its undistributed articles to the Red Cross and to various army and navy posts, and gave its money in bank to help the children left in need through the influenza epidemic. At the time this society began its work there was a very real need for it. Our drafted men were starting to camp, a camp which was only in the course of construction, the army was not ready for them, we were new at war, we did not know how to save our men from dreadful discomfort, loneliness, etc., we did not even know how many men we already had from our city in the army or navy. The relatives of all these men were at sea as to how to communicate with their sons, brothers, and husbands, how to get the things to them they desired, what was allowed them. Some citizens refused to work for

existing organizations for a real or an imagined reason, they thought they had been "insulted," "not asked," they wished to know to whom the articles they knitted would go, they were perfectly satisfied to give their work and money when they knew some man from New Rochelle would benefit. This association acted for a time as a sort of small clearing-house for many organizations doing war work. By coöperating with them and referring to them whatever the existing organizations were equipped to carry out, much was accomplished without duplication and in the right way. No situation could arise that this little Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid could not cope with. It was not limited by hard and fast rules that helped the many but left a few stranded. A new rule was made to cover the need of the few. The whole work of the association is summed up in those last two sentences.

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

By E. IRVING HANSON

THE War Camp Community idea was originally developed in coöperation with the War and Navy Departments by establishing local committees in all cities adjacent to cantonments or in such cities or towns where soldiers or sailors pass. These committees organized club quarters and sleeping quarters with as many comforts as possible. The work of the War Camp Community throughout the states has been recognized as having accomplished its purpose, but perhaps New Rochelle has been favored more than most cities by the closeness of Fort Slocum and Pelham Bay Naval Encampment. Also New Rochelle was prepared for this work, owing to its wonderful experience during the recruit emergency week, when many thousands of men were thrown upon the city's hospitality, a story told elsewhere in this book. This work had given New Rochelle an opportunity to find herself and prepare her for the wonderful work to follow throughout the war.

New Rochelle's attention was first brought to War Camp Community Service through the Woman's Club. They elected a delegate, Mrs. Lee Lash, who volunteered to go to Washington and attend the conference which was the beginning of this wonderful work. On her return to New Rochelle Mrs. Lash personally succeeded in raising \$1000. It was a very difficult undertaking as no

one at that time knew the work or its ultimate purposes.

At this time I accepted the nomination as Chairman of the War Camp Community, and on January 30, 1918, the first meeting of the original executive committee was held. Those present were:

Mrs. LEE LASH	CLARENCE SHUMWAY
Mrs. WM. M. HARDING	CHARLES O. TOBIAS
Mrs. WHEELER H. PECKHAM	JULES DELMAR
Mrs. A. V. A. McHARG	J. MARSHALL PERLEY
GEORGE WATSON	CHARLES KING
WILLIAM B. GREELEY	DEWITTE C. REED,
JOHN TROY	<i>Executive Secretary</i>
E. IRVING HANSON, <i>Chairman</i>	

Secretaries in order of service

DEWITTE C. REED	J. L. HARPER
MILTON W. BROWN	HENRY A. PEASE

All four represented the War and Navy Department.

Later the following were added to the executive committee:

C. W. CAMPBELL	WM. F. KOLBE
WALTER G. C. OTTO	HENRY A. AIKENHEAD
THEO. IRVING COE	ARTHUR M. CHASE
H. B. COOK	E. L. BARNARD
SIDNEY W. GOLDSMITH	Hon. FREDERICK H. WAL-
FRANK J. HERMES	DORF
E. G. REYNOLDS, JR.	Col. H. B. KINGSBURY
L. K. GOLDMAN	Mrs. HORACE HOWLAND
RUSSELL A. YOUNG	Mrs. BEDROS KAZANJIAN

JOHN ANDREWS	Mrs. S. C. STEINHARDT
Mrs. H. E. COKEFAIR	Miss S. NELSON
Mrs. H. B. DAYRELL	Mrs. CHARLES F. BURRILL
P. S. RITTER	Mrs. HORACE F. HOWLAND
Mrs. THEO. IRVING COE	Mrs. HERMAN F. COKEFAIR
Mr. MARMADUKE CLARK, Fort Slocum Y. M. C. A., Secretary	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

E. IRVING HANSON, *Chairman*

MRS. LEE LASH, *First Vice Chairman*

ARTHUR MINTURN CHASE, *Second Vice Chairman*

GEORGE WATSON, *Treasurer*

MRS. H. F. COKEFAIR, *Assistant Treasurer of Benefit Fund*

MILTON W. BROWN, representing War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities,
Executive Secretary

JOHN H. ANDREWS, *Chairman of Men's Reception Committee*

MRS. T. IRVING COE, *Chairman of Public Welfare Committee*

MR. H. B. COOK, *Chairman of Finance Committee*

JULE DELMAR, *Chairman of Entertainment Committee*

HARRY A. AIKENHEAD, *Chairman of Transportation Committee*

MRS. WM. M. HARDING, *Chairman of Home Hospitality Committee*

WILLIAM F. KOLBE, *Chairman of Physical Recreation Committee*

R. A. YOUNG, *Chairman of Physical Recreation Committee*

MRS. A. V. A. MCHARG, *Chairman of Girls' Patriotic Service League*

E. G. REYNOLDS, JR., *Chairman of Emergency Housing Committee*

CLARENCE S. SHUMWAY, *Chairman of Community Singing Committee*

MRS. S. C. STEINHARDT, *Chairman of Jewish Women Workers Committee*

CHARLES O. TOBIAS, *Chairman of Commercial Relations Committee*

JOHN H. TROY, *Chairman of Church Coöperation Committee*

GEORGE WATSON, *Chairman of Club House Committee*

FRANK HERMES, *Chairman of Publicity Committee*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

HON. F. H. WALDORF, *Mayor of New Rochelle*

MRS. BEDROS F. KAZANJIAN, *Chairman of Red Cross Chapter*

WILLIAM B. GREELEY, *Chairman of Citizens Protective Committee*

C. W. CAMPBELL, *Chairman of Knights of Columbus War Council*

L. K. GOLDMAN, *Chairman of West. Co. J. B. W. W.*

COL. H. F. KINGSBURY, *Commandant of Fort Slocum*

WM. B. FRANKLIN, *Commander of Pelham Naval Training Camp*

MISS SVEA NELSON, *Chairman Home Service Red Cross*

HOUSE COMMITTEE

GEORGE WATSON, *Chairman*

JOHN H. ANDREWS

MRS. CHAS. F. BURRILL

MRS. HORACE F. HOWLAND

E. G. REYNOLDS, JR.

CHARLES O. TOBIAS

} *Committee*

To this committee was outlined the situation at Fort Slocum, showing the great need of a Soldiers' and Sailors'



E. Irving Hanson
Chairman of The War Camp Community Service



Mrs. Lee Lash
Organizer and Vice-Chairman of the War Camp Community Service

Club in New Rochelle, and it was definitely decided at this first meeting that such a club should be started at the earliest possible moment. The question of finances was the serious problem, but it was definitely decided to start an intensive campaign, and Mr. Jule Delmar offered the services of his theatrical organization, the United Booking Offices, to give an opening performance to raise funds. This proved to be a great success, being responsible for a net return from this one performance, which was given in Proctor's Mt. Vernon Theater, of over \$5000.

Anticipating the success of this fund, and the assurance that New Rochelle would do her part to raise the necessary money, we negotiated with the Y. M. C. A., which resulted in the renting of this entire building for the period of the war. This building was opened as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club on February 6, 1918—only seven days after the original meeting of the War Camp Community Executive Committee. It was the beginning of a work which grew in greater proportions every month.

Fortunately we started the club at a critical moment, as within two weeks from the time this house was opened, with only bedding and sleeping space for about fifty men, we were faced one evening at 11 P.M. with an emergency call from the Fort Slocum dock. About three hundred boys on the way to Fort Slocum to enlist in the aviation mechanical division were unable to reach Fort Slocum because the boat was not running owing to a storm. New Rochelle had no hotels or lodging houses to accommodate these men, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club had its first opportunity to demonstrate its value. On this evening I was fortunate in being able to reach three of our very loyal workers,—Messrs. John Andrews, Charles Tobias, and E. G. Reynolds, Jr., who worked until two o'clock that morning in transferring from the city yard during a

cold, hard rain, enough mattresses and blankets (left there from the infantile paralysis hospital—and loaned to us through the courtesy of Mayor Waldorf.) With which we managed to find housing for every man from the Fort Slocum dock. True, we used billiard tables and shuffle tables as beds, but we kept the men warm and dry.

This was the first of a series of emergencies one after another of a similar nature, but within thirty days from this time we had sleeping quarters and comfortable cots, clean sheets and warm blankets, for about two hundred and twenty-five men. During these critical times when we were called upon to house these extra quantities of men, our two hundred and twenty-five beds were stretched to over three hundred—an addition which meant blankets on the floors. At these times we had a sergeant and guard from Fort Slocum, who kept watch over the men at night to avoid a serious situation in the case of possible fire.

The housing of these men was only a part of the good work. Feeding them was just as essential, and through the Red Cross Canteen, managed by Mrs. Horace Howland and backed by the most wonderful body of women that any city has ever known, we were able to feed five hundred men a day when necessary at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club. The second floor was devoted to the canteen, dining-room, and kitchen. As time went on, the canteen in this club house was looked upon by all the men from Pelham Bay and Fort Slocum, and by boys, representing every state in the Union, who stopped at these camps, as the nearest approach to home that they could possibly find. I will not dwell upon the canteen service as it is no doubt expressed elsewhere, but an additional tribute to the wonderful women and girls is not amiss.

Another coöperative branch of the War Camp Community, which was of great import to the success of this

organization, was the Girls' Patriotic Service League,—Mrs. Arthur V. A. McHarg, Chairman. This organization came under the general supervision of the War Camp, and the coöperation extended was very essential to the success of the work. The story of this work is a chapter in itself, but the part allied to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club was the division organized for the dances given to the men in the service. Every Wednesday and Saturday night there was a dance at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club with an orchestra of the most excellent character, whose leader, Norman Hallett, volunteered his services and those of his men, furnishing the music which helped to make these dances the great success that they were. These dances became so popular that it was necessary for us to figure other means of taking care of the large crowds. The result was that we built an extension on the back of the Y. M. C. A. building. This was carried out with the greatest success, for every element of New Rochelle life coöperated. The Mahlstedt Coal and Lumber Company supplied the material at half price; the carpenters, the electricians, and painters of New Rochelle volunteered their services without any charge whatever and worked early and late until the pavilion was completed and ready for dancing. This pavilion was about 40' x 70'. In it we held a Community Dance on June 26, 1918, charging \$5.00 a ticket, in this way raising over \$1300, which we used for defraying the expenses of the material and the fitting up of this dance pavilion. The tribute to be paid here is to the laboring men of New Rochelle who volunteered their services as I have described.

Later, in August, we held a Harvest Dance, raising over \$1000 and this was turned over to the Girls' Patriotic Service League, to be used as a fund towards the starting of a Club House for the girls of this organization. The Harvest

decorations for this dance were made possible by a donation of lumber from New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co. Over one hundred dances were held in this building under the general supervision of Mrs. William Harding, who was supported by a large committee of women forming teams to act as hostesses and to secure partners to dance with the boys. These dances, under their careful chaperonage, did much to preserve the high standard of spirit and morale for which New Rochelle has become famous. In other words, the meeting of refined girls, properly chaperoned, answered the desire of many men away from home for women companions of the right sort. At all the dances, free ice cream and orangeade were furnished to all the men and girls.

I would like to be able to go into detail and mention the names of the women who assisted in this very wonderful work, but this is impossible.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club during the war became the center of many of our most important activities,—such as War Savings Stamps—Liberty Loan and Red Cross meeting places. During the Liberty Loan drive we housed throughout the entire campaign from ten to twenty soldiers who were used in Liberty Loan and other work. The dormitories and rooms of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, during the time that the club was open, housed up to October 20, 1919—forty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-one men who were paid lodgers, and many thousands more who could not afford to pay for a night's lodging.

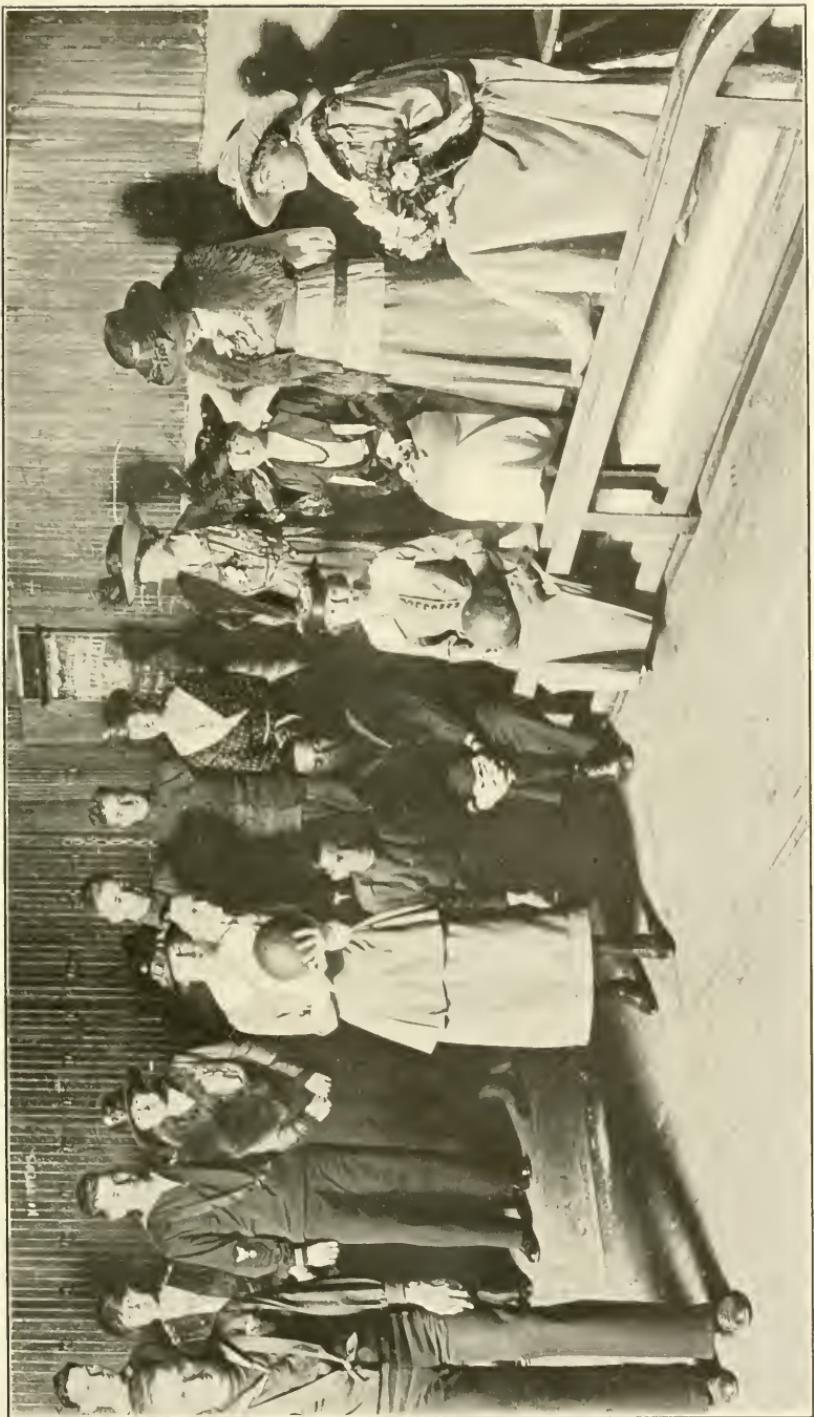
There is a point which should be brought out clearly. For the period of more than a year and a half during which this club was open there was never a refusal of lodging for any man who did not have the price to pay, and to such men was also extended his morning meal in the Red Cross Canteen. Many a soldier or sailor who managed



Playing Pool at the Soldiers and Sailors Club



Weekly Dance at the Soldiers and Sailors Club



Bowling at the Soldiers and Sailors Club



The Junior Naval Militia

to reach New Rochelle with his last five cents, was taken care of in this way, and according to official records the number ran into the thousands. It was the pride of our dormitory department to be able to give every man a bed with clean sheets, clean pillow cases, and in the morning a clean towel and a cake of soap for his shower bath. This work in the early history of the club was overseen by the Mothers' Club, under the able supervision of Mrs. J. P. Donovan, Mrs. Arthur M. Chase, and Mrs. W. C. Burrell, and later when it became more extensive, by two matrons, under the supervision of our able women of the Executive Committee.

After reading the figures of the number of men housed, it will be surprising to learn of the conditions the first night the club was opened—namely, February 7, 1918. The men in the service did not know of the existence of the Club at this time, as it had only opened that day, but with the assistance of Mr. DeWitte C. Reed, Secretary, and Mr. Charles O. Tobias, we managed to solicit on the street, eight men who were glad of the opportunity of lodging for the night in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club House. On the second night, we had twenty-six men, and on September 10, 1918, two hundred and twenty-two men, which last number was about the average for many months. During the one month of September, 1918, there were 5482 men who slept in the club house and had their breakfast in the Red Cross Canteen.

The matter of furnishing the men entertainment and amusement was carried on through various heads of committees, one of the most important of which was the house entertainment committee consisting of Mr. John Andrews, Chairman, and some twenty men who devoted their time, two men being present at the club every night in the week including Sunday, to seeing that the men were shown

hospitality and the personal touch of interest that men away from home so greatly appreciate. This committee functioned in many months of entertainment, and did a good which cannot be overestimated.

Another work which I feel should be mentioned as one of great importance to the men was the cashing of checks. This was carried on as a personal duty by Charles O. Tobias.

This ran into such enormous figures it is surprising that of the many thousands of checks which Mr. Tobias cashed for men in the service, to my knowledge, there were only three cases where the check was returned without funds, and these were later cleared up.

At Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's we had open-house parties to the men in the service which were the most successful affairs of their kind we could wish for. To give an idea of the way the New Rochelle women came to the front at these times I will quote a few of the donations which we received for Thanksgiving Day, 1918: sixty gallons of cider; twelve roast turkeys; innumerable platters of roast chickens, ducks, and hams; quantities of salads, and everything that goes with a home Thanksgiving dinner. This was served by the Red Cross canteen teams, and managed by the women on the committee of the War Camp Community. From one o'clock mid-day until seven o'clock at night they were continually serving meals without charge to men in uniform. Many hundreds took advantage of the opportunity. In the afternoon professional talent was supplied under the able management of Jule Delmar to give the men as full a day as they could desire, and they were surrounded at all times with the hospitality of the men and women who volunteered their service.

This was the type of party given on Christmas Day, but in addition there was a beautiful Christmas tree,

given by Mr. Columbus Iselin from his farm in New Rochelle, that was decorated with the same home taste our children enjoy every year. A committee of women was appointed for the purpose of buying Christmas presents for every man, with the result that on that evening the tree was surrounded with hundreds of bags, each bag containing cigarettes, candy, and a present for every man. The young people, more than one hundred girls of the Girls' Patriotic Service League, and many hundreds of soldiers and sailors, gathered around the tree and sang the national air and popular songs under the leadership of Clarence Shumway of the Community Chorus. A dance followed which produced a spirit that would have been impossible without the home feeling which was injected into this house by the volunteer work of the men and women of New Rochelle. Many a boy was able to write home to his parents a story of a real Christmas Day which he had enjoyed although he was in uniform many hundreds of miles from home. Too much credit cannot be given to these men and women who gave so unsparingly of their time on these occasions.

It is a pleasure to mention the valuable assistance given by the Girls' Patriotic Service League Fife and Drum Corps, which was so ably managed under the personal direction of Mrs. Lee Lash and the drum majorship of Miss Katherine Twohey. This corps became so efficient in its fifing, drumming, and bugling that it was called upon many times to appear in New York to assist the various drives, and in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and other drives in New Rochelle we were always able to call on the Fife and Drum Corps. In their snappy uniforms of khaki and red patent leather belts, they could be depended upon to furnish valuable aid in the collecting of moneys, either at the stations, in the theater, or at meetings. To this body of

young girls a tribute should be paid for their help which was always generously extended. In the parade held during the Fifth Liberty Loan it was generally conceded that the Fife and Drum Corps made a showing surpassed by none.

Of our Executive Committee, the one who, perhaps, had more detail than any one individual, was our treasurer Mr. George Watson. With all his other duties he was always ready and never missed an executive meeting. He disbursed the funds in New Rochelle of upwards of \$100,000 with the same care that he would give his own affairs.

Another branch of the War Camp Community work is the Community Chorus, ably managed by its Chairman, Mr. Clarence S. Shumway. Everyone in New Rochelle knows of the good accomplished through the Community Chorus singing at the Trinity Parish House. For many months this work filled the room each Sunday night, and it is hoped that the continuation of this work for many years will be possible, as it reaches a certain spot that only singing can accomplish.

In March, 1919, a bronze tablet, contributed by a few members of the War Camp Community Service, was presented to Mr. F. F. Proctor on the stage of Proctor's Theater in Mt. Vernon, at which time the Chairman expressed the appreciation of the citizens of New Rochelle to Mr. Proctor for the use of his theater and the talent that had made possible the raising of over \$5000. On this evening we had in Mt. Vernon the entire Fort Slocum Band, which was very graciously sent by our good Colonel H. B. Kingsbury, who, I would like to say at this time, never failed in any request asked and whose coöperation was extended not only to the War Camp Community Committee, but in all war work. It fell my duty to make most of these



The Fort Slocum Dock Canteen Team
Mrs. N. Edward White, Chairman



Our Country's Strength



The Birds of the Air Doing Their Bit for Uncle Sam
Former Mayor George Gillespie Raymond Selling Liberty Bonds in Front of the High School



The Girls' Patriotic League

requests and on these many occasions I never received a refusal. From the Fort Slocum Band to a company of soldiers or a squad of Liberty Loan soldiers, we always received whatever we asked of Colonel Kingsbury. New Rochelle regretted that in September, 1919, it was obliged to say good-by to Colonel Kingsbury, owing to his retirement from the United States Army,—and good wishes will always be with him.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club became the center of many important occasions; amongst those which I might mention was the visit of Governor Whitman and his staff, who inspected the Club from top to bottom, having heard many reports in Albany of the work that was being done in this clubhouse. We also were favored with a visit and a powerful talk to the uniformed men during one of our dances by Augustus Thomas, as well as many other men of prominence.

It is interesting to note from the register of the club house the names of men from every part of the country. During the early existence of the club were noted in one evening on a page of the register, names of men from Alaska, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Maine, Florida, and California. This was at a time just prior to the operation of the draft law and these men were volunteers who wanted to enter the service before being drafted. The Club housed some three hundred men practically every evening.

In the preceding account, if any names have been omitted it has been through oversight or lack of space.

Suffice it to say that words could not express the appreciation of the community spirit which was shown throughout the splendid work that was done in the interest of the war work connected with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club.

It might be well to add that the war has taught the

people of New Rochelle the great importance of general and mutual interest in civic affairs.

It has shown us what can be accomplished by united work, and what wonderful things could be done by concentrated effort in the performing of such an arduous task as that which was laid at our door during that trying period.

It was this wonderful coöperative spirit and this coöperative effort of the men and women of New Rochelle that made the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club an institution commanding national recognition and national appreciation.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN WAR TIME

By ALBERT LEONARD

Superintendent of Public Schools

THE part that the public schools of New Rochelle took in the war work of the city may well form a chapter in any narrative that records the contribution that this community made to the sum total of the activities growing out of the war against Germany. Although the share of the New Rochelle public schools in winning the war was in itself necessarily a modest performance, it stands to the credit of teachers and pupils that from first to last they gave zealously and untiringly of their energy in helping the nation overcome the greatest danger that has ever threatened the freedom of the world.

Taken as a whole, the public schools of the nation displayed a patriotic fervor and an energy of action in the emergency that left no doubt about the genuineness of the patriotism of the youth of America. In common with the schools of the entire nation, the schools of New Rochelle made it clear that the salute to the flag, given each morning when the pupils come together in the assembly halls, is something more than an empty formula. The spirit of sacrifice and the loyal service which characterized teachers and pupils throughout the war-time period furnished convincing evidence that the sentiment of the salute to the flag heard from day to day in our schools—"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the country for which it

stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all"—has become a controlling motive in the lives of the boys and girls in the schools of this city. So fully had they come to understand the meaning of patriotism that when the emergency came it was easy for them to translate this patriotic spirit into useful service.

The war-time activities of the public schools did not, of course, begin until the United States had declared war against Germany, although long before war was declared, in April, 1917, the sympathies of teachers and pupils were deeply stirred in favor of the Allied countries in their heroic struggle to keep the German armies from overrunning France. They were keenly touched by the miseries brought to the brave people of Belgium and France, and were shocked by the atrocities marking the progress of the Germans through Belgium and that part of France overrun by the invading armies. The sinking of the *Lusitania* produced in the children in the schools a tenseness of feeling that could not fail to manifest itself. It was hard for these young people to believe that a crime that violated every instinct of humanity could be committed by a professedly civilized nation. It was only natural that in these young hearts the story of Germany's inhuman methods of carrying on war should awaken an intense feeling of indignation.

Until the United States took up the cause of the Allies, the schools endeavored to observe President Wilson's neutrality proclamation, but as soon as the United States declared war against the Central Powers, the teachers and pupils in the schools entered whole-heartedly into the service of the nation. The ever-increasing list of German atrocities had aroused in teachers and pupils alike a strong desire to do everything in their power to help defeat a nation that for three years had been using methods of

warfare more brutal than the world had ever known before. Upon the declaration of war against Germany, the teachers and pupils of the New Rochelle schools did not have to be urged to aid in bringing victory to the armies that were fighting and dying in behalf of civilization itself. "I think I shall never forget our assembly exercises the day war was declared," said the principal of the Trinity Place School. "The patriotism of the children and the fervor with which they sang our national songs was one of the most thrilling experiences I have ever had. I am sure that no teacher present that day can ever forget the solemnity of the occasion." This comment aptly portrays the spirit of the entire school system of New Rochelle.

It is obvious that the service that the schools could give had to be of a non-military nature. In the High School a number of the older boys enlisted for active war service, but the majority of the boys heeded the urgent appeals of President Wilson and General Wood to remain in school until the time should come when their services might be needed. A few boys in the grammar schools, although under military age, contrived to get into the army or navy. As the war went on, the desire of the boys of the High School to enlist grew in intensity, but they were led to see that it was really their patriotic duty to follow the advice of the Government authorities to stay in school until their educational training had advanced far enough to increase the usefulness of their service when the country needed them. Their patriotism had to seek an outlet in other forms of service than in active military duty. But as the boys attending the High School looked from day to day upon the more than four-hundred-starred service flag of former students in uniform, they eagerly looked forward to the time when they too would be permitted to join the ranks of the graduates and former

students of the New Rochelle High School who were already enrolled in the service of humanity.

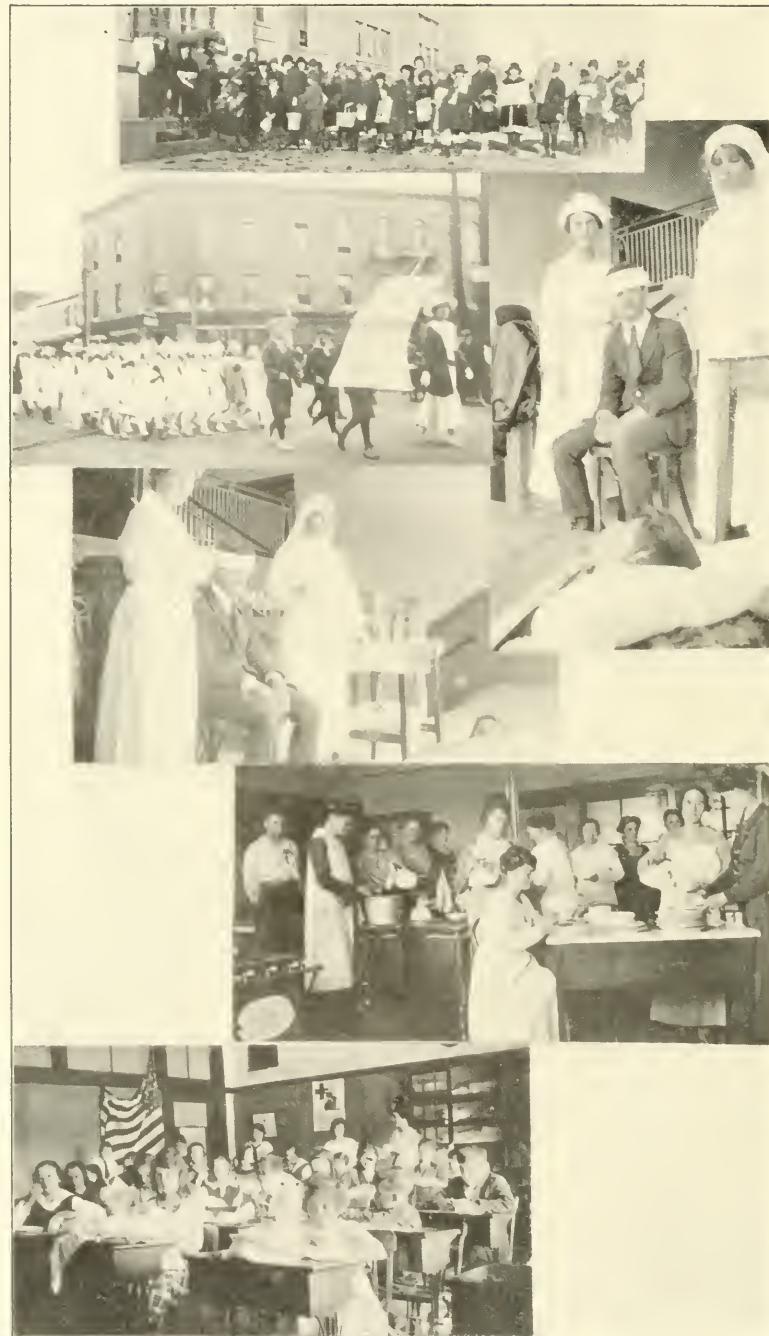
One of the most impressive events of the war-time period in the New Rochelle schools was the dedication of the service flag in honor of the graduates and former students of the High School, in April, 1918. At that time the number of stars in the flag was 275, but before the end of the summer the number had increased to 410. These young men, who only a few years before had been care-free students, had cheerfully joined the ranks of the thousands upon thousands of high-souled men from schools and colleges all over the country, ready to undergo the utmost sacrifice to preserve what is finest and best in modern civilization. In the soul-testing weeks and months which the danger and hardships of the war brought to them, these New Rochelle High School boys in every branch of the service showed themselves soldiers whose cheerful courage and unselfish patriotism should serve as an inspiration to the entire city.

In the grammar schools, service flags or honor rolls served as mute but inspiring emblems of the patriotism which had led former schoolboys to take their places in the battle line of duty. The Trinity Place School had 206 stars; Weyman 220; Union 153; Columbus 45; and Mayflower 26. In the honor roll of the Winyah School there were 219 names. These service flags, on which unfortunately there are to be found gold stars among the blue, will long remain to those who come after the present generation of school boys and girls a symbol of the glorious service in which New Rochelle boys had a worthy part.

Between the beginning of the Great War, in 1914, and the entrance of the United States into the struggle, a good deal of sewing and knitting for foreign refugees was done in the schools, but immediately after the declaration of



Albert Leonard
Superintendent of Public Schools



War Time Scenes at Stephenson School

war against Germany every war activity in which the schools could have a useful part was taken up with new zeal. With fathers or brothers or other near relatives going rapidly into the war, teachers and pupils felt a keen personal responsibility for the welfare of the soldiers. This personal relationship, together with a zealous patriotism, made it easy for both teachers and pupils to give energy and money to every work designed to promote the health and comfort of the soldiers in camp or on the battle-field. This zeal for service continued without abatement from the beginning of the war until victory had come to the forces that had arrayed themselves against Germany's reckless attempt to bring the entire world under her power.

One of the interesting incidents of the early months of the war was the raising of a fund in the schools to be sent to the Mayor of the city of La Rochelle, France, for the use of children in that city whose fathers had been killed in the war. In May, 1917, it was announced to the children in the Elementary schools that they might contribute to this fund whatever they could afford. No appeals were made to the children further than a simple statement of the benefit any money they might give would bring to the war orphans of La Rochelle. The children responded so generously that in a few days the sum of \$680, or 3873 francs, could be sent to Mayor DeCaut as an expression of the heartfelt sympathy which the boys and girls in the public schools of New Rochelle felt for the children in La Rochelle, to whom the war had brought suffering and sorrow. Mayor DeCaut was asked to use this fund in such a manner as would best meet the necessities of any war orphans for whose needs money was not otherwise available.

The pleasure which this money gave to the people of La Rochelle was expressed in a letter from Mayor DeCaut

in the following September. "The assistance so generously sent by the American School children will greatly alleviate the sufferings of our orphans," wrote the La Rochelle chief magistrate. "The hearty sympathy," he continued, "which comes from beyond the sea will bring them the greatest consolation. Thanks especially to the school-children of New Rochelle for this generous aid and for their kindly sentiments. Until they can receive the thanks of their little comrades let them receive in the meantime the expression of the gratitude of the municipality of La Rochelle."

The interest of this episode in the war-time activities of the school was enhanced by the letters written by La Rochelle school children to pupils in the New Rochelle schools. Accompanying the money sent to the Mayor of La Rochelle were letters from children in the New Rochelle schools. These were sent by Mayor DeCaut to the different schools of La Rochelle. "I have received," writes Mayor DeCaut, "also the touching letters sent by the children of your schools to their little comrades in La Rochelle. As our school children are now having their vacation, it has not been possible for me to let them know of this evidence of affection from their brothers in America."

The letters written by the La Rochelle school children in reply were in themselves a most interesting feature of this incident of the early months of the war. One of these letters, received by a pupil of the Stephenson School, is typical of the many letters that came from the boys and girls of La Rochelle:

"LA ROCHELLE, 19 November, 1917.

"DEAR LITTLE FRIEND:

"I am very happy to correspond with you, because we love very much the little Americans. I go to the Mission School, where I was given your address.

"I do not live very far from where the American soldiers, our Allies, are encamped. They are very kind. When I am going home from school, we sometimes meet some of the soldiers. They pleasantly say 'Good-day' to us.

"If there is anything which would give you pleasure as a souvenir of France, I shall send it to you. It is to be regretted that the distance which separates us is so great, because I should be very happy to make your acquaintance. If you have a photograph, send it to me and I will send mine in exchange.

"This dreadful war has brought sorrow to so many families. It is sad to have this war. Because so many fathers who have gone to the war will not come back again, there will be many little orphans after the war.

"Accept from a little French girl my sincere regards.
"YVETTE ARRERAT."

It is perhaps not too much to say that the events that occurred in New Rochelle in what has come to be known as Recruit Week will be remembered as the most interesting episode of the opening year of the war. In the happenings of that vividly remembered week the New Rochelle public schools had a part well worth recording.

Under the conditions laid down by the War Department all enlistments in any branch of the National Army had to take place before noon on December 15, 1917. The number of men in the Eastern section of the United States enlisting before the expiration of the time fixed by the army authorities was so much greater than had been expected that it was wholly out of the question for Fort Slocum to provide shelter and food for the men who came pouring into New Rochelle by the thousands during the week ending December 15th. It will always form a creditable chapter in the history of New Rochelle that for nearly

a week these thousands of enlisted men were provided for in a way that won their everlasting gratitude.

In making the lot of these splendid citizen-soldiers comfortable, and even agreeable, during the week they became the guests of New Rochelle, the schools counted it a privilege to have a not inconsiderable part.

STEPHENSON SCHOOL

The task of providing shelter and food for the enlisted men began in the schools on Wednesday, December 12th, when at eleven o'clock at night eighty men for whom accommodations elsewhere did not seem available were sent to the Stephenson School. In the gymnasium they were made fairly comfortable for the night, although there was no chance to provide bedding.

As the men had had nothing to eat since early in the morning, a hurried but substantial supper was provided at midnight from supplies obtained from a near-by grocery, whose owner kept open till nearly midnight in order that the men might not go without food. The supper was prepared and served by the teachers of the school, with Mr. Lawton in charge. As this school has a domestic science equipment, it was possible to prepare without delay a meal that was appreciated by the cold and hungry recruits.

From the same store from which supplies for the midnight meal had been prepared, food for breakfast the next day was obtained. At seven o'clock the next morning a good breakfast prepared by teachers of the school was served to the men, who left the school in good spirits for their march to Fort Slocum.

During the following day enlisted men came pouring into the city in numbers so large that it became necessary to plan to provide meals and sleeping quarters in the schools for about six hundred men for Thursday night.

To the Stephenson school three hundred men were sent Thursday evening. When it became known earlier in the day that probably three hundred men would have to be accommodated at this school, the boys of the school went to the homes in the neighborhood to secure bedding. By evening enough bedding had been gathered to make the men comfortable for the night. These men remained at this school till Tuesday of the following week. During this time meals were prepared and served by the teachers of the school. A large part of the food was provided without charge by the residents in the section of the city near the school. An illustration of the spirit of practical helpfulness shown by the homes interested in this work is seen in the way an order of one hundred pounds of beef was roasted. As it was impossible to prepare at the school so large an amount without delay, the order was divided into lots of ten pounds each and sent out to be roasted. These ten orders, appetizingly cooked, were returned to the school at almost the same moment. The same promptness was found in other instances. By means of this aid from sources outside of the school, the facilities of the school were made to give to the recruits prompt and adequate service. During the five days the men remained at the school the duties that fell to the principals and their teachers were most efficiently met. Mr. Lawton, principal of the High School Annex and Miss Lyon, principal of the Grammar School, were untiring in their efforts to make the days at the Stephenson School as free as possible from inconvenience and discomfort for the enlisted men.

HIGH SCHOOL

At the High School 202 men were taken care of on Thursday night. Before the close of school at two o'clock

an announcement was made to the pupils that bedding for several hundred men would be needed by night. The response to this suggestion was so liberal that it was possible to provide a fairly comfortable bed for each of the men. Supper and breakfast were provided in the lunch room. As the men had received orders to leave for Fort Slocum at seven o'clock the next morning, breakfast was ready by six o'clock.

The preparation and serving of the meals were under the general charge of Miss Fife, one of the teachers in the High School. Food supplies were sent in part by the Red Cross, but a large portion was purchased from the stores near the school. In some cases money was provided privately for the supplies ordered from the stores; in others the dealers were willing to wait until some way was found to pay the accounts. Without exception the teachers of the school cheerfully and effectively helped in the task of taking care of the soldier-guests, both in preparing and serving the food and in arranging sleeping accommodations. The well equipped lunch room made it possible to provide well cooked meals promptly and satisfactorily.

The second contingent of 140 men came to the High School on Friday morning and remained till Tuesday afternoon, when all but fifty were ordered to Fort Slocum. In the middle of the afternoon, on Tuesday, 180 men who had been provided for in Mount Vernon were ordered to the school and kept there till eight the next day. Supper and breakfast were served these men and the fifty men of the second contingent who had remained behind. Mr. Bragdon had general charge of the affairs at the High School and was aided by the teachers of the school as well as by teachers from schools in which men had not been quartered.

MAYFLOWER SCHOOL

At the Mayflower School 118 men were given accommodations, beginning on Friday evening with supper. Most of the men remained till the next Wednesday afternoon. Bedding was brought to the school mainly through the efforts of the Mayflower Parent-Teachers' Association. Although there was at that time no domestic science equipment in this school, the residents of the neighborhood made it possible to prepare meals by bringing in generous quantities of well cooked food of various kinds. Coffee and bread were furnished by the Red Cross Canteen. Mr. Vincent and his teachers looked after all the details of caring for the men assigned to the Mayflower School.

UNION AVENUE SCHOOL

To the Union Avenue School 96 men were sent Thursday evening at half-past ten o'clock. As these men had been without food since early in the morning, preparation was made to provide sandwiches and coffee. The Red Cross furnished the sandwiches, but members of the Neighborhood Club made generous supplies of hot coffee in their homes and took it to the school. For this comfort the men showed themselves most grateful. The men were kept at this school till they were ordered to leave for Fort Slocum on the following Wednesday forenoon at half-past ten o'clock.

Bedding was liberally provided by the Neighborhood Club, assisted by some of their friends on Lockwood Avenue. The Red Cross furnished some of the food, but a large part was provided by the Neighborhood Club. This organization, composed of citizens living in the district belonging to this school, supplied most of the meat, vege-

tables, and desserts. The food was cooked in the homes of the members of the Club and taken to the school ready to serve to the men. The spirit of helpful service exhibited by the people in the Union Avenue district cannot be over-praised. While there was a spirit of helpfulness in all parts of the city, it is entirely within the truth to say that in no other section of the city could there be found service more whole-hearted than among the people in this district. They seemed to appreciate the opportunity to contribute what they could, both in money and labor. Even the tradesmen of the small stores in this neighborhood were reluctant to present bills for supplies furnished by them. This spirit of generosity is the more noticeable for the reason that the residents of this section of the city cannot be classed among the wealthy. Miss Bloomfield, the principal of the school, assisted by the teachers, and members of the Neighborhood Club, were unremitting in their efforts to look after the welfare of the men whose home for six days was in the Union Avenue School.

TRINITY PLACE SCHOOL

On Friday morning, December 14, 183 men were sent to the Trinity Place School, where they remained till the following Thursday forenoon. The domestic-science equipment in this school afforded ample facilities for preparing meals in the building. The luncheon on Thursday was furnished by the Red Cross, but after that all the meals were provided by the school from supplies purchased in the city markets. Mrs. William A. Moore had general charge of purchasing and preparing the food. Women living in the district gave generous help in service and food. Every day well cooked food was sent in from homes in the neighborhood, increasing the variety of the menus. Bedding was supplied in generous amounts by residents

in the school district. Miss Walker, the principal of the school, and her teachers gave themselves unsparingly to the task of making their guests feel at home. Entertainments of various kinds were provided. Three dances were held in the assembly hall attended by a large number of townspeople. Sunday was indeed a reception day. All day long and late into the evening the building was thronged with visitors, many of them business men, and all anxious to be of service in making the stay of these enlisted men an event in their lives, the recollection of which would always be pleasant.

Before leaving for Fort Slocum the men raised a fund for a bronze tablet to be placed in the school as a permanent evidence of their appreciation of the hospitality they had received during the week they had made their home in the Trinity Place School.

The inscription on this tablet, which will ever be held as one of the treasures of the Trinity Place School, reads: "To commemorate the gratitude of 183 Massachusetts recruits given food and shelter at the Trinity Place School by the teachers and citizens of New Rochelle, December 14-20, 1917." The signatures of these 183 men hang, neatly framed, near the tablet.

Besides giving the tablet to the school, the men left a fund of thirty dollars for the Red Cross.

In all the schools the enlisted men showed in various ways their appreciation of the hospitality that had been so cordially extended to them by the teachers and citizens in the neighborhood of the schools. During their stay in the schools the men were constantly giving expression to their gratitude.

The untiring and unselfish service rendered by the teachers throughout recruit week merits the highest commendation. It was looked upon as a privilege to do some-

thing for these men whom circumstances, not of their own choosing, had made guests of the schools. Teachers whose services were not needed in the schools did useful work in the churches and at the Knights of Columbus Hall.

It should be said that the recruits who were assigned to the schools made a body of men of whom this nation may well be proud. The destinies of the American nation are safe in the keeping of men who had of their own volition offered themselves as soldiers in a war waged in the cause of civilization and humanity.

During the week there was an absence of any objectionable conduct. The admirable spirit and the good-natured disposition to adjust themselves to the conditions in which they found themselves won the highest respect from everybody. As these young men, representing all classes of American life, took their departure from the schools and began their journey toward the uncertain future, they carried with them the good wishes and prayers of those they left behind. Some of them paid the supreme price before the task before them was done. Their memory will always be cherished in the schools of this city as one of the privileges brought to them by the Great War.

In speaking of the 183 men for whom the Trinity Place School became their home for a week, the principal of the school says: "Not one act of courtesy or one bit of rough conduct did I observe during the five days these boys were our guests. I think they liked us, and I know we liked them. From the time the boys came to Trinity on that stormy winter morning until we waved adieu to them from the Neptune Dock not an unpleasant incident occurred." Like testimony to the manliness of these enlisted men came from all the schools.

Within the limits set for an account of the war work of

the schools a detailed statement of the many-sided activities in which teachers and pupils had an effective part cannot be made. The thing of chief importance in the contribution the schools made to the war work of the city was the spirit of sacrifice and unselfish service that gave color and vitality to all that was done by the schools through the entire war period.

In all of the Liberty Loan campaigns the teachers and pupils took an active part. The effectiveness of the work done by the schools was recognized by the chairmen of the different committees having this work in charge. The most useful service rendered by the schools came from the systematic way in which information pertaining to these bond issues was taken home to the parents of the pupils. All literature received from the Government designed to interest the public in the Liberty Loans was taken by the pupils to their parents. From day to day in every classroom in which the pupils were old enough to understand the reasons for asking the public to buy Liberty Bonds discussions were held on every phase of the subject. The pamphlets sent out by the Government were read and discussed. In the upper grade classes compositions, in which every phase of the relation of the Liberty Loans to the winning of the war, were written as a part of the regular school work in English. In this way the pupils acquired an intimate knowledge of the subject of Government bond issues and could give to their parents enthusiastic and convincing reasons why Liberty Bonds should be bought. Besides these classroom discussions addresses by prominent men and women before the morning assemblies were made. The far-reaching effect of this preliminary work in each Liberty Loan campaign was apparent in every part of the city.

For obvious reasons it did not seem best to have the

school children do much canvassing for actual subscriptions. It was thought that in some cases smaller subscriptions would be given to children than would be given to adults, especially when the canvassers happened to be neighbors or business acquaintances. In the closing week of the Third Liberty Loan the pupils were given a chance to take subscriptions. The actual subscriptions taken amounted to \$179,550, divided among the schools as follows:

High School	\$113,050
Trinity	35,050
Mayflower	12,150
Winyah	12,250
Union	3,350
Stephenson	3,700

In addition to these subscriptions parents of pupils in the following schools made subscriptions as the direct result of the work of pupils, although the subscriptions were placed with the banks, and were not credited to the schools:

Union	\$11,150
Columbus	1,300
Weyman	11,400
Huguenot	4,500

What was done in the Third Liberty Loan represented the helpful service of the schools in insuring the success of the different Loan Campaigns.

One good result of the part taken by the pupils in the Liberty Loans came from the clear and full knowledge they obtained of the reasons why the United States went to war with Germany and why it was of vital consequence to the world that the Allies should win.



Dedication of the High School Service Flag
Dr. McGregor Speaking



War Time Scenes at Union Avenue School

The same plan was followed in arousing interest in War Savings Stamps. The campaign to interest the pupils and the general public in War Savings Stamps was used as a means of training school children in habits of thrift. While the patriotic duty to buy War Savings Stamps was at all times kept before the children, the teachers were urged to induce their pupils to form habits of thrift as an important element of character.

Without appeals that would unduly arouse the emotions of the pupils, principals and teachers kept before them the thought that the Nation was engaged in a great war and that everybody would be called upon to make sacrifices. The children were much impressed by this view of the opportunity the war offered them to make what sacrifices they could. Many a child walked to school to save carfare, or went without candy and other luxuries in order to buy Thrift Stamps or to contribute to the Red Cross fund. In the Stephenson School a little girl, who had been saving her money for a long time in order to buy a puppy, came home from school at noontime one day and said to her mother: "Well, mamma, I guess I can do without my puppy until the war is over, I am going to loan my \$15 to Uncle Sam." This spirit of self-denial shown by this Stephenson School girl was found in thousands of children throughout the schools. "Few pennies," writes the principal of the Weyman School, "were spent for candy during those long eighteen months. If any pupil was known to have spent a penny for gum or like luxury, he became unpopular with his schoolmates. One little boy of six was heard to say, 'I've forgotten how candy tastes.'"

The work done by the schools through the medium of the Junior Red Cross formed an important part of the useful service performed by the teachers and pupils of the city.

Early in 1918 the American Red Cross provided for a branch of this organization in the schools of the Nation to be called the Junior Red Cross. Each school could become a Junior Red Cross unit by raising a sum equal to twenty-five cents for each pupil enrolled in the school. The pupils of the New Rochelle schools met the conditions of membership with alacrity, providing in every school a fund in excess of the amount needed to entitle the school to membership as a Junior Red Cross Unit. The membership fund raised in the different schools amounted to \$2732.91, distributed among the schools as follows:

High School	\$223.63
Trinity	351.46
Union	137.33
Huguenot	167.38
Weyman	172.53
Winyah	396.01
Columbus	270.07
Mayflower	573.71
Stephenson	435.54
Coopers Corners	5.25

In addition to the money needed to gain membership in the Junior Red Cross the children made liberal contributions for Red Cross work, the Mayflower school alone raising a little more than \$1300 for this purpose.

Besides raising money for Junior Red Cross membership the schools did a surprisingly large amount of work in the way of making articles useful to the soldiers or to foreign refugees. These articles took the form of surgical dressings, hospital bags, comfort bags, sweaters, and various kinds of clothing needed by the suffering refugees of Europe.

The Junior Red Cross Unit of the High School met every Wednesday and Friday from 2.30 to 5.00 P.M. from March to June, 1918, and during this period made 17,695 surgical dressings, 30 hospital bags, 20 jackets, filled 170 comfort bags, and helped in various ways to provide clothing for refugee children.

From October, 1917 to June, 1919 the Junior Red Cross Units of the schools made refugee garments to the number of 8899 as follows:

High School	978
Trinity	1310
Winyah	1796
Mayflower	1134
Stephenson	976
Weyman	937
Columbus	846
Huguenot	667
Union	255

In the summer of 1918 Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, and for that year President of the National Education Association, made public her intention to present a bronze tablet to the school that by the end of the year would show the largest sale of War Savings Stamps per capita in the United States. This honor was won by the little Quaker Ridge School of five pupils. During the intensive campaign the last six weeks of the year these five children sold \$1,525 in stamps, an average of \$305 for each pupil, the largest per capita average in the schools of the United States.

This handsome tablet, fifteen by twenty inches in size, has this legend: "Presented by Mary C. C. Bradford, President of the National Education Association, in recog-

nition of the work of the soldiers of thrift, making this the leading school in the United States in the National War Savings Army. A. D. 1918."

In the sewing classes hundreds of articles were made as a part of the school work, much of the material being paid for by the children themselves. Ambulance pillows were made in large numbers. The Mayflower School contributed more than two hundred comfort bags in the winter of 1918. Hundreds of these comfort bags, so highly prized by the soldiers, were made in the other schools. In many instances the children earned money to pay for the articles to fill these kits.

Boys in the manual training classes in both the grammar schools and in the High School used their mechanical skill in making boxes for the Red Cross and in packing them for shipping. Dozens of these boxes were made in the grammar schools under the direction of Mr. Wagar, and in the High School under Mr. Baker's supervision. All of the booths used by the New Rochelle Red Cross in its membership drive in 1918 were put together by grammar school boys.

The spirit of helpfulness which pervaded all the schools is well described by Miss Lyon, principal of the Stephenson Grammar School, in a report in which she says:

"The sewing period throughout the war has been used in work for the soldiers, the hospitals, and the refugees. Never was a "period" so wonderfully elastic! It began before school, stretched itself over recesses and noon hours only to reappear after school and even go home with the eager workers. No one said 'You must do this' but work assigned to classes had a way of returning finished in much less than record time. The boys left their games to work the snipping machine to fill the pillows so the girls need lose no time for making the slips. Boys learned to knit

washcloths, wind bobbins, and sew on tapes as expertly as the girls. The rule seemed to be 'Any work that will help is the work for me.'"

One of the noteworthy features of the war work of the schools was the zeal with which the children in those schools where the pupils belonged to homes in which money was not abundant entered into the war work of the schools. To get the means to provide comfort bags for the soldiers these children were always on the alert to find ways to earn money. "With the constant demands for money," says Miss Corbin, principal of the Weyman School, "and the shortage of home funds, ways and means of making money were thought out. Everything that could be sold was brought in, including newspapers, magazines, bottles, rubber, tin-foil, and iron. The older boys, with the help of a willing janitor, took care of each commodity. There were few scrap-baskets to be emptied, because after paper was used on both sides, it was neatly piled and sold, bringing a higher price than newspaper. The girls sold home-made cakes and candies, and pennies for sachets and book-markers all helped to swell the fund."

This spirit prevailed throughout all classes in every school. Besides all the money the children contributed to Red Cross and other war funds, they paid for all the material needed to make and fill the hundreds of comfort bags sent to the soldiers from the New Rochelle schools.

During the time the Government was urging the conservation of food as an essential factor in winning the war, the schools gave assistance in every possible way. The literature issued by the Food Administration was carefully studied in the classrooms, and taken into the homes. In the domestic science classes special attention was given to food values and to meat substitutes and other means for making possible larger food exports to the Allied coun-

tries. Pupils were taught to work out recipes in which substitute flours and fats could be used. In the spring of 1918 there was held in the Public library an exhibit of some of the work in food substitutes as used in the domestic science classes of the grammar schools. This work, done under the supervision of Miss Ball, supervisor of domestic science in the grammar schools, showed how palatable and nutritious food could be prepared in the home by using flour and meat substitutes. Desserts without flour and with a small amount of sugar formed a useful part of the exhibit. All of this work was helpful to everybody interested in helping win the war by practicing food conservation.

Lack of space does not allow mention of the numerous instances showing the spirit of self-denial that the large majority of the pupils practiced during the stress of the war period. A class in the Huguenot School had collected a fund for baseball outfits, but cheerfully gave it all to the Red Cross. The graduating class of the Trinity School in June, 1918, had made the usual arrangements to buy class pins and had collected \$80 for this purpose; but instead of buying class pins the class unanimously voted to give the entire sum to the Red Cross.

The adoption of a little French orphan by the pupils of Miss Campbell's class in the Columbus School may well be mentioned as an illustration of the practical way in which the sympathies of the school children found expression. For this orphan, named Etinne Dartigues of Roaillan, France, this class raised \$36.50 a year for two years, the money coming from the sale of articles made in school as a part of the handwork which is done as regular school work. The heartfelt gratitude which this French boy has tried to express in his letters to his young benefactors show how deeply this generous act of these Columbus School children is appreciated.



Katherine Twohey



William B. Wheeler



Frank Clark



Charles Kammermeyer

The Work of the Churches—They have taken on their accustomed ways, but with a larger vision, and a nobler spirit of service



Robt. Gardner McGreger, D.D.



H. H. Beatty, D.D.



George Reynolds, D.D.

The children of those grammar schools for which land was available carried on war gardens. The school gardens of the Huguenot and Union Avenue Schools, together with several acres of fertile land placed at the service of the Trinity School by Dr. Charles G. Miller, were effectively cultivated by several hundred pupils in these three schools. Hundreds of other pupils had home gardens which they made productive in an unusual degree.

In all of the war work of the schools principals and teachers showed a never-failing zeal in their efforts to make the New Rochelle schools a useful factor in the war activities of the city. Besides doing with their accustomed fidelity the regular work of the schools, they cheerfully met the increased burden which the stress of the war emergency put upon them. But in addition to their duties in the schools much useful war work outside of school hours was done. They served as helpers at Canteens, did clerical work for the draft board in classifying the men of draft age, and in several of the campaigns for war funds gave helpful service in compiling records for the use of canvassers. Many of them used every spare moment in knitting for the soldiers and in making surgical dressings at Red Cross headquarters. In all this trying time no note of complaint was heard. Liberty Bonds were purchased by the teachers to the utmost limit of their ability.

This sketch comes far short of telling adequately the story of the spirit of cheerful service and unselfish patriotism that pervaded the schools throughout the entire war period. The wonderful way in which principals, teachers, and children responded to every appeal for work and money will remain one of the inspiring memories of the New Rochelle Schools in war time.

THE WORK OF THE CHURCHES

By H. H. BEATTYS, D.D.

THE story of the part the churches of New Rochelle played in the war makes a most interesting and romantic chapter in the history of our city.

The nearness of New Rochelle to Fort Slocum and Pelham Bay, where thousands of United States soldiers and sailors were in camp, brought the war closer than to the cities more remote from the center of war activities.

With the suddenness of a bolt out of the blue, the churches of the city found themselves plunged into the midst of active war work.

On the night of December 10, 1917—a night never to be forgotten—nine hundred recruits, on their way to Fort Slocum, landed in New Rochelle after an all-day journey in crowded trains, to be met at the station with the word that they could not reach their destination till the next day.

It was a bitter night, one of the coldest of the cold winter, and the streets were deserted, save for the few who were compelled to be out. Down the street leading to two of the churches, these recruits marched, in the biting cold, laughing, cheering, and singing, with no food to eat and no place to sleep. The suddenness of America's entrance into the war, and the unpreparedness of the nation for the gigantic task it had undertaken, made lack of system and order in handling the multitude of new situations and war

problems necessary and unavoidable. The rush of men to enlist before they were drafted not only taxed the capacity of the Fort Slocum recruiting station, but literally swamped it with the unexpected rush of thousands who hastened to enlist before the date of the first draft. And so it happened that these hundreds and thousands of recruits were held up in New Rochelle.

It was between nine and ten o'clock at night, when these nine hundred men, the first installment of the thousands that were to follow, arrived in New Rochelle on their way to Fort Slocum. Unable to reach the Fort that night and with no place to go, they started to tramp the streets. Four or five hundred of them found their way to two near-by churches, which threw open their doors to this cold and hungry crowd. Though they had been traveling all day long, with nothing to eat, there were no complaints,—but, taking it all as part of the day's work —laughing, cheering, and singing—they poured into the warm and lighted churches.

How to feed these hungry men, on a bitter cold winter's midnight, was a serious problem. But the news of their arrival spread rapidly, and though it was by this time well on to midnight, plans were speedily under way to provide something for these boisterous, hungry boys.

The next morning's baking of a near-by bakery, and the contents of a delicatessen shop, solved the problem, and soon busy hands were making sandwiches, and women were preparing hot coffee for the ravenous crowd. It was after one o'clock in the morning before they were all fed, and then came the question of sleeping quarters. Both these churches threw open their main auditoriums, and the men were soon ranged along the floor on cushions or found beds in the pews. By two o'clock the lights were out, and the first installment of the men, whom New

Rochelle was proud to call her "guests," were sleeping in their first and unexpected barracks.

Thus it was that the churches of New Rochelle were plunged into active war work with unexpected suddenness.

Though the demands upon them were thus sudden and unusual, the churches responded with an enthusiasm and efficiency that were remarkable. From that first night, when nine hundred men, at midnight, were fed with sandwiches and hot coffee, and put to bed on pew cushions, for ten days and nights these recruits, pouring into New Rochelle on every train by day and night, were cared for, fed, provided with sleeping quarters, and ministered to by the churches. As many as 618 at one time were cared for in one of the churches of the city.

Anything that would add to the comfort of these boys, while guests of the churches, was done gladly and eagerly.

No one realized the size of the undertaking that New Rochelle assumed that night in offering its hospitality to these men on their way to answer their country's call. No one stopped long enough to inquire or figure it out. Here were these men on our city's streets, hungry and with no place to sleep, and all that anyone thought of was to minister to their immediate need.

Official word reached us that, in the morning, room would be found for them at Fort Slocum. But no sooner did one lot leave for the Fort than crowded trains brought hundreds more to take their place. By day and by night they came. Who that had a part in those busy tireless days and nights will ever forget them! No matter at what hour of day or night they came, the pastors and workers of the churches were present to welcome them. At two or three o'clock in the morning they would arrive, and with a "Come in, boys, we're glad to see you," they would stream in, smiling, laughing, cheering. Then busy women would

prepare sandwiches and coffee, and the tired, hungry crowd would fall to, and when their hunger was appeased, would wrap themselves in their blankets, for a few hours' heavy sleep.

As soon as it was seen that the situation was not a temporary emergency of a day or two, but promised to be prolonged into a week or ten days, it was realized that some more substantial provision must be provided than sandwiches and coffee.

Then the local Red Cross came to the rescue and arranged to furnish all the necessary supplies of food and blankets. Committees were formed in all the churches to handle these supplies and provide full entertainment for the men.

Men and women came eagerly forward in each church, offering their services day or night, and the churches were hives of busy workers.

Writing rooms were fitted up, post-offices established, entertainments provided, and every thoughtful service possible was gladly given, everybody counting it a privilege as well as a pleasure to serve these men who had enlisted in their country's cause.

Much might be written of the effect of this work both on the churches and the men. The churches caught a new vision of service, and the men gained a new conception of the church. "I have never had much use for the church," said one of these fellows to the pastor of the church entertaining him, "but if this is what the church means, then I'm for the church."

The gratitude that the men felt toward the churches was touching to see. In every way possible they showed their appreciation of the hospitality and service rendered them. Wherever they saw an opportunity to help they eagerly accepted it,—moving tables, washing or wiping

dishes, cleaning the rooms, arranging pew cushions. Whatever they could do to help they were eager to do.

During the early part of their stay, a blizzard arrived in town, and the city was snowed in on every side. The pastor of one of the churches bought a dozen snow shovels at a local store, and called for a dozen volunteers who would go for them and shovel out the walks about the building. A hundred men sprang forward and volunteered. They came laughing, cheering back, a dozen of them with shovels, and shouting, "Over the top, boys! over the top!" They literally sprang to the work, and in an almost incredible time had cleaned off every walk around the church. Two or three came up to the pastor standing by, enjoying the sight, and said: "Where are your church members? We'll shovel them out." "Well, there are not any near by, boys," answered the pastor, "but shovel out the neighbors." So beginning on one side of the street they passed down the block and then up on the other side till every house on both sides of the block was snow-free. Every pastor in the city could multiply instances to show the eagerness of these men to do something to express their appreciation of what the churches were doing for them. One fellow was found roaming around in one of the churches at two o'clock in the morning, and, when asked by one of the men of the church, if he wanted anything, answered: "Yes, I couldn't sleep content till I had found someone to tell how grateful we fellows are for what you are doing for us."

Nearly every church received, in one form or other, gifts from the men they entertained as expressions of the gratitude they felt for the hospitality given them. And who will ever be able to estimate the benefit and blessing that came to the churches of New Rochelle, because of this ministry to the recruits those ten December days and

nights. A new spirit seemed to possess the churches over night. Old ways of formality and routine went by the board. Church shibboleths and denominational emphasis dropped away almost unnoticed. A larger and truer spirit of service dominated the churches, and a Christian tolerance and charity such as the churches had never known before were markedly felt and expressed.

Never will the churches of New Rochelle be quite the same again, because of the ministry they were permitted to give to these thousands of recruits during the winter of 1917.

The spirit of real Christian service, once truly felt, becomes contagious and lasting. So, after the recruits left, the churches gave themselves to any kind of service that would help on the great work of the war.

The next service to claim their attention was the Red Cross work. This fell almost entirely to the women of the churches. Immediately Red Cross auxiliaries were organized in every church in the city, and for one or more days a week, large groups of women could be found busily at work from nine or ten in the morning till five at night, making garments and preparing bandages for use overseas.

As in every new work, enthusiasm ran high, and many responded to the call, glad to do "their bit," but unlike most new work, the loyalty and enthusiasm held unabated, week in and week out, through the duration of the war. And in several of the churches the Red Cross work continued strong for a full year after the armistice was signed. During the heat and discomfort of the summer, while others were spending their outings in mountains or by sea-shore, these women stood nobly by, faithfully and persistently preparing garments for the fighters, and bandages and supplies for the wounded.

It is not possible to give an exact statement of the num-

ber of the different articles of clothing and supplies furnished by the churches of our city, nor is it worth while, perhaps, though the figures would be impressive. Suffice it to say that many thousands of needful articles for the comfort of the men in the trenches, and innumerable hospital supplies, went forth in a steady stream from the churches of our city. After the armistice the women of the churches took up work for the refugees, making baby dresses for the homeless and destitute children, and clothing for the Belgium women.

Among the many war activities of the churches, next in importance to the Red Cross work was the canteen work. When the local Y. M. C. A. was generously turned over to the War Camp Community Service for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, one of the principal parts of that work was the carrying on of a canteen, where the men in uniform could secure, at minimum price, meals of good, wholesome, home-made cooking. The call was sent out to the different churches in the city to furnish teams of workers, who would serve at regular intervals during each month, as workers in this canteen. And these teams of women from the churches, each in charge of a competent captain, would give their quota of time, from six o'clock in the morning—when a hot breakfast was prepared for the men who had spent the night at the Club—till ten at night, serving these boys in uniform, who crowded the tables eager to get what the women had prepared for them.

During the taxing heat of the summer days, these women from the churches could be found, day in and day out, Sundays included, with hot and perspiring faces, but always cheerful and uncomplaining, standing over hot stoves, cooking the food that the boys were so glad to get, and enjoyed with manifest relish. "It's different," one hungry sailor said, when asked if he liked it better than the



Rabbi Stern



Charles F. Canedy, D.D.



Tillman B. Johnson, D.D.



Robert Rennicks



James Van Brunt



Richard Leo Fallon

rations served in camp. "It makes me think of the kind mother used to make," some contented fellow would say, as he put away a double portion of fried eggs and bacon, hot coffee, and fresh-made pie. It was a joy to go in and watch these women of the churches, in their spic and span Red Cross uniforms, "mother" these boys in khaki and blue, who came by hundreds and thousands to enjoy the good things they prepared for them.

In all the great war "drives," the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., etc., the churches stood forth as ardent advocates and supporters. From every pulpit went forth ringing appeals to the people to rally to the support of these great "drives," and "Minute Men" representing the various "drives" were given public hearings in all the churches.

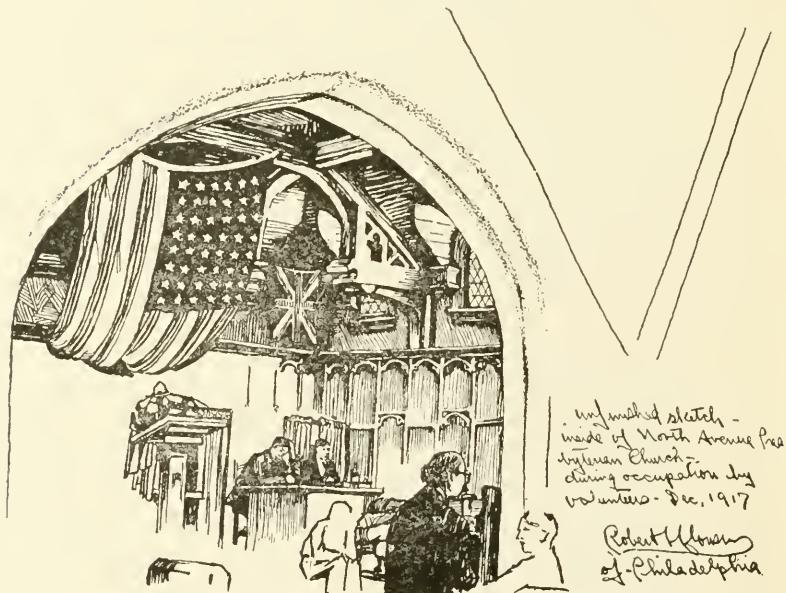
Continually, throughout the war, public patriotic meetings of every character were held in the churches, which helped greatly to stimulate and spiritualize the ideals of the cause, and keep the fires of patriotic ardor and zeal brightly and steadily burning. The churches were eager to serve, and were gladly thrown open for all kinds of meetings for war-work purposes.

In every church the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the Allies were to be seen draped over pulpit or flying from the platform or ceiling during the Sunday services, and floating in the breeze from flagstaff or spire during the week. "Service Flags," with a star of blue for each of their boys in service, with one or more gold stars that spoke, more eloquently than golden speech, of the sacrificial dead, were conspicuous emblems that held the place of honor in every church.

The war is over, and to outward appearance the churches have taken on their accustomed ways, but with a larger vision and a nobler spirit of service.

Already the war seems like a dream, a far cry, a thing of the long ago. The great compelling forces and motives, that moved America as she never was moved before, have subsided and faded out. It remains for the churches, who played so large a part in the great war, and played it so nobly, to hold aloft in the days of world reconstruction the ideals and standards for which America sent her sons overseas, and left fifty thousand of them scattered in unmarked graves along the far-flung battlefields of France, who, though dead, yet speak, and say to us who live in these great days:

*“To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow
In Flanders fields.”*





Lieutenant Smith

With wonderful skill and pleasing personality, he whipped hundreds of men into shape and made them do the hardest work they ever did—but they swear by him



Mrs. Helen Taylor Dayrell
Second War President of the Woman's Club

THE WOMAN'S CLUB IN THE WAR

By HELEN TURNER DAYRELL

THROUGHOUT its existence, the Woman's Club has held to a uniform policy in regard to public activities. It has never tried to hold within its limited membership any work in which the general public might wish to have a part. It has been a group joined together for study and experimentation.

New enterprises are first tested out by the personal labor and energy of the club members, funds are raised for carrying them on in the beginning, and when their value is fully demonstrated, they are turned over as established institutions, to some department of the city, or to a holding organization open to the whole public.

At the beginning of the war, as the Club had no home to offer for war work, it was thought best for all members to work as individuals in all the local organizations and churches, the official work of the Club being to follow out the plans urged by the Government, and not only to raise and give money of its own but also to help the community raise money for different war purposes.

This work was accomplished under the two Presidents, Mrs. William Mason Harding and Mrs. Harry G. B. Dayrell.

Although the Woman's Club did not place itself at the head of any one work which should bear its name, it

carried on a large amount of war work, both officially and unofficially, much of which is here recorded for the first time.

The President of the Club sent a delegate (Mrs. Lee Lash) to a conference in Washington, D. C., called by the Fosdick Commission to consider the responsibility of the community to the social life and happiness of the soldier and sailor. This meeting resulted in the formation of the War Camp Community Service and Mrs. Lash brought the message to New Rochelle with such enthusiasm that the organization here was one of the first as well as one of the strongest in the country.

The Club investigated war work for girls and sponsored the formation of the Girls' Patriotic Service League, which became a part of War Camp Community. It turned over its own Girls' Club of one hundred members as Unit No. 2.

Another activity undertaken by the Club was a course in Home Service designed to put into the local field partially trained workers for the Home Service Department of the Red Cross. This was made much more interesting and valuable by the generous offer of Porter R. Lee, Director of the School for Social Service (formally the New York School of Philanthropy) to give his services to the Woman's Club as director of the class.

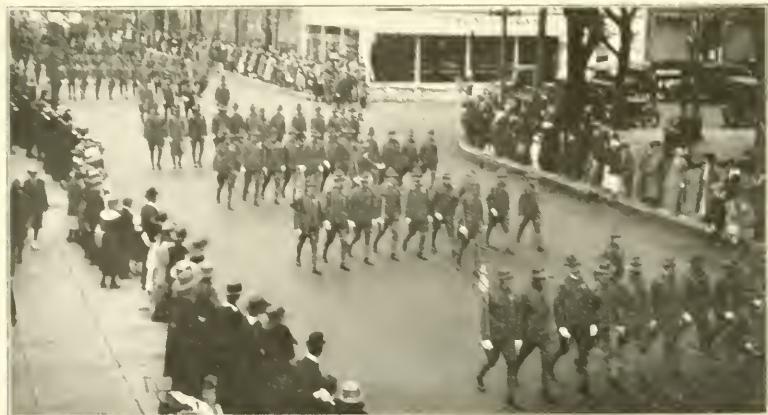
A drive for Red Cross nurses was carried on by a special club committee.

The work of the Club sections was various, following along their individual lines of activity.

The Civic Education Section studied conservation and spread the propaganda of thrift in every way. A member of the section acted as Chairman of the Garden Division of the Thrift Committee in 1917, another acted as a four-minute speaker on conservation before the Club throughout the war, bringing to its attention every request of the



School Children Helping to Win the War



The Police Auxiliary
Their Motto Was "How Can I Serve"

Government, this in turn being faithfully acted upon by the members.

The practical application of war conservation was the work of the Home Economics Section. This section took entire charge of the community canning work in July, 1917, and continued the work throughout the season associated with the paid instructor sent by the State. It also gave demonstrations in the schools of how to prepare war-time cookery and carried on a department of tried receipts in the local papers. Also organized classes in cookery along these lines at the High School.

The Drama Section presented a play at Pelham Bay Naval Station for the men stationed there.

The Art Section held a most interesting exhibit in the summer of 1918, gathering a very good selection of pictures in a downtown room—for the benefit of soldiers and sailors.

The Music Section through its concerts made a special effort to attract the men in uniform.

Because the Club had the machinery to call out many women for group work it undertook an active part in raising money for carrying on the war through the various local drives. Mrs. Harding was Chairman of the Woman's Committee in four of the Liberty Loan campaigns, and Mrs. Dayrell was Chairman of the Second Red Cross Drive. The latter was also Chairman of the Christmas Parcel Plan of the Red Cross for soldiers overseas. Mrs. William A. Moore, a member of the Club, was also Chairman of the Woman's Committee for one Liberty Loan campaign.

The financial contribution of the Club itself to the maintenance of the war was considerable, the Club with its Sections raising and giving \$3000 in money. It also bought \$7000 of Liberty Bonds and \$1100 worth of War

Saving Stamps, at the same time keeping up its regular contributions to local charities.

The Club adopted eight French war orphans, and is still furnishing their maintenance.

Such was the official work, but the unofficial work of the members far surpasses it. In all the various branches of the great Red Cross Organization, members of the Woman's Club worked faithfully, in very many instances as officers or heads of committees. Not a member of the Club but gave time and labor to more than one of the following branches of work,—surgical dressings, sewing, knitting, mending, canteen, and motor corps. In the Home Service trying to keep the soldiers' families comfortable, in the drive for nurses, in organizing Belgium Relief, in directing the work of the Junior Red Cross, and preparing Comfort Kits for New Rochelle men.

In the community garden work, club members worked individually, or as supervisors gathered about them groups in schools and churches. The dances at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club were arranged and conducted by members of the Club. In other war activities, such as Girls' Patriotic Service League, the New Rochelle Tribune Committee, the Knitting League, the Navy League, members of the Club were active. Their affiliation with the Club, through which they had learned the value of and the ability to do team work, made for efficient service at a critical time.

While the usual club activities were reduced to a minimum in order to divert no energy from war work, the Club was kept on a good working basis so that, when the end of the conflict came, New Rochelle might have organized and ready for service a large body of women, prepared to serve their community as devotedly in times of peace as they served in time of war.

WOMAN'S PART IN THE WAR

By MARY HUSTON GREGORY

IN the days of old, when men went forth to battle the women who were left behind wept and wrung their hands, or worked endless embroideries and tapestries as they awaited their lords' return; but in these days of mental, political, and business equality, when the call to arms comes, men and women alike rally to their country's service. True to their ancient traditions of tenderness and mercy, while men wage war, the women seek to mitigate its horrors.

When America entered the world war, women everywhere asked, "What can I do to help?" The answer revealed itself in many forms of activity. First of all in caring for the sick and wounded; in providing comforts and pleasures for the men in camp at home and overseas; in looking after the needs of the families left behind; in producing and conserving food and other materials, and in stepping into the places in the business and industrial world left vacant when the men marched away.

In New Rochelle women had long been accustomed to thinking and acting for the common good; they were organized and trained for service, and so, even before the war, plans for effective work were well under way. An active branch of the Red Cross, complete with canteens, motor corps, home service, and Junior department added to the regular knitting, garment making, and surgical

dressing departments; a branch of the Navy Knitting League; a special Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid for New Rochelle men, and the multitudinous activities of the War Camp Community Service,—all these took care of the men and their families.

Throughout the war New Rochelle women did their best by conserving food, by saving money and materials, by giving and lending unstintingly, by working in the various war drives, by teaching their children patriotism, loyalty, and the gift of sacrifice.

Putting aside the pleasures of a leisure life and conquering old prejudices, they and their children worked wherever the need arose, wherever a service could be rendered. Greatest of all they gave up their husbands and sons, brothers and lovers with a smile that hid the breaking heart, and kept the "home fires burning" so cheerily that there was no atmosphere of sadness to dim the luster of their sacrifice or to impair the morale of those who went forth and the thousands of soldiers within our gates.

The record of the women of New Rochelle in the war is one upon which they may look with honest pride. New Rochelle answered every call of duty, and interwoven with every service rendered by men was the sustaining work of the women, who did their part so nobly that they added a page that will ever remain bright in the history of our city.

FOOD CONSERVATION

By MARY HUSTON GREGORY

FEW, if any, communities in America began the work of food conservation earlier or carried out a more systematic plan than New Rochelle. Realizing that, whether peace or war ensued, food was certain to become the great economic problem of the world, on account of diminished supplies, lessened production, and the sinking of food cargoes, the leaders in this movement planned their work early.

About the first of February, 1917, a permanent committee representing the various organizations interested was formed. This committee consisted of the following: Mrs. Lawrence E. Van Etten, founder of the Woman's Club, and long prominent in public work, Chairman; Mrs. W. R. Pitt, President of the Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, First Vice-President; Mrs. Wheeler J. Peckham, President of the Garden Club, Second Vice-President, Miss Mildred Allen (later succeeded by Mrs. C. C. Schmitt), Secretary; Mrs. E. L. Barnard, of the Home and School Garden Committee, Treasurer.

The Executive Committee brought together other groups of workers. It consisted of the following members:

Mrs. George W. Kear, Chairman Civic Section, Woman's Club.

Mrs. Ada C. Beckwith, Chairman Education Section, Woman's Club.

Mrs. Arthur F. McHarg, Chairman Home Economics, Woman's Club.

Mrs. Louise F. Hawes, Associated Charities.

Mrs. Charles E. Gregory, Advisor on Conservation.

The plan of action was laid out along the following lines: Production, Preservation, Marketing, Distribution, Food Values, and Household Saving. This was two months before America entered the war, yet it is the course later followed by the government. In fact New Rochelle did much to further the cause of national food conservation in the beginning. The Garden Club had studied gardening in its practical aspect. The Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild had taught school gardening. Mrs. Van Etten had carried on experiments for several years in vacant lot gardening in this city and Mrs. Gregory had written and studied extensively on the conservation of our natural resources. Early in April a complete outline of the work planned for New Rochelle, as well as a plea for a national food conservation movement, appeared in the *New York Times*, and elicited interest all over the country.

Immediately after Mr. Hoover returned from Europe, and before he became Food Administrator, Mrs. Van Etten visited Washington, and personally laid before him and his representatives Mrs. Gregory's plan for a National Conservation League as well as many practical plans of her own. Nearly all of these ideas were woven into what later became the working plan of the Federal Food Administration. Mrs. Gregory's outline was also used in the organization of the State food work.

The local work was well under way by the time the gardening season was opened. Funds were collected, vacant land secured and given out to those who made application for it; fertilizers, seeds, and young plants were

raised and distributed through Mrs. Kear with the aid of the various coöperating organizations.

Mention should be made of the great assistance rendered by the local newspapers throughout the war and of the generous contributions of money from members of the Iselin family and others. The County Farm Bureau Agent, James G. Curtis, and others spoke from time to time in the High School Auditorium on successive steps in good gardening.

This committee took charge of the school gardens and directed to a great extent the work of the garden teacher. Three school farms and three school gardens were conducted, as well as a large number of vacant lot and community gardens.

Later in the summer a community canning kitchen was opened at Trinity School by this committee. Members of the Home Economics Section of the Woman's Club did this work without pay. The main burden of the work fell on Mrs. W. W. Ferguson and Mrs. C. B. Allen. Others who gave much faithful service were Mrs. Walter Taylor, Mrs. S. C. Steinhardt, and Mrs. Emil Samek. A market for the sale of vegetables was opened with Mrs. Wm. A. Moore and Mrs. Adam Frank assisting Mrs. Van Etten in its management.

In the early summer, the Governor requested the Mayors of all cities in the State to appoint War Garden Committees. The committee appointed by Mayor Griffing included Mrs. Van Etten and Mrs. Geo. W. Kear, also Dr. Charles G. Miller, who worked in harmony with the Woman's Committee throughout the war.

At the latter end of the summer, the Westchester County Commission of General Safety organized for food conservation under a department called the Thrift Com-

mittee. Mrs. Van Etten was named the member from New Rochelle.

When the National Food Administration asked to have Food Pledge cards distributed, this committee worked so effectively that New Rochelle led all the county in the number of cards signed. The same was true when the "Wheatless" pledge was circulated in the following year. During the summer food production and preservation occupied the chief attention of the Committee, but after the growing season was over, the teaching of careful marketing, study of food values, and household saving were taught to all housewives, and the question of the distribution of the year's crop became the chief matter of national concern. Dr. Miller, who had shown a deep interest in the work, was appointed local Food Administrator. The record of his accomplishment is a story in itself. It consisted principally of securing the enforcement of the ever-changing food rules and regulations. It is the record of a thankless, difficult task, faithfully performed, and deserves high rank among the big duties carried on by those who stayed at home and served their country well.

In January, 1918, Mrs. F. R. Bump succeeded Mrs. Van Etten as County Representative in the Westchester Thrift Committee, which position she still holds. By this time the work was better systematized and easier to carry on, though it still required much energy and initiative.

The schools of the county were organized as a part of the School Land Army. The county, state, and nation were also sending out plans, speakers, and pamphlets on all kinds of subjects which made less actual teaching work necessary. In the spring of 1918, Mrs. Kear took charge of the Garden work becoming also the Mayor's special representative. Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Allen, together with Mrs. Bump, gave demonstrations of wheatless, meat-

less, and sugarless food prepared by the Home Economics Section of the Woman's Club. A large county meeting was held at the home of Mrs. James Crawford.

Mrs. Haviland Nelson assisted Mrs. Bump in managing the canning kitchen, with Mrs. Walter Taylor, Mrs. L. L. Driggs, and Mrs. E. P. Cunningham as executive committee.

A paid director and assistants were employed this year, and very successful work carried on at Trinity and Mayflower schools.

Mrs. Gregory spoke on food conservation at all meetings of the Woman's Club, throughout the war, and also spoke in other cities.

The people of New Rochelle, almost without exception, took high rank among the most faithful in producing, saving, and sacrificing in order to spare food for our soldiers and the starving peoples of Europe, and much of the credit of this is due to the very efficient work of this committee and the organizations behind it. It was not a spectacular task but it was a necessary one, and those who labored at it may well feel that this work in an obscure corner played its little part in the final triumph.

THE MONEY HOUNDS

BY FRANK J. HERMES

WHEN it was proposed that I should write the story of the Money Hounds, I objected on the ground that the story should be told by an observer rather than by one of the Money Hounds. The interesting part of the story is not in how they worked, but in the psychological effect of their work on the war activities in New Rochelle. I would like to write of the spirit that actuated the men who composed this group if I were not afraid of being misunderstood. Suffice to say that I shall always look back on the year and a half or more that I was associated with these men as one of the best periods of my life.

The Third Liberty Loan Drive was nearly half over. The total of subscriptions was very small. On the surface there was little interest in the loan, but as we found out later, surface indications were deceptive.

About this time Mr. Bebb, manager of Loew's Theater, proposed that the Loan Committee should send speakers into the theater the following Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, on which nights the film "The Beast of Berlin" was to be shown. This film was a rattling war melodrama. In conversation with Mr. Bebb, it was proposed that we might ask the audience for subscriptions, using as subscription takers the two squads of soldiers that the Loan Committee had "borrowed" from Fort Slocum. To all of this Mr. Bebb readily agreed.

It should be borne in mind that drives in theaters and public places, so popular later on, were, up to this time, practically unknown, so that the undertaking was much in the nature of an experiment.

The first drive was made at the theater on Monday night, April 21, 1918. A short patriotic talk was given, in which was explained the need for popular subscriptions. Application blanks were distributed by the soldiers, and as they were filled out by people in the audience they were handed to the speaker on the stage and announced by him.

This was the start of the Money Hounds. One of the newspapers bestowed that name on this group of men, which stuck to them throughout the war.

The drive was repeated during the second performance with the result that over \$30,000 was raised on that night.

The second night was better than the first. The Money Hounds, inspired by success, got into the spirit of the thing with more boldness and enthusiasm. The soldiers, too, began to lose self-consciousness and urged the buying of bonds. In fact, after the first three nights there was little of speech making, and most of the time allotted by the management of the theater was utilized for the drive.

At first the audience seemed to look upon the drive as an interruption. Later they, too, caught the spirit and enjoyed the drive as much as we did.

At the time none of us recognized the part that psychology played in this. We didn't know that the great mass of our people were enthusiastic and only needed the opportunity to show it.

None of us can shut ourselves alone in a room and give vent to enthusiasm. When we want to shout we want to do it with a crowd, and the infectious psychology of the crowd is needed to swell our own enthusiasm. Here we

have the real secret of the popularity and success of the war-time drive.

We, all of us, were eager for an outlet for pent-up enthusiasm. The mass offering of subscriptions to a war fund was the natural opportunity for those who couldn't go to war.

Another effect of the drive at the theater was the impetus it gave to collective effort for raising money. Clubs, fraternal orders, and various other organizations called meetings and assisted greatly in getting subscriptions from their members and also in arousing patriotism.

The amounts subscribed at the theater each night far exceeded the hopes of the Committee, but the greatest result was the effect on the public. Immediately following the publishing of the results of the drive in the newspapers it seemed as though everybody in New Rochelle was talking "Liberty Loan."

As an awakener of interest it proved to be electrical in its effect. There was a tremendous latent interest in the success of the loan that needed but a spark to set it off. The drives at Loew's Theater furnished the spark.

What at first was intended as a means of publicity soon became an important factor in the raising of money for war purposes.

Excursions were taken by the Money Hounds to the Little Theater and other of the smaller movie houses between the drives at Loew's. At other times we attended meetings of various bodies in schools, churches, and meeting halls. In fact, we went to talk and drive for the Liberty Loan wherever we knew that a group of people were gathered.

At the beginning of the third week of the Loan, when the drive at Loew's started, the total of subscriptions for the entire city amounted to only \$450,000. There was

subscribed during the third week \$500,000, and during the fourth week nearly \$1,200,000, making a total of \$2,100,000, or more than double the quota.

The total amount raised at Loew's Theater by the Money Hounds for the Third Loan was nearly \$250,000.

Immediately after the Third Liberty Loan the Money Hounds enlisted in the Second Red Cross Drive, which ran from May 20 to May 27, 1918.

By this time the Money Hounds had gained much from experience, and planned in advance some of the publicity features. In fact, throughout all the various war drives they were responsible for most of the "stunts" and plans to attract attention and money. They might be classed as the Promotion and Publicity Committee.

Practically all of the most successful schemes were impromptu.

An amusing circumstance took place on the last night of the Red Cross Drive, when we were scheduled to appear at Loew's.

When we arrived there we realized that the people of New Rochelle had just gone through a very strenuous tag day and undoubtedly were entitled to a rest. We agreed that if the Red Cross treasury was to be swelled by contributions from the Loew audience we couldn't get it by talking seriously. Remember that probably not a resident of New Rochelle had escaped the Red Cross taggers. Many had been tagged and retagged several times during the day, and were in no mood to be hounded for more Red Cross money.

About five minutes before our appearance we proposed a plan for a foolish auction. After deciding on the auction we realized that we had nothing to sell.

One of the stage hands was fondling a little pup. We borrowed the pup, and when our time came the pup was

introduced as the original money hound and we asked for bids. In about three minutes the pup was knocked down for \$50.00. The buyer was informed that it wasn't necessary for him to actually take possession of the pup, because the pup didn't belong to us. The buyer seemed much relieved, and paid the \$50.00. Then a five-cent package of chewing gum and a perfectly sound rubber band were auctioned off for \$6.00. A cigarette and two cigars brought \$11.00. A quill toothpick, guaranteed new, in a sanitary paper envelope, brought \$5.00. Small soda crackers brought \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. The auction was continued through the second performance, with everybody in good humor and the Red Cross treasury nearly \$600 richer for the evening's work.

The Money Hounds were not actors. There was joy in the work and an earnestness that was reflected in every audience. Exhortation to buy bonds or to give money to a war work was equally successful on the audience and the exhorter. After every drive the Hounds found, just like many more people of New Rochelle, that they had subscribed from two to four times what in their calm moments they had set down as their "bit." I am not writing this in praise of the Money Hounds, but merely to show that they were not professional pleaders. Their arguments were as potent for themselves as for their audience.

An illustration of the seriousness of the Money Hounds occurred during the Fifth or Victory Loan.

The Liberty Loan Committee had sent a circular letter to all subscribers to the Third and Fourth Loans, urging them to buy bonds of the Victory Loan.

Among the many answers received was one from a poor Italian, which stated that the writer had subscribed to the Third and Fourth Loans, but since then had lost his job

through sickness. At the time of writing he was sick in bed and his wife and family were finding it difficult to make both ends meet. He had \$67.84 in the National City Bank, which the Committee could have if the government needed it.

It was a pathetic letter, and one of the Money Hounds seized it to read to the audience at a meeting to be held that night at the Salem Baptist Church, feeling that it would stir the audience and bring about a liberal response.

He got up on the platform and after a few explanatory remarks he started to read the letter. About half way through he began to choke up. With great difficulty he read a few more words, and then turned his back to the audience and wept like a child.

In attempting to tug the heartstrings of the audience, he tugged his own.

During every campaign we made several trips to the Fourth Ward. Our Italian-born Americans were an inspiration. They were always responsive and seemed to enjoy our visits as heartily as we did.

We talked to them sometimes in Columbus School, and at other times in churches. Usually entire families, including babies, would attend the meetings, especially on Sunday afternoons.

At one meeting during the Fourth Loan, a smiling father bought a fifty-dollar bond for his five-year-old son, who was dressed in khaki. Quick to realize the value of this subscription, the Money Hounds hoisted the boy to the platform, and the audience was told of the kind of boy on exhibition—"a boy who owned a bond, who was made of the stuff that produced patriots and good American soldiers." The desired effect was realized. In three minutes a half dozen or more smiling parents brought their little children to the platform and bought for each of

them a bond, and received for each the plaudits of the Money Hounds and the audience.

On another occasion, at Columbus School, one of the Money Hounds set the amount to be raised at \$4000. The audience was quite small, and after \$2500 was raised each additional hundred came only after much labor. When the total reached \$3600 all but a few of the audience had gone home. Two of the Money Hounds kept earnestly exhorting the handful of people to take \$50 each and make the \$4000, until as one of the Hounds later expressed it, "we got the \$4000 by keeping at it until only two people and the chandeliers were left in the room."

I hesitate to write the names of the men who bore the title of "Money Hounds." Many men were associated with us in one or more of the campaigns, but those who took part in every campaign, Third Liberty Loan, Second Red Cross Fund, War Savings Stamp Drive, Fourth Liberty Loan, United War Work Campaign, Fifth Liberty Loan, besides a number of minor drives, such as the Boy Scouts, Salvation Army, Emergency War Stamp Drive, were the following:

WILLIAM JUDSON CLARKE
E. J. CORDIAL
SIDNEY W. GOLDSMITH
CHARLES B. GRIMES
E. IRVING HANSON
FRANK J. HERMES

GRAY MILLER
WILLIAM A. MOORE
W. G. C. OTTO
ALBERT RITCHIE
CLARENCE S. SHUMWAY
A. E. THORNE

The late Henry S. Clark was one of the original group. He was suffering from what proved to be his last illness. His strength was failing fast. Nothing but sheer will power kept him active in the work of the Money Hounds.



The Fort Slocum Band



The Scottish Bagpipe Band

The Money Hounds Whose Cheerful Optimism Made Light Laborious Days



1. Frank Hermes

2. Sidney Goldsmith

3. Russell Young

4. A. E. Thorne

Several times he left a sick bed to do his part of the work. None of us realized how seriously ill he was. Finally he broke down and was confined to his bed almost continuously until he passed away on April 9, 1919. All of us are proud to have been associated with him. He was a real hero.

Some of the men who were connected with the Money Hounds at various times are:

LEROY FRANTZ
JERE MILLEMAN
WILLIAM L. MORAN

CHARLES F. PORTER
MARTIN W. TIERNEY
RUSSELL A. YOUNG

New Rochelle in war time was typical of practically every American community. The change from peace-time habits to the necessity of war times did not come easily, nor did it come quickly. In peace times everybody more or less goes about his own business. Now and then we got together for a Fourth of July celebration, or a parade, or something of that sort, but most of us, practically all of us, got together merely to look. Very few of us joined in to act.

The war produced a thrill that was entirely new. In time there came a desire to give expression to this thrill. The first time we did it we hesitated and felt self-conscious. We looked at our neighbor at the right or left of us, and when we found that he too was giving voice to his enthusiasm we gathered courage and lost self-consciousness. Patriotic ardor expands with the psychology of the crowd. A hurrah by an individual raises a laugh. A hurrah by the crowd is a chorus in which we join.

The real thing accomplished by the Money Hounds was to give opportunity for the crowd to cheer and to demonstrate publicly their patriotism and enthusiasm.

During the war neighbors got to know each other for the first time. Wealthy men stood elbow to elbow with poor folks, doing their share of the work, and that work was inspired by the thought that the "stay-at-homes" in New Rochelle must do their best in backing up the New Rochelle boys over there.

We can thank the war for inspiring the get-together spirit which won't soon be lost, we hope.

We believe that we now have a town full of people who are thinking far less about themselves and far more about their duty to others.

There is a new sense of comradeship between all classes.

We can all find pride in the record of New Rochelle in various loans and war drives, not as a boast of what we of New Rochelle have done,—for the most we could do would be small indeed compared with what our men in the service were doing,—but we can feel pride in the thought that our people were heart and soul with our men at the front.

If in this accomplishment the Money Hounds played a small part, I can say for them, with all earnestness, that we all found joy in the work and every one of us is thankful for having had the opportunity.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

BY WILLIAM A. MOORE, *Chairman*

WITH the call for the Third Liberty Loan the country made its first real levy upon the financial resources of its individual citizens. The preceding loans had been floated through banking channels and the participation therein of the average investor had been negligible. The plan for the new campaign was as daring in its conception as it was comprehensive. Not only was the deep-lying vein of thrift in the American people to be tapped but their inherent propensity for speculation, heretofore monopolized by the mining and oil-stock promotor, was to be made to respond to the needs of the National Treasury. But all the wisdom and cunning of the advertising psychologists by whom the campaign was planned would have proved futile had not the national consciousness already been aroused to its peril by the irresistible rush of the victorious German drive that had started in March and was now at its flood tide. Those were the days before Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood, but the thousands of our boys from every city and countryside known to be waiting in France to take their place in line brought the war home to us all.

The problem of the local chairman was to energize the earnest purpose, as yet without definite form, in his particular community and to capitalize it in terms of the national loan. For this the stereotyped instructions of

the Treasury Department furnished no ready solution. That responsibility rested with the chairman and his committee. Perhaps because of the inexperience of the chairman, much time was lost at the outset in groping about for an effective way to organize into action the inarticulate general desire. The first ray of light came with the acceptance by Mr. Frank J. Hermes of the Chairmanship of the Publicity Committee, and the second was when the "General Committee," named in the approved manner according to "The Book," turned out in strength at the organization meeting. Then it was that an incident occurred which gave instant impetus to the whole movement. After the usual formalities had been disposed of, one of the committee's members, whose name was not at that time so familiar as it afterwards became as the head of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, arose and touched a spark to the proceedings by proposing that a call be made for subscriptions from the committee members, putting the limit at \$50,000. His hearers were startled, for the proposal was a novel one for any New Rochelle committee up to that time. But before they had recovered, the tellers were on their rounds and when the subscriptions were canvassed it was found that some \$46,000 had been taken by the committee. Compared with the more generous records of like meetings in later campaigns this amount seems insignificant. But the campaign was yet cold and the spirit of giving and sacrifice was still in the making. It is sufficient to say that the meeting furnished ample material for Mr. Hermes and his Publicity Committee. The next day the local press recorded the amazing fact that \$46,000 had been subscribed at a single meeting of the Third Liberty Loan Committee. New Rochelle was dazed to think that there was so much money in its midst. To be sure its quota was \$977,700

and there was some distance yet to go between \$46,000 and this quota. But New Rochelle had further surprises in store for the days that followed. It didn't realize that it was being worked up to a high state of excitement; it didn't realize that it was Hermes who made New Rochelle feel that the success of the Liberty Loan depended upon its citizens stretching their cash and their credit to the very limit. In fact before Hermes and his Publicity Committee had finished the Third Liberty Loan Campaign, New Rochelle had conceived a civic consciousness, had come to feel that upon it rested the sole responsibility of carrying the burden of the Third Loan. But we are running ahead of our story.

In the early days of the war in common with other communities, New Rochelle had organized its home guard under the name of the "Police Patrol." It had offered its services during the previous loan and now under the leadership of Charles F. Porter, Lyman F. Gray, Gray Miller, and Clarence S. Shumway, it began a canvass of the entire city. It would be difficult to exaggerate the credit to be given to the men of the Patrol, most of whom had already done a long and arduous day's work in New York under the strain of war conditions, but who now ungrudgingly sacrificed their only leisure to the task of persuading their fellow-citizens to buy bonds. For at the outset of this campaign it was not the pleasant duty that it afterwards became when we were all educated in the art of subscription making and in theory at least it was the canvasser's office merely to record the amount. It was monotonous work passing from door to door those raw spring nights. For a time progress was slow as the canvasser had often to show his neighbor why he should buy a bond. Sometimes, too, it happened that the solicitor in uniform did not receive a warm welcome. For those were

days when the success of the Allied cause was still in the balance and at times the information which the canvasser brought back was of interest to the authorities. Each night Captain Gray and his assistants waited at headquarters, checking the reports of the patrol captains and preparing the records for the following day. Two weeks of the campaign passed, and while the banks reflected some measure of the work that was being done the quota figures were still far from sight. The committee itself was not sure what was being accomplished. And the head of the District Organization in New York began to be worried as New Rochelle's percentage rating continued low. Hartsdale and Hastings had asked for their quota flag. What was the matter with New Rochelle?

But while the patrolmen are pacing their beats, let us turn in another direction. All manners of committees were organized; the local merchants were given a turn, such manufacturing plants as New Rochelle possesses were lined up by special committees, and most important of all the schools with their disciplined organizations of teachers, with whom the precept and practice of patriotism was a daily routine, were called into service. Experiments in organization were tried in every direction to find out just what would reach the heart and pocket-book of New Rochelle. Finally an ingenious soul, claiming that if you appealed to an audience who had no avenue of escape you were bound to get results, proposed that the public be challenged face to face at Loew's Theater. Through the courtesy of the owners and with the coöperation of the manager, Mr. Bebb, the Publicity Committee, supported by E. Irving Hanson, Sidney Goldsmith, Clarence S. Shumway, and a detail of uniformed men in the Service from Fort Slocum, waiting to go to France, appeared upon the stage one chosen evening. Albert

Ritchie, Frank J. Hermes, Walter G. C. Otto, Edward J. Cordial, Sidney Perry, the late Henry S. Clark, and a half dozen other eloquent special pleaders appealed to the audience with every argument which their diversity of talent could command, while at every lull in the proceedings, Mr. Shumway lead the audience in rousing choruses of "Over There" and "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Perhaps we shouldn't have been surprised that the response was quick and generous. The first audience of the evening subscribed nearly \$20,000 and the second one a full \$10,000 more. The Publicity Committee had a real record to publish the next day. People flocked to the theater to see how it was done and invited their neighbors in order to test their susceptibility. For ten consecutive nights Loew's Theater was the scene of an amateur entertainment which competed favorably with the films and certainly furnished a reaction from the latter. The ten evenings netted \$194,000 from the theatre audiences, and the "Association of the Money Hounds" had become a permanent institution in New Rochelle.

Meanwhile at about the close of the second week of the campaign the Young Men's Hebrew Association contributed an exceptional feature to the campaign by subscribing at a single meeting the sum of \$20,000 followed by the Temple Israel under the leadership of Dr. Stern in a single evening with over \$80,000 more. By this time the interest in the campaign had developed to an amazing extent and there was a demand for a parade. This parade all centered about an offer by Commander Franklin of the Pelham Bay Naval Encampment to the Chairman of a detachment of sailors and a band if he could manage to use them by a certain date. Having rashly accepted the offer it became necessary to organize a parade to accompany the naval detachment. As there were only three days

for this purpose the committee worked under high pressure. The response was spontaneous in every direction. Red Cross canteen workers, war and fraternal organizations of every kind fell into line. The result was that on Saturday afternoon when the parade formed in front of the High School it showed few signs of the haste of its organization and was considered a credit to any town of 35,000 inhabitants. By the time it disbanded at Hudson Park fully five thousand people had gathered. The Chairman's attention was early directed to the fact that every available point of vantage on the water front was black with small boys and some older ones, and even the tree-tops and roofs were generously sprinkled with members of the male population. This curious alignment of the spectators became more intelligible later when he discovered that in the zeal of their enthusiasm the Publicity Committee had advertised that Hudson Park would be the scene of a terrible struggle that afternoon in which aeroplanes and submarines would participate, while landing parties would be repelled by Marine machine-gun detachments with an accompanying chorus of aerial torpedoes and depth bombs. The failure of the submarines to appear on the surface and the non-arrival of the aeroplanes, owing, it was said, to adverse winds, caused the Publicity Committee to discreetly retire from the scene at an early hour, leaving the Chairman with much to explain. The parade, however, was voted a grand success and served both to increase New Rochelle's pride in its achievements and create a craving for still greater wonders.

The following Sunday night, April 28th, at a notable meeting held in Loew's Theater addressed by Captain Chute of the Canadian Field Artillery, a high note of patriotism was struck. From that hour New Rochelle

began to subscribe to Liberty Bonds with a patriotic devotion compared with which all other motives failed. The following Wednesday afternoon, May 1st, the quota flag was raised in front of the City Hall and we were thrilled by our first sight of a U. S. Marine straight from the trenches. The campaign had now less than a week more to run, but New Rochelle had only just begun to react to the calls of the Police Patrol and the Publicity Committee. Every day the subscriptions turned into the local banks mounted into amazing figures. The school children and the Boy Scouts under the incentive of a prize in the shape of a \$50 bond were re-canvassing the field with the result that from these sources a total of over \$150,000 in additional subscriptions was brought in during the last week of the campaign. When the final returns were tabulated at the banks it was found that the quota of \$977,700 had been doubled by 6789 subscribers with a total of \$2,100,000.

Even at the risk of violating some propriety, the writer takes pleasure in acknowledging his deep personal indebtedness to the Women's Committee, which by its support and coöperation contributed one of the most notable factors to the Campaign. By the appointment of Mrs. Lois C. Moore to head that Committee, the district authorities doubtless intended to avoid any question of conflict of authority as between the two local committees and in this the writer readily admits they succeeded.

Loyally supported by Mrs. William M. Harding, who had headed the women during the previous loans, the new committee entered upon aggressive work. Selling booths were established in Ware's store and at the station, where members of the committee were in constant daily attendance. But the committee's special achievement and one which at the time attracted little attention was the

administrative charge which it took of the committee headquarters. Women volunteers furnished the entire clerical force for the headquarters staff, for which they established a complete business system, recording and tabulating the subscriptions, including accounting control for the initial payments which were permitted to be received by canvassers during this loan. Subscriptions amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars passed through the headquarters records, and many thousands of dollars were handled by the volunteer workers under the direction of Mrs. Alice V. Cady without a single error.

While the compass of this article will not permit a roster of the many workers whose loyal devotion and self sacrifice made the result possible there are two men to whom this campaign owes a peculiar obligation. It was Mr. A. E. Thorne who supported a high idealism with generous additions to New Rochelle's subscription lists from the interests which he represented, and it was Mr. Albert Ritchie who as Chairman of the Speakers' Committee supplied the "4 Minute Men" and their allied recruits on every occasion at which the New Rochelle public assembled.

The experience of a local Chairman was one of patriotic inspiration which the writer will not soon forget. Each day furnished incidents of absorbing human interest. While in its record the Third Loan did not reach the lofty aggregate of the later loan drives, it furnished the training school where these men and women who were to form the center of the subsequent war period activities learned to meet upon a common plane of service.

THE WAR SAVINGS STAMP CAMPAIGN

By WILLIAM S. BEERS, *Chairman*

THE story of the New Rochelle War Savings Campaign of 1918, is not a record of that complete success which characterized every other war movement here. Every other campaign for the raising of funds went "over the top," and in many instances, doubled its quota. In this respect, however, New Rochelle is in no worse plight than every other city in Westchester County, and indeed, nearly all the cities in the country.

Many causes contributed to this result. An excessive quota was set by the government,—\$2,000,000,000, for the country, \$715,000 for New Rochelle, or \$20 per capita of our population. Compared with the Liberty Loans, the amount does not seem large, extended over a period of a year, but it must be remembered that it had to be sold by the twenty-five cents' and five dollars' worth, and that the limit which might be sold to any one person, was \$1000.

The class of our people able to take the limit, neglected or refused to give the campaign the support essential to success. It was apparent at the outset that success would have to be accomplished on something more than a twenty-five-cent or even a five-dollar basis. The failure of some to take any of the stamps, and of many more to take their allotment, would have to be met by those who were able to take large amounts, from \$250 to \$1000. But most of

the latter held the stamps in utter detestation; considered them an inconvenient and annoying nuisance, not a liquid investment like a Liberty Bond, and not meant for them, but only for those who could not afford Liberty Bonds, and maintained that their support of the government was best expressed by the purchase of as large an amount of the latter as they could afford. That this attitude was general, appears from the fact that notwithstanding strenuous work the campaign closed with a limit club membership of but sixty-two.

Again, the campaign could not well be very spectacular, or carry much to arouse enthusiasm to a high pitch, except among the school children, boy scouts, and similar organizations. Grown-ups are not inclined to very wild excitement over what was dubbed by some of our workers a "twenty-five-cent proposition," or even five-dollar sales with a thousand-dollar limit extremely scarce; certainly, not throughout a year's campaign. It is one thing to have a two or three weeks' campaign for selling liberty bonds or raising funds for the Red Cross with a rush. Enthusiasm can be aroused and held to the end. It is a far different matter to create and re-create and sustain such enthusiasm throughout an entire year in the purchase and sale of twenty-five-cent and five-dollar stamps.

The War Savings campaign was constantly side-tracked to make way for other drives, so that it was difficult to obtain and hold a sufficient force of workers in the field, and the work often lagged. The W. S. S. campaign had the entire year to make its quota while other campaigns were of brief duration, usually two or three weeks. Considering, therefore, the vast amount of other war work constantly undertaken and achieved during the year, it is not surprising that the W. S. S. campaign was often put aside for work deemed of more immediate importance.

There is also, of course, a limit to human endurance. Losses which ensued in the handling of the stamps, increased the difficulty of securing workers. The total losses can never be known, but they are known to be very large.

The sale of \$50 Liberty Bonds in installments cut deeply into our sales of stamps to those who might otherwise have purchased a considerable amount.

Notwithstanding advertisements, news articles, and circulars urging purchases in New Rochelle, a large amount of purchases were made by New Rochelle residents in New York City.

The signing of the armistice in November swept away all enthusiasm for war savings at a most critical time, when it was essential to success that it be aroused to its highest pitch. But as the story will show, wonders were accomplished in those closing days.

All these and many other circumstances added little to the joy of the workers in the campaign, and there was always a small but faithful and loyal band, who stood by the work, grinding away to the end. With the aid of an emergency committee directed by the chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee organized in November, New Rochelle succeeded in selling \$586,220 or 82% of her quota and took second place among the cities of the county.

Looking at the campaign in some detail, the record would be incomplete without some reference to the nature and purpose of the movement, although it is, I believe, very familiar to all our people.

War savings and thrift stamps were issued by the government in December, 1917. The former were purchasable at \$4.12 in December, 1917, and January, 1918, and at one cent additional each subsequent month to and

including December, 1918, when their sale closed. They were to be attached as purchased to a folder known as a war savings certificate, and matured at \$5 face value January 1, 1923, netting 4% interest compounded quarterly. Only \$1000, maturity value, might be held by any one person, and they were not transferable. The thrift stamps were twenty-five cents each, and sixteen of them attached to a thrift card with the additional amount necessary to make up the price of a war savings stamp for the current month, were exchangeable for one of the latter. The purpose of the movement was to encourage thrift as a war measure, so that what might otherwise be expended for non-essentials, would be saved and loaned to the government, and services and materials released for the use of the army and navy.

There was little activity in December and January except in the schools where they were first introduced and obtained a secure footing. No local chairman was appointed until January 26, 1918, and the organization of a local committee to direct the work consumed until the middle of February. Through the courtesy of Supreme Court Justice J. Addison Young, headquarters were, however, immediately established at his chambers in the New Rochelle Trust Company Building on Main Street, and remained the permanent headquarters throughout the campaign. Different branches of the work were also opened just as soon as a directing head of each branch was appointed, so that no unnecessary time was lost. The New Rochelle Committee as originally organized consisted of the following: Chairman, William S. Beers; Vice-Chairman, Harry E. Colwell; Secretary, Joseph T. Brown; Chairman First Ward, Albert Ritchie; Second Ward, G. Henry Mahlstedt; Third Ward, Louis R. Smith; Fourth Ward, Richard Leo Fallon; Sales Manager,

Edward Carson; Advertising Manager, Sidney W. Goldsmith; Church and Sunday School Manager, Charles J. Dunlap; School Manager, Albert Leonard; Women's Organization Manager, Mrs. Harry O. Riggs; Men's Organization Manager, Benjamin B. Badeau; Industrial and Mercantile Organization Manager, Russell A. Young; Publicity Manager, Edson S. Lott; Press Committee, T. W. Greenslitt, Henry Sweet, and R. L. Forbes. Mrs. Riggs resigned to take up other war work and the post remained vacant until undertaken by Mrs. A. C. Stegman. Louis R. Smith also resigned and Martin J. Tierney was subsequently appointed.

The first departments created were those of sales and advertising, and within a short time, and even before the complete organization of the committee, over three hundred and fifty sales agencies had been established by the Sales Manager throughout the city. Nearly every merchant agreed to handle the stamps. At every school, the public library, and indeed, wherever it was thought people were likely to come, an agency for the sale of stamps was established.

At the same time the Advertising Manager secured, from numerous merchants and others, contributions of space in the newspapers for advertising the stamps, and the press coöperated heartily by the publication of numerous news articles. A large quantity of circulars and other literature describing the stamps, the purpose of their issue, and urging their purchase were sent out. Beautiful posters were distributed throughout the city, and appeared in the shop windows and other places, and wide publicity was given to the movement. But the people were somewhat slow to realize its real significance or to appreciate its necessity. The greatest amount of activity existed in the schools, where splendid work was done in keeping

the idea of war savings constantly before the pupils that it might go thence into the home.

As an incentive to continued activity in the schools, what was known as the 100% certificate was awarded to each class where the teacher and all pupils owned stamps. This plan worked well, and before the close of the school year in June most of the classes in the schools were the possessors of these certificates, which were framed and hung in the class room, and in which great pride was taken. In some of the schools every class obtained one of these certificates.

All this work was reflected in the sales. In January with practically no organization except that of the schools, they amounted to \$10,173.50; in February, \$17,368; in March, \$21,715; in April, \$34,667. But although sales had greatly increased, they were far from adequate, for the committee had realized at the outset that an average of approximately \$60,000 a month was requisite to assure our quota, and that that average ought to be reached in the first six or seven months, while less than 12% had been sold in the first four months. Every plan suggested from headquarters, or any that the workers could devise that seemed at all worth while, was tried, but with indifferent success. Most of the banks and corporations were induced to authorize payment of their directors' fees in stamps. They also sent out at the request of the committee franked postcards furnished them urging the holders of Liberty Bonds to take payment of their coupons in stamps. This scheme proved the most successful, the banks reporting that a large number of coupons were thus converted. A sign was also furnished the merchants and conspicuously displayed by them, urging their customers to take change in thrift stamps. Numerous bridge parties were held at which prizes in stamps were given.



Harry H. Archibald



Joseph Zauner



George Fanelli

Two Men who Did Wonderful Work in the West



George Ferrara

War Savings Stamp Campaign



1. Wm. S Beers, Chairman
2. Edward Carson, Sales Manager
3. Edwin J. Reynolds, Jr.
4. J. Albert Mahlstedt

The Wykagyl Country Club coöperated in a similar way, besides having the stamps on sale. A cup was donated by some of the merchants to be awarded each month to the merchant showing the largest sales. This was not very successful as it was not participated in except by a few of the larger merchants.

The plan of organizing war savings societies or clubs, urged by headquarters, was also attempted, and a number of such societies was formed among the fraternal organizations, large industrial plants and stores, various city departments, etc. The feature of this plan was that each member pledged himself to thrift and economy and the investment of savings in W. S. S. as well as their sale. The Board of Estimate coöperated by providing each city department with a small fund for the purchase of stamps, so that they might be kept on sale. The most successful of these organizations was the Police Department which obtained splendid results, their sales for the year amounting to approximately \$85,000.

March 17th was designated War Savings Sunday, and all the clergy united on that day in presenting the subject of war savings most forcibly to their congregations. Pledge cards were distributed and several war savings societies were organized.

All this time the Four Minute men were coöperating by frequently speaking in the theaters, schools, and public gatherings, urging the support of our campaign. The Boy Scouts were also active, and rendered untiring service in the cause.

The Committee planned to have a house to house canvass of the entire city for the sale of stamps, and it was for this purpose that the ward chairmen were appointed. It was to be their work to organize canvassing teams in every election district. The canvass was to be made with

the use of a blue postcard furnished by the government upon which the order for stamps was made and signed by the purchaser, endorsed by the canvasser, and mailed to the postoffice. The letter carrier filled the order by delivery to the purchaser. With these cards it was unnecessary to purchase stamps for the canvassers, and no outlay of money was required. This canvass, however, was found impracticable. Canvassers in sufficient numbers could not be secured, and those who attempted it met with many rebuffs, and little encouragement. Many who might have purchased the stamps if at hand, refused to sign the cards. The postcard scheme had seemed good, as it involved no outlay of money nor handling of the stamps, but it was of so little value that less than two hundred of these cards were returned to the chairman from the postoffice after filling the orders during the entire year. The Committee made the discovery that the way to sell stamps, was to sell them, and that the successful salesman must be able to "produce the goods."

At the local option election held in New Rochelle in the spring of 1918, approximately \$1200 in stamps was sold by teams of young women and members of the Fire Department.

Booths were placed by the Committee in the railroad stations in April, and teams of girls and young women were organized. The aid of some of the soldiers from Fort Slocum was secured and a highly successful selling campaign was waged, averaging from \$1500 to \$2000 a week. These booths were continued as long as workers could be obtained, and that at the main station for substantially the remainder of the year.

By this time it was believed that W. S. S. had been well advertised and were understood by most of the people. The sales for May during the progress of the Third Liberty

Loan were \$35,127, bringing the total to June 1st to \$119-050. In spite of all the hard work, only one sixth of the allotment had been sold in five months. Realizing that average sales for the remaining seven months must equal \$85,000 to achieve success, the Committee felt somewhat desperate, and laid plans for complete reorganization. While these were in progress, the Pledge Campaign was put forward by State and National headquarters. The week of June 22d-28th was designated for an intensive drive for pledges for the remainder of the year. The plan was most elaborate and aroused opposition in some quarters.

A statement was issued by the President designating June 28th as National War Savings Day, and urging all the people of the country to pledge themselves on or before that day to war savings. A proclamation was issued by the Governor setting aside "June 28th between noon and ten P.M. as a time when all adult citizens, primarily heads of households, shall appear in person or by proxy of a previously signed war savings pledge card, at the nearest schoolhouse or other designated place of registration, to register pledges to save and economize and help win the war, and as a minimum fulfillment of such pledge to invest in a specified amount of war savings certificates during the remaining months of 1918."

This was followed by a similar proclamation by the Mayor. The plan involved a house to house canvass to obtain pledges. Pledge cards were provided for the purpose to be signed by the pledger and filled out so as to specify the amount already owned, and the amount agreed to be pledged. There was also what was known as a refusal card. Upon these were taken the names of those refusing to pledge with their reasons for such refusal. A coupon containing the Governor's proclamation was then detached

and handed them, so that a further opportunity might be afforded them to register their pledges on Registration Day. These refusal cards were to be forwarded to the County Chairman, and it was his duty to investigate and determine whether the reason for the refusal was justified, and if not, he was required to make out and forward to the State Director a yellow card showing the reasons given by the person refusing, and the real reason in the opinion of the chairman, together with the address, occupation, parentage, and citizenship, and signed by the County Chairman in person. It was stated in a circular letter from the State Director to the County Chairman, copies of which were furnished the local chairman: "The accusation of being a slacker or pro-German is a serious one. We are of the opinion, however, that when the evidence warrants it, this accusation should be made." It was this feature of the plan, together with the somewhat peremptory tone of the proclamations, that aroused the ire of some of our citizens. It was deemed by them threatening and coercive. A notice of the canvass and registration sent to every household was also resented by some for its peremptory tone because it notified "all adults" of the designation of the registration day, and "instructed" them to appear and enroll on that day as a regular purchaser of war savings stamps. One irate citizen wrote a letter to the New York *Sun* severely criticizing the committee for this action, in language none too choice, but without the courage to sign more than his initials.

Whether all this opposition and criticism was or was not justified, it is not the purpose of this article to determine. Its purpose is to record the history of this campaign, stating the facts as they occurred, and leaving the conclusion to be drawn to individual judgment.

It should be observed, however, that this feeling was by

no means universal. Indeed, it was said to be held by comparatively few. It was urged, on the other hand, that it was essential that the government learn who held war savings stamps, and who did not, and why not, and that if in the process of obtaining or attempting to obtain this information, it uncovered a slacker or pro-German, it was by no means an evil thing. It is also worth noting, that during the ensuing canvass, scarcely any friction arose, and but 165 refusal cards were returned, and only eleven of these disclosed opposition. Most of them stated they were buying and would continue, but did not like to pledge a definite amount, and a few that they could afford no more. Nevertheless, this plan of campaign was furnished to the local chairman with instructions to carry it out in its essential features.

At the suggestion of county headquarters, a new committee was formed with the Mayor as honorary chairman, the local director acting as campaign manager. That committee was appointed by the Mayor, and in order to cover every phase of our city life, and especially to enlist the services of all known war workers, approximately five hundred of our leading citizens were named on the committee. The directing heads of this organization were as follows: Frederick H. Waldorf, Mayor, Chairman; Richard Leo Fallon, Secretary; Frank Hermes, Chairman Committee on Publicity; Albert Ritchie, Chairman Speakers' Committee; Edward Carson, Chairman Parade Committee; Gregory Dillon, Chairman Credit Committee; William A. Moore, Chairman Registration Committee; L. F. Gray, Director of Canvass.

A Women's Committee was also appointed of the following: Mrs. Arthur Garfield Hays, Chairman; Mrs. George W. Tower, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Bedros Kazanjian; Mrs. Harry Denmead; Mrs. Walter G. C. Otto; Mrs.

Montague Glass; Mrs. William M. Harding; Mrs. F. E. Winter; Mrs. Arthur V. A. McHarg; Mrs. Herman de Wetter; Mrs. Edward Carson; Mrs. George C. Cannon; Mrs. H. G. B. Dayrell; Mrs. Charles S. Porter; Mrs. William S. Beers; Mrs. Edmund Levine; Mrs. William D. Kershaw; Mrs. S. F. Douglas; Mrs. E. A. Wright; Mrs. S. H. Dolan, and Mrs. Albert Ritchie.

A meeting for the organization of the Pledge Campaign Committee was called for, June 19th, at the Relief Engine Company's rooms at Fire Headquarters on Church Street. The unique character of the plan of campaign had evidently been well advertised and brought out a very large attendance. The meeting had not been long under way before the storm broke upon a motion to abandon what was termed the "yellow card" feature of the plan of campaign. The Mayor was late in arriving at the meeting, and the local director acted as chairman of the meeting during all of the ensuing discussion. Well knowing that it was not within the power of the local campaign committee to abandon any essential feature of the plan of campaign, and that any action that might be taken in that direction would be nugatory, he permitted the discussion to continue, believing it wiser that the subject should be fully presented and the members of the committee allowed to voice their approval or opposition. Debate was finally cut off, however, by a point of order raised by a member of this want of power in the committee, which the chairman promptly sustained.

The Mayor then arrived and took charge of the meeting and addressed the members urging their coöperation and support in the campaign. Mr. Reginald P. Ray, the County Director, attended, also addressed the meeting and answered numerous questions put by members, explaining some of the features of the plan. Great interest was

displayed. Campaign headquarters were at once established at 54 Lawton St. and the work got under way.

The publicity of the campaign was admirably handled by those in charge of that branch of the work. The city was covered with posters; the campaign was extensively advertised in the newspapers which also contained many news articles daily urging support of the movement. In addition to the advertising by the committee, a large amount of space was contributed by merchants and public-spirited citizens; vast quantities of cards and circulars were distributed, much of this being done by the letter carriers who worked hard for the success of the campaign; in fact, the publicity committee used every possible means of bringing home to our citizens the vital importance and necessity of the campaign as an aid to winning the war.

The campaign opened on Saturday, June 22d, with a parade organized by the parade committee, which contained many unique features. The Fort Slocum band and a platoon of infantry from the Fort took part; there was also a division of school children headed by the Junior Naval Reserve Fife and Drum Corps; the Red Cross and Boy Scouts participated; Uncle Sam was on hand, as was also a junior Uncle Sam among the school children, with "Old Glory" and "Miss Liberty" impersonated by young girls. Many handsomely decorated automobiles and floats appeared, and at the end of the parade was a dilapidated car from which engine parts dropped every few feet, which were collected by a boy and thrown into a car behind bearing the sign "Junk." The dilapidated car bore the legend "Example of Lack of Thrift" and many other amusing signs.

The Speakers' Committee covered every possible gathering, as well as speaking on the street corners. The Four Minute men were also active. The clergy supported the

campaign from the pulpit, and on Sunday, June 23d, a rousing public meeting was held at Loew's Theater, the use of which had been generously donated by the management.

There was, therefore, no lack of publicity, and it is doubted if before the campaign ended, any one in New Rochelle failed to understand war savings stamps and their purpose. Indeed such wide publicity was obtained that many came to headquarters and signed pledge cards without awaiting the call of a canvasser, and a large number registered at the various polling places which were designated as places of registration on June 28th.

The main feature of the campaign, the house-to-house canvass was made by the Police Auxiliary, under the general direction of Captain Lyman H. Gray, Director of the Canvass. The captains in charge of the various posts were Post 1, Captain George A. Fisher; Post 3, Captain Charles M. Reed; Post 4, Captain F. L. Beeton; Post 5, Captain E. P. Cunningham; Post 6, Captain R. R. Coats; Post 7, Lieutenant Thomas D. Scoble; Post 10, Captain Anderson Waydell; Post 11, Captain H. W. Haight; Zone 1, Captain Harry J. Schley; Zone 2, Captain E. J. Cordial.

The single week allotted to conducting a canvass of this character was entirely too brief a period and although the Police Auxiliary worked heroically, it was found impossible to complete it entirely in some of the districts. The same situation prevailed in other localities, and state and county headquarters extended the time for the canvass another week, but although considerable work was done in the ensuing week, the canvass practically ended on June 28th. 5030 pledge cards were obtained, covering 10,500 persons. The amount pledged with that already purchased and held, brought the total up to \$542,056, 76% of the quota, and put New Rochelle in second place among the cities of the county.

During this campaign a limit club was formed, consisting of all who pledged or held \$1000 W. S. S. A small bronze button was given to all who pledged the limit. There were also appropriate buttons for holders of \$100, \$250, and \$500 W. S. S. Strenuous work was performed by a Special Committee headed by Councilman Harry R. Childs, in an attempt to secure members of the Limit Club. Special posters were distributed; it was advertised in the press, and individual letters were sent out, but at the end of the campaign the Limit Club numbered but sixty.

Advantage was taken of the publicity given to W. S. S. by the pledge campaign, of the opportunity to conduct an intensive sales drive. To the Women's Committee this task was assigned, and splendid results were accomplished. Booths donated by the Red Cross were decorated with War Savings posters, and placed at advantageous points. Stamps were furnished by the banks on receipts of members of the Committee, and a most vigorous selling campaign conducted on the streets, at Loew's Theater, and other places. If any citizen of New Rochelle escaped solicitation to purchase W. S. S., he must have hidden himself in the cellar of his home during that week. The sales for the month of June aggregated \$98,921, and more than \$75,000 of this amount were sold by the workers during that last week. The captains of the selling teams were: Mrs. William Oakley Raymond; Mrs. Elsie Langford; Mrs. F. Driscoll; Miss Edna Sondheim; Mrs. J. Hahlo; Mrs. Harry R. Denmead; Mrs. F. E. Winter; Mrs. A. V. A. McHarg; Miss A. Van Benschoten, and Mrs. Edward Carson.

The drive at the theater was conducted by the "money hounds" under the direction of ex-Mayor Henry S. Clarke, the women's team, being directed by Mrs. William O. Raymond.

Notwithstanding some disappointment at the failure to pledge and sell the entire quota, the committee felt somewhat encouraged by the result of the pledge campaign. New Rochelle was in practically the same situation as the other cities of the county, and, indeed, of the state and country. None had pledged or sold their entire quota. They felt that a great deal had been accomplished. They at least knew in some degree where they stood, and felt that with vigorous work success was in sight. It never really was but "hope springs eternal in the human breast" and they never lost heart. Indeed many of the workers on the Campaign Committee assured the local chairman that in their opinion, there would be no difficulty in securing the quota before the end of the year.

During the remainder of July a careful analysis of the pledge cards was made, as well as of the few refusal cards (less than 100), and disclosed the curious feature running throughout the list, with of course, notable exceptions, of large pledges where but small ones might reasonably have been expected, and small ones where there was good reason to hope for large ones. It was therefore believed that with a little vigorous missionary work among the latter class, this discrepancy might be corrected before the end of the campaign, and if so, success seemed assured. On the whole, therefore, the situation was far from hopeless. The event, however, proved this judgment accurate only to a limited extent. Many of the smaller subscribers purchased stamps far in excess of their pledges, but the movement in this direction was not far reaching enough to overcome the slump later caused by the signing of the armistice.

The only follow-up campaign found possible was through circulars and cards delivered by the letter carriers, and newspaper articles urging the redemption of pledges.

Sales were continued whenever and wherever possible, at the station booth and elsewhere, in the schools, and sometimes on the streets. It was somewhat difficult to obtain a sufficient corps of workers, and often opportunities were lost for this reason; but such organization as could be held together kept pegging away, on the theory that every stamp sold, if only a twenty-five cent thrift stamp, brought us that much nearer our goal.

The July sales were \$71,058.50. In August, they fell to \$44,141.50. September showed \$48,727, and October \$44,285. During some of this period the influenza epidemic was rampant, and the schools were closed, and many were ill. The Fourth Liberty Loan came on in October and was followed by the United War Work drive.

In the fall the National War Savings Committee was dissolved and an alliance was perfected between the War Savings and Liberty Loan organizations, both being brought under one directing head. The state, county, and local organizations, however, remained as before. The object of this scheme was a closer coöperation between the two organizations.

The local organization in New Rochelle had, to a considerable extent, disintegrated, and the work was being conducted with such workers as could from time to time be pressed into service. It seemed to the local director and to those of the committee with whom he conferred that the time had arrived when help must be obtained from those who were able, by large purchases, to put the campaign on its feet. Barely 60% of the quota had been sold on November 1st—\$426,184, and \$288,816 was necessary to fill the allotment. The aversion of what may be termed the limit class was already well understood and on October 25th the chairman had written the County Director:

"It seems to me that unless Washington gets behind the W. S. S., and especially the Limit Club feature of it, good and hard, it is doomed to failure. It is, as you are probably aware, treated by most men of means with indifference or as a joke, and quite frequently with positive aversion.

"Washington devised the plan and fixed a tremendous quota for the country for what is treated as a twenty-five-cent proposition or a kid's job, by those who alone are able to make it a \$1000 enterprise and a man's work. I think, therefore, Washington should begin to treat the matter seriously, not by letters and appeals published in the newspapers or put in posters and circulars, but by conveying to men of large financial ability and influence a distinct intimation that however much they may disapprove of the War Savings movement, except as applied to those unable to afford Liberty Bonds, it expects them to take a hand in the W. S. S. game and prevent its failure.

"The appeals of local members and workers to this class fall on deaf ears. When we urge them through patriotism and local pride to do the obvious and easy thing for them to do to insure success and put New Rochelle "over the top," they reply that it can make no difference to Washington whether they loan their money to the government through Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps, and that they prefer the former and do not want to be bothered with the stamps and certificates which are a bulky nuisance; that New Rochelle is in no worse situation than other similar communities; that the same lack of interest exists generally throughout the country, and that Washington did not treat the movement very seriously and does not expect the country to realize the \$2,000,000,000, quota.

"This is what we are all fighting, and it is, and will remain, a hopeless fight unless Washington either changes this alleged attitude or demonstrates clearly and unmistakably with all its strength and influence both to the public generally and specifically in a way not to be ignored, to the financially powerful, but indifferent, that it does consider the War Savings movement a serious war work applicable to rich and poor alike, and that it expects their aid in making it a success.

"I may be wrong in these conclusions, but the efforts of our organization toward increasing membership in the Limit Club and the sale of large amounts of W. S. S. disclose that the attitude above outlined is not confined to a few isolated instances but is widespread."

This letter best expresses the views held by the chairman and those with whom he conferred. It was not intended as mere criticism, but to point out an apparent defect, which it was believed should be cured, if the government expected a successful result.

About November 1st, the committee secured the services of several soldiers from Fort Slocum who worked the remainder of the year and proved excellent salesmen, averaging \$2000 a day.

A sales drive on election day principally by pupils of the high school, realized \$850.

After the close of the Fourth Liberty Loan, the chairman of that committee was requested to organize a special War Savings committee to go after "big game," that is limit men and large purchasers. He presented the subject to his executive committee, and after discussion, their judgment was that it would be impossible to interest enough large purchasers to make up the quota, but that an intensive selling campaign conducted by the schools would be the

best way to handle it. In conference with the local W. S. S. chairman, he suggested the formation of a special committee to be known as the "New Rochelle War Savings Emergency Committee" to conduct the work to the close of the campaign in coöperation with the chairman, and endeavor to put New Rochelle "over the top." The following Committee was then organized for that purpose; Gray Miller, Chairman; George G. Raymond; Tilman B. Johnson; E. Irving Hanson; Edward Carson; Frank Hermes; Albert Ritchie; Russell A. Young; Sidney W. Goldsmith; R. R. Rennie; Richard Leo Fallon; Harvey Miller; Leroy Frantz.

Work was started at once about the middle of November. A letter was issued and distributed urging redemption of pledges and additional purchases. The subject was presented to the Board of Education and to Dr. Leonard, Superintendent of Schools. It was then brought before a teachers' meeting held in the High School, and a selling campaign was undertaken by the schools. Teachers and scholars made the sale of stamps their main occupation, and some school work as an incident from then to the Christmas holiday recess.

Thanksgiving week was designated by Headquarters as "Pershing Week," and what were known as Victory Post Cards were distributed by the letter carriers and the pupils in the schools. These were to be signed by purchasers of War Savings Stamps during that week, and the names listed and sent to General Pershing in France. This brought help in some measure, but as the war was then ended, not to the extent that might have resulted had it come earlier. An intensive selling campaign on the streets was also conducted during that week by the students of the College of New Rochelle whose fine work made a further substantial addition to the sales.

The Merchants Exchange coöperated in the work, and many merchants advertised the giving of a number of thrift stamps for the prompt payment of bills.

November closed with a substantial addition to the sales, \$79,325 being realized, an aggregate of \$505,510. But \$210,000 remained to be realized through December. Although teachers and pupils had worked unceasingly at the sale of stamps, besides performing other work in the campaign in sending out circulars and letters, it became apparent that other methods must be tried. The Emergency Committee, while still urging on the work of the schools, sent out a vast number of individual letters to prospective Limit Club members and others whom it was believed would take large amounts; each member of the committee went after a number of such prospects; an Eleventh Hour Club of \$500 members was formed. The local press continuously urged on the campaign, and the teachers and pupils of the schools made a splendid fight for success; in fact, an obstinate, dogged, persistent battle was fought right to the end, and the year closed with December sales of \$80,710, and an aggregate for the year of \$586,220,—82% of the quota, the second city in the county.

New Rochelle obtained one special honor. The Quaker Ridge School secured one of the honor flags awarded by the County Committee for the highest per capita ownership of W. S. S. in its class in the county, \$305, and the flag was presented to the school early in the following year.

Such is the story of the War Savings campaign in New Rochelle, and the story is much the same in other cities. The causes which prevented complete success are apparent. They may be summed up, however, in the observation that the whole plan of the National War Savings movement was an attempt to achieve a man's work and results

from what was bound to be considered a boy's job. New Rochelle has reason, if not to feel proud of the result, at least that she has suffered no humiliation. The seed sown during this campaign must eventually yield some fruit beyond the mere raising of funds for the war. It is incredible that all the hard work performed in preaching thrift, economy, and savings can have failed to leave some impress upon the habits of our people. The workers may therefore well feel that their labor and anxiety was not entirely in vain, but was at least, worth while.



The French Delegation at the City Hall



E. J. Cordial



Jere Milleman



1. George L. Cade
3. Harry Childs

2. Howard M. Miller
4. Clarence S. Shumway

UNITED WAR WORK FUND CAMPAIGN

By WILLIAM JUDSON CLARK, *Chairman*

THE United War Work Campaign followed closely upon the finish of the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive.

The public press throughout the country, late in October, announced the drive for the seven great allied war charities, asking for the sum of \$170,500,000, of which New Rochelle's quota was fixed, as in the Red Cross Drive, at \$50,000. This amount was to be applicable to the needs of the organizations for the period beginning October 1, 1918, and the period of the drive was to be from November 11th to 18th inclusive, with installment payments on pledges as follows:

First payment—December 2, 1918—50%

Second payment—January 15, 1919—25%

Third payment—March 15, 1919—25%

The amount collected to be distributed as follows:

National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. 58.65%

War Work Council of the National Board of the

Y. W. C. A.....	8.8 %
National Catholic War Council (K. of C.).....	17.6 %
Jewish Welfare Board.....	2.05%
War Camp Community Service.....	8.8 %
American Library Association.....	2.05%
Salvation Army.....	2.05%

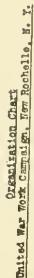
The seven allied organizations concerned had, in anticipation of separate drives, gotten under way much of the display poster printing which they had intended to use in their respective drives, all of which was turned over to the United War Work Committee. This brought together probably the finest lot of colored lithograph posters that were ever used in any one movement. One of each of these posters is reproduced on another page. All of the posters, correspondence paper, bill heads, and small folders carried the distinguishing emblems of the seven organizations and was handled through the Main Street headquarters. The Committee also received splendid coöperation from the Boy Scouts of New Rochelle who did yeoman service in the matter of placing window display cards, tacking up small posters, not only for the general drive, but also distributing announcement cards for the special features such as the theater meetings and other propaganda incidental to the campaign.

It should be mentioned here also that during this period, when the public schools were closed, the school teachers helped the committee effectively in the rearrangement and distribution of cards from which the canvassers made their house-to-house calls.

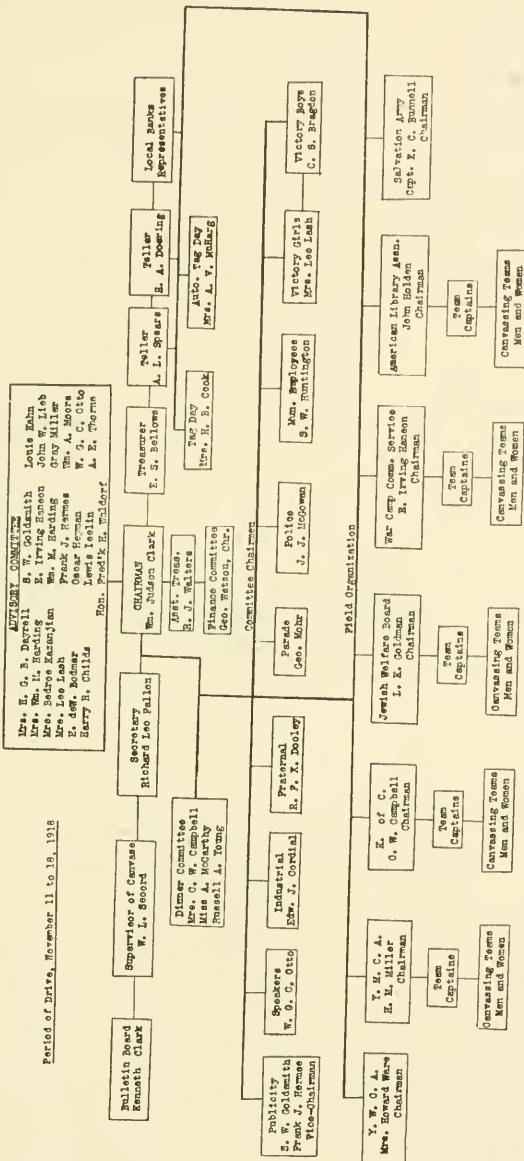
The local newspaper display publicity was handled under the direction of Mr. Frank J. Hermes, and considered from the literary standpoint, it was as fine as anything ever written for campaign work, and although this item of expense was not to be taken from any of the moneys subscribed for the general fund, it was so liberally taken care of by the members of the Executive Committee and the merchants, at their own expense, that page after page of full page display work was shown in the local papers. In many cases, groups of merchants in similar lines, as well as the banks, formed so-called Advertising

UNITED WAR WORK FUND CAMPAIGN

195



Series of Drive, November 11 to 18, 1918



Clubs for the display of these excellent pieces of advertising.

A chart showing the extensive organization of the United War Work drive is shown on another page of this book. In order that ample accommodations might be had for the large canvassing force necessary in this drive, the Knights of Columbus Hall in Center Avenue was secured for the campaign workers' use. The Publicity Committee was installed at the then vacant Hudson Motor Car headquarters on Main Street.

At the time this allied organization drive was begun, and for weeks before, the public press was filled with accounts of the ravages that the influenza was making and the local papers were noting daily from 50 to 60 new cases developing and being sent to the hospital. The schools were ordered closed to check the spread of the epidemic and the people were cautioned against attending public meetings. This epidemic had upset nation-wide campaigns and filled hospitals throughout the country to their limit. In New Rochelle, the stress was so great that at the height of the epidemic a requisition was made on the local street department for men to open graves in the local cemeteries, and the United War Work Committee felt that it was undertaking a stupendous task in attempting to put over a campaign for funds in face of these unfortunate conditions.

Taking advantage of former experiences and working upon the excellent card system which had been prepared through the women of New Rochelle, who had made a house-to-house record of practically every dweller of New Rochelle for use in the last Liberty Loan Drive, under Mrs. Wm. M. Harding and her organization, the Women's Club of New Rochelle, and its auxiliaries, the amount of the pledges on file at the close of the drive was \$101,463.00.

The treasurer, Mr. Edwin S. Bellows, and his assistants worked assiduously and persistently on the outstanding amounts. All payments were credited and checked each day, and ten days after each installment fell due, a statement was sent to each and every pledger showing the amount promised and his or her previous payments, if any, and the outstanding amount due, and it is considered to be a most remarkable result that out of the \$101,884.63 pledged, there was turned into the banks by the treasurer, \$98,580.94. When we consider the changes in the financial condition of many pledgers and in many cases removals from the city, illness, death, and other unforeseen occurrences, taken with the general apathy which comes with long deferred installment payments, it is considered a most unusual accomplishment to collect all but about \$3,000 of the enormous amount pledged.

Mr. H. M. Miller, who represented the Y. M. C. A. and whose district covered the first ward, selected for his headquarters the meeting room of the St. John's M. E. Church and returns from his canvassers came through him, as general, to the treasurer who was installed in the K. of C. building. The generals, as they were called, were the leaders of each of the seven allied organizations and they made their returns to the treasurer each evening during the drive at the K. of C. Hall. Here the money was turned over to the tellers and representatives of the local banks, each of which had one or more men at headquarters every evening of the drive to check the returns of the canvassers, list checks, count currency and coin, and make all ready for banking the next morning in the several local banks under the prescribed pro rata division established by the Finance Committee of which Mr. Geo. Watson was chairman. Under direction of the White Plains headquarters, this money was checked out

from the local banks to the Westchester County Treasurer of the Fund. From the publicity headquarters on Main Street, in charge of Mr. Sidney W. Goldsmith, the publicity copy, the stationery for the workers and all forms for the canvassers' use such as pledge cards, installment reminder cards, canvassers' listing sheets, envelopes for enclosing returns of money, etc., were distributed.

An interesting work started in this campaign was the organization of the Victory Boys and Victory Girls. The contributions were to be only from moneys earned by these children and were not to be obtained as gifts from parents or others. The number of subscribers approximated 2000 and the amount of money pledged aggregated \$9043.39, all but \$2.15 of which was paid. This really remarkably efficient work was under the able leadership of Mrs. Lee Lash, Chairman of the Victory Girls and Mr. C. S. Bragdon, Chairman of the Victory Boys Committee, ably assisted by the school teachers of New Rochelle.

It is worthy of note that the College of the City of New Rochelle at the start of this movement pledged \$3000, which amount was promptly paid in two pledged installments.

By a singular coincidence, the beginning of the drive occurred on the day when the armistice was declared, when the people were in a state of reaction from the hysteria brought on by the false announcement that the war had ended on November 7th. All will remember the wild demonstrations carried on practically all the night of November 7th when the country was in an ecstasy of rejoicing over the news of the war's end, the reaction that followed these hysterical days brought on a paralysis of all war work and particularly of all active war interest so far as the contributing of funds was concerned. In the face of

all these unpromising conditions, the canvassing organization went bravely to its work. They were met with indifference and rebuffs and even where pledges had been previously made, the question was asked, "Why, now that the war has ended, is there any further need of funds?" It required much time and patience of the solicitors to argue the people out of this frame of mind. The general apathy toward giving was apparent everywhere. The publicity committee went to work at once to spread propaganda to offset this, announcements were given the press that even though the war was ended, there would now be even greater need of money by the seven associated organizations for use during the trying period following the actual strife. A canvassing force of approximately 250 men and women was marshaled and started out with a grim determination to do as well as, if not better than in any other drive.

The actual activities of this campaign may be said to have begun with an inspirational dinner held on Friday evening, November 8th, in the Knights of Columbus Hall, at which Mr. Alfred W. McCann, the well-known newspaper man, delivered an inspirational address of the most stirring kind. Mr. James H. Baker, one of the official observers on the Western Front, told of his interesting experiences on the firing line. Mr. Baker was present at the battles of Verdun, Ypres, and the Somme, and had a most interesting story to relate. There were upwards of two hundred campaign workers present at this dinner, which was served by women from the Red Cross, the War Camp Community Service, and the Girls' Patriotic Service League. After dinner an auction sale of seats for the concert announced for Loew's Theater on Sunday evening, November 17th, was held. The K. of C. Hall was beautifully decorated with the flags of the Allies.

Several boxes were sold for one hundred and fifty dollars each and many orchestra seats at ten dollars each. None of the seats auctioned at this meeting went for less than five dollars each. Mr. Howard B. Cook was in charge of the ticket sale at 208 Huguenot Street and at the theater box office.

On Sunday evening, November 10th, an entertainment was given at Loew's Theater at which the song leader from Pelham Bay Naval Training Camp, Mr. Percy Hemus, made a stirring appeal and, with the assistance of the Girls' Patriotic Service League, a very liberal amount was collected. A number of prominent people in the theatrical world were present to entertain the audience, among them being Madame Roshanara in classic dances and Miss Violet Heming, a star in one of the current Broadway plays, who made a strong appeal for the fund.

During the same day the tagging of automobiles was carried on under the direction of Mrs. A. V. McHarg. The local policemen gave their assistance to the work by stopping automobiles that the girls might make their collections, which they did most effectively. \$1,576.00 was turned in as the result of their day's work.

The next day, Monday, November 11th, was the day of days, when the announcement of the armistice set the whole world afire with enthusiasm. All day and most of the night, the people were celebrating, throwing confetti and burning colored lights. Impromptu parades were organized and stuffed effigies of the Kaiser were carried through the streets, and whenever the parades stopped, the paraders and onlookers joined in singing the national anthems. Flag and flower decorated automobiles and trucks filled with girls and boys were driven up and down the main streets all day and a good part of the night. Many of the stores were closed and on the

doors of some were signs such as, "Closed for the day"; "Gone to the Kaiser's funeral"; "Will open after we bury the Kaiser." It might be noted that the "Money Hounds" were on this scent all day and night.

Some of the interesting incidents of the canvass are as follows: In one of the finest residential sections of New Rochelle is a man who lives in one of the best houses in the section asked of a canvasser what subscriptions were being given in his section. The solicitor told him they ran from \$250 down to \$5. This gentleman replied that he would give him one for \$5. Another one of the best known residents of New Rochelle said that he did not want the people to know what he gave and so as he gave nothing—his wish was granted. Another who was asked, said he would give \$5 for each one of his forty employees and handed out his check for \$200. An excellent opportunity is afforded to study human nature in its varied phases during a drive for money, and even at a time when the country is aroused to the utmost pitch of enthusiasm, there will crop out here and there evidences of self-centeredness and selfish interest. An incident worth citing is as follows: During an intensive drive, one of the executive committeemen, after a hard day's work at his own office and a harder evening's work at the drive headquarters, was met on the street a little after midnight and was cheered by the hearty salutation of a well-to-do citizen who expressed the deepest interest in the work in hand; said he had followed the many drives, was proud of his city's showing, and felt it not only a duty but a high privilege to subscribe to so worthy a cause as the Red Cross, but he had some hesitancy about giving his subscription to the ordinary canvasser and would rather give it to one of the executives and would feel more comfortable in doing so; that if the committeeman would call in person

at his house he would gladly give him a check. The committeeman, loth to lose by any chance so promising a prospect, forthwith offered to go, even at that late hour, to the patriot's house. After a considerable walk, the two stopped before a pretentious dwelling and upon being ushered into a home where the appointments gave every evidence of the owner's more than comfortable financial condition, the subject of the many sacrifices all were called upon to make was discussed, and the atmosphere took on at least a five-hundred-dollar-air; the host excused himself, withdrew to his library to draw a check, and presently reappeared with an expression that, to the committeeman, betokened at least several hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction, and handed the committeeman a check for two dollars! The committeeman tried to cheer but couldn't. As an instance of how differently others respond in such a time, we might cite the case where one of the girls on Mrs. W. O. Raymond's team of taggers during the Red Cross drive was handed a check for two thousand dollars, which was given with the proviso that no names were to be mentioned, in connection with the gift, and it might be mentioned incidentally, that on this tag day, conducted by Mrs. Alice V. Cady, the extraordinary amount of \$6300 was raised. One of the unique features of the day was the carrying of stretchers along the thoroughfares, into which coins and bills were thrown by passers-by. Stretchers were also held at the prominent points, such as the railroad stations and main street crossings. In all of this work the Boy Scouts, the police, and members of the Girls' Patriotic Service League gave valuable assistance.

The concert announced for Sunday, November 17th, was the means of raising \$3302 aside from the box-office receipts. One of the features of this entertainment was

the introduction of seven girls representing the seven organizations for whose work the fund was being raised. Each girl was in the costume which was distinctive of the organization which she represented. Mr. Percy Hemus, with his leaning toward the dramatic in stage productions, arranged that the theater be darkened and that each one of these young ladies appear from the wings of the stage in a spot light and move across to the other side of the stage. When the seven representatives had assembled a spot light was thrown on the group and Mr. Hemus invited bids for the organizations which they represented and the audience was invited to bid for the organizations as units or as grouped with the result that the bids were from \$5.00 to \$50.00 singly and from \$35.00 to \$140.00 in groups of seven. The names of the young ladies who represented the seven organizations and who made a most attractive tableau are as follows:

Young Men's Christian Asso.,	Miss KATHERINE TWOHEY
Knights of Columbus,	Miss EDNA MANNING
Jewish Welfare Board,	Miss BARBARA GRANT
American Library Association,	Miss EMMA KLENKE
War Camp Community Service,	Miss HELEN McHARG

The young ladies representing the Young Women's Christian Association and the Salvation Army were from Mount Vernon.

The concert, the talent for which was secured through the efforts of Mr. Louis Meyer of Rochelle Heights, publisher of the *Theater Magazine*, was one of the finest ever given in New Rochelle. Among the artists who assisted were Miss Cecil Arden, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company; the talented Irene Franklin, the impersonator, who with her husband who accompanied her had just

returned from three months' service entertaining the soldiers in France; George Hamlin, tenor of the Chicago Opera Company; Miss Helene Rogers, soprano; and Miss Lillian Bradley, also just returned after a year and a half's service entertaining the soldiers at their cantonments. Miss Emily Lea, the charming dancer of the "Gloriana" Company, also took part in the program.

During the day, under the leadership of Mrs. H. B. Cook, twelve teams of women taggers were at work. These women were assisted by soldiers detailed from Fort Slocum. The soldiers not only stood by the girls at their respective stations, but several of them rode up and down on the railroad tagging passengers between New Rochelle and the Grand Central Station. The day's work under Mrs. Cook's leadership netted exactly \$3000 for the fund.

As the returns of the drive were reported to the county headquarters in White Plains and the collections were turned over to the county treasurer of the fund, New Rochelle's prominence in the movement became markedly noticeable as will be seen from the abstracts given below of several letters received by the local New Rochelle chairman from Mr. Ivan P. Flood, Campaign Director for Westchester County:

Nov. 25th, 1918.—"I want to have the opportunity of congratulating you personally upon the very successful campaign which you and your associates conducted."

Nov. 29th, 1918.—"I am delighted with the splendid additional report of the amount raised in New Rochelle. We are all proud of the splendid record which has been made under your inspiring leadership. So far as we know, New Rochelle is the first city of its size to double its quota and I want to congratulate you and your co-workers upon this very unusual result."

Dec. 9th, 1918.—“New Rochelle has certainly made a remarkable record in the War Work Campaign, not only doubling its quota but in paying in 77% of the total amount pledged at so early a date.”

(NOTE: At the time of closing the local treasurer's accounts, 96.7% of the amount pledged had been paid in.)

March 1st, 1919.—“Your help and coöperation has enabled Westchester County to make the best showing in the whole Empire State in the percentage of pledges paid in to date in the United War Work Campaign.”

As an aftermath of this wonderfully successful drive, a theater party was given at Loew's Theater at which the Chairman of the United War Work Drive, on behalf of the “Money Hounds” who occupied stage boxes, presented Mr. A. L. M. Bebb, the local manager of Loew's Theater, with a handsome gold watch as a tribute to his untiring and valuable assistance in this and other war fund and bond selling drives, asking also that Mr. Bebb express to Mr. Marcus Loew, the proprietor of the theater, the appreciation of the New Rochelle people for the generous use of the theater which he had at all times given to the various campaigns.

At the close of the presentation, three expensive German steins, which had been donated to the committee by an ardent townswoman, were brought upon the stage and the audience was asked to bid for the privilege of smashing them at the footlights. The bidding was very spirited and one after another was duly smashed with a hammer decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons and carrying the date of the meeting. Mr. W. G. C. Otto bid \$25 for the privilege of smashing the last stein but insisted that Mr. Bebb, a Britisher and a coming American citizen, should have the honor of sending the stein to oblivion. Mr. Bebb played his part of the business with true spirit,

breaking the stein into hundreds of pieces. The hammer was presented by the chairman to one of the "Money Hounds," Mr. A. E. Thorne, whose slogan at many meetings was, "I'll double it."

THE POLICE AUXILIARY

BY GEORGE L. CADE, *Lieutenant*

THE Police Auxiliary was created to cope with conditions anticipated and feared, but never realized. The certainty that the United States would be drawn into the World War had led to the formation of the Citizen's Protective Committee in New Rochelle. No one knew how far German sympathizers and disorderly elements, generally, might work in common to disturb the peace and interfere with that coöperation with the national government which it was both the duty and the earnest desire of our city to give. In such event our regular police force, efficient though it was, must inevitably have proven too small for the emergency. A meeting was therefore called by the Committee in Elks Hall on the evening of March 30, 1917, and volunteers were asked for military and police reserves. The response was both prompt and enthusiastic, and within a comparatively short time the Police Auxiliary numbered some two hundred and fifty members.

The organization was placed under the general control of the Police Commissioners, working in coöperation with and subject to the call of the Chief of Police. Charles F. Porter was appointed Chief Inspector, with Clarence S. Shumway as Assistant Inspector, and Gray Miller, Captain-Adjutant. The territory to be covered was laid out in eleven posts or zones (afterwards reduced to ten),

covering all of New Rochelle with the exception of that portion north of Wykagyl and the Woods of Larchmont. Posts One and Two (afterwards consolidated) covered the business center of the city, Post Three included the strip between Franklin and Echo avenues, Post Five took in the East End, Posts Four, Six, and Seven covered the remainder of the city south of the New Haven tracks, Posts Ten and Eleven cared for the central portion north of the tracks, with Zone One covering the northern portion, and Zone Two the Fourth Ward district.

Each post and zone was officered by a captain, two lieutenants, and two sergeants. During the twenty-eight months of the life of the organization many changes naturally took place in both rank and file. At the close of this article will be found a complete membership list; it will perhaps be sufficient here to give a list of the Post Commanders during the Liberty Loan drives, the period during which the force came in closest contact with, and were best known by the citizens generally. They were:

Post One,	<i>Capt.</i> GEO. A. FISHER
“ Three,	<i>Lieut.</i> W. L. THOMAS
“ Four,	<i>Capt.</i> FRED L. BEETON
“ Five,	“ EDWARD P. CUNNINGHAM
“ Six,	“ R. R. COATS
“ Seven,	“ LYMAN F. GRAY
“ Ten,	“ A. WAYDELL
“ Eleven,	“ H. W. HAIGHT
Zone One,	“ HARRY J. SCHLEY
“ Two,	“ EDWARD J. CORDIAL

During the last drive, Chief Inspector Porter having removed from New Rochelle, was succeeded by Assistant Inspector Shumway, his place being filled by the promo-

tion of Capt. Schley, who was in turn succeeded by Lieut. E. G. Reynolds, Jr. Adj. Miller having become a Police Commissioner, was succeeded by Charles B. Grimes, of Post Seven.

The Posts once organized, the next step was to familiarize the members with the districts they were to cover. The plan of the Police Department was that, in case of trouble arising and necessitating the concentration of the regular force at a particular point, the first duty of the Auxiliary would be to care for the regular beats of the patrolmen. It was therefore necessary that the members should know the local conditions of their posts. To Lieut. Geo. P. Smith of the regulars was given the task of whipping the amateurs into a practical working force, and the choice was certainly a happy one. The writer has never known just how thoroughly Lieut. Smith enjoyed his job; he must have sighed at times for the spirit of Job, but if it was hard on him, the members of the Auxiliary certainly liked and profited by his firm but kind discipline. Each night two men were sent out to accompany the regular officer on his four-hour patrol, lasting from eight o'clock until midnight, and this was kept up until each man thoroughly knew his own district, and what to do in case anything happened at a time when he might be patrolling alone. The memory of those first patrols probably still lingers in the minds of some of the members. The nights were not always clear and balmy, and towards midnight the pavements became hard and seemed to be running generally up hill. The Military Reserve having taken the younger men, the Police Auxiliary was made up largely of men middle-aged, and many even past fifty, business and professional men who looked back over a stretch of years to the time when they could claim to be athletes. What they may have lacked in

training, however, they made up in spirit, and few would admit, even when a little stiff the next day, that it was anything but good exercise. The few who weakened were not held back from dropping out, and their places were quickly filled.

As soon as a man had qualified he was sworn as a special officer, was given a badge and club, and was uniformed. He was permitted to carry a revolver, though but few chose to do so. His next lesson was in acting in unison, and drilling was at once started, both in battalion and company formation, with Lieut. Smith in charge of the former, and such members as had had military training caring for their own posts. The drilling was limited to comparatively simple movements and formations, such as might be of practical benefit in case of actual service. Candor compels the admission that the average standard of efficiency never quite reached that which would be required of military bodies, though some few of the Posts whose members took enthusiastically to such work did really attain a very creditable degree of efficiency.

The force organized and ready for business waited for the trouble which we all know never came. It was better so for the city, but the members of the Police Auxiliary will always carry a slight feeling of regret that somebody did not "start something," and give them a chance to show what they could do. In the meantime, however, they were far from idle. Partly for the sake of discipline, and partly because their help was of material service, the Department called on them at various times for special duty. They served at the polls on election day, and took charge at Hudson Park on busy Sunday afternoons during the summer. They also served there on both Fourth of Julys, when it was no small task to handle the traffic and throngs, and earned the commendation of "well done"

from the Chief. As ornaments they took part in the various parades of that period, and gave more practical service at sundry big meetings. On the early morning of the big fire at Huguenot and Lawton sts., Nov. 10, 1917, they did not even wait to be called, but turned out as soon as the fire was known, and guarded the lines in coöperation with the regular officers as long as it was necessary to maintain them.

On that memorable week in December, 1917, when the War Department nodded, and New Rochelle rose to the occasion in a way that will be a source of pride to its citizens for many years to come, the Auxiliary found opportunity for real service, and responded quickly and effectively. Day and night the members acted as guards at the halls, churches, and other places where the recruits were quartered, and helped as they could to care for the wants of the bewildered young men who were the forced but welcome guests of the city. For the trained soldier or police officer such service would have been very much in the day's work, but it meant a little more than that to the business man who tried to look after his own affairs and do his duty to his city and organization at the same time. If there was any hedging the writer did not hear of it, and the spirit shown is well illustrated by an incident within his own experience. Telephoning one of his men he said, "You are wanted for duty at — from twelve to three." "All right," was the response, "I'll be there." "Perhaps you did not understand, I meant twelve to three in the morning." "I said I would be there," was the only further reply.

On the evening of the 3d of July, 1917, the Police Commissioners put the Auxiliary to a most interesting test, and with gratifying results. The force had been advised that if their services were suddenly needed a riot call

would be sounded by the fire whistle. In the case of such a call members were to report immediately to the starting points of their patrols, the first man to arrive to be in command until succeeded by a superior in rank. When three had assembled two were to begin patrol, the third remaining at the starting point pending orders from headquarters. As soon as five had reported, the ranking officer was to report to headquarters for further instruction.

Without previous intimation to any member of the Auxiliary as to when it would be given, the call was sounded at nine-twenty-six on the evening mentioned. The various posts reported at Police headquarters as follows:

9:36	Post	5, by Lieut. Cade,	squad on patrol
9:40	"	7, " Capt. Gray,	"
9:41	"	4, " Lieut. Thompson,	"
9:41	"	3, " Serg. Gano,	"
9:45	"	2, " Lieut. Billings,	"
9:48	Zone	2, " Capt. Cordial,	"
9:49	Post	6, " Lieut. Coates,	"
9:52	Zone	1, " Capt. Benta,	"
10:00	Post	1, " Lieut. Zinke,	"
10:02	"	11, " Lieut. Simonson,	"
10:10	"	10, " Lieut. Waydell,	"
9:38	Chief Inspector Porter and Adj. Gray Miller re-		
	ported in full uniform		

Rev. George Reynolds, of Post 7, reported at his signal station in full uniform at 9:32, six minutes after the alarm sounded.

Within a very short time after the call 128 men had reported at their stations, showing that the regular posts could be cared for at short notice should an emergency require the regular force elsewhere.

An inspection of the battalion was held at Beechmont Oval on July 14, 1917, and on July 13, 1918 there was an inspection and review at the Oval in Rochelle Park. A large flag was offered by the Police Commissioners to the company of the Auxiliary attaining the highest figure of merit, attendance, appearance, and drill to count equally in determining the award. This inspection was largely attended and the company under the command of Capt. Schley, Zone One, won the flag, which was presented by Mayor Waldorf.

By invitation of Dr. Beattys, the members attended service at St. John's Church on the evening of July 1, 1917, and again on June 30, 1918. Two evenings were devoted to social pleasures; an enjoyable smoker was held in Trinity Parish House on the evening of June 3, 1918, and on Dec. 16, 1918, a Ladies' Night was given in Columbus Hall. Mayor Waldorf, Police Commissioner Carroll, and Lieut. Greeley spoke upon the work of the organization. A program of musical selections was rendered by talent furnished by Mr. Jule Delmar. Dancing and refreshments completed a most enjoyable evening.

It remained for the Liberty Loan campaigns to offer the Auxiliary its greatest opportunity for service. For the first loan there was no regularly organized canvass. It was something new for the city as for the country, but the response was sufficiently spontaneous to carry it through to a success. Ex-Mayor Colwell was chairman of the committee for the second loan. Subscriptions were not coming in well; New Rochelle, together with the rest of the country, had not yet awakened to the immensity of the task involved in raising billion after billion. Only five days were left of the campaign, with a very considerable portion of the minimum remaining unsubscribed. President Greeley called the Citizen's Protective Committee

together and laid the gravity of the situation before them. That New Rochelle should fail in her task was not to be thought of, but the fact remained that there was a great deal to be done, and with but little time in which to do it, or in which to organize a large force of canvassers. Mr. Greeley remembered, however, that his committee was the father of an organization admirably organized for such work. The Police Auxiliary was organized by districts; the men within each post knew their territory and its people thoroughly. The organization was semi-military in form; it was designed to act quickly if called upon. "Would the Police Auxiliary take on this work, and put the job over?" There was not a moment's hesitation in the answer; the next morning, or in fact that night, it went to work. The result of the canvass is now a matter of local history; New Rochelle went "over the top" as it always does, and the quota was more than raised.

When the time came for the Third Loan it was only natural for Chairman Moore to ask the Auxiliary to help once more. In the quick action necessary for the Second Loan, Capt. Gray, of Post Seven, had volunteered to take charge of the details of the Auxiliary canvass, and the result made him the natural chairman of a committee to handle its canvass in the Third Loan. This time he was assisted by Adj. Miller and Capt. Beeton, of Post Four. It is unnecessary to refer to New Rochelle's response to that call. The quota was again greatly oversubscribed.

The Fourth Loan found Gray Miller, now Police Commissioner, in charge of the local campaign. A greater task confronted him than that of either of the two previous chairmen. Not only was the amount to be raised much larger than ever before, but the ability of the citizens to subscribe was feared to be much less. Many had bought to their limit on the previous loans, and not a

few were still paying on earlier subscriptions. The money had to be raised, however; if it was a strenuous task for New Rochelle, it was one shared by all the rest of the country. Plainly a different sort of campaign was necessary this time; the entire city must be covered, house by house, and the committee must absolutely know that the opportunity and obligation to subscribe had been put before every family in the city. Captains Gray and Beeton were ready again, and Lieut. Cade, of Post Five, took Mr. Miller's former place on the executive committee in charge of the Auxiliary's canvass. A card index of the families of New Rochelle was needed before the work could be started systematically, and there was none in existence. To build such an index it was necessary to make a preliminary canvass of all the houses in the city. Such work could not be done at night in any short space of time, and the members of the Auxiliary as a body could not well leave their business to do it by day. The Committee turned for help to that source which has never yet been found wanting in New Rochelle, and a women's committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. William M. Harding made the canvass and turned in the needed cards practically complete in three days. For any credit due the Police Auxiliary for what they accomplished in the last two Liberty Loan drives they are indebted in no small degree to this assistance of Mrs. Harding's devoted band of women workers.

The index cards having been prepared in triplicate, two sets were given to the several post captains. One of these the captains distributed amongst their men, and each night the canvasser took with him the cards corresponding to the families on which he was to call. As far as possible the canvassers worked in the vicinity of their own home, and amongst the people whom they knew. The canvasser's

work for the night over he turned in to his captain the cards for which he had made calls, showing their result, together with the subscriptions obtained. The captain then checked these results on the second set of cards which he had retained, retiring such as had been completed. Early on the following morning he turned in to the committee the cards received back from the men, and which were in turn checked on the third set retained at headquarters. The cards in the headquarters set were also retired as fast as the prospects had been covered, and in this way the captains had before them all the time the cards representing families on which no reports had been made, and knew where the work needed pushing, and where to assist the canvasser who was falling behind, and the Committee was also in a position to follow the work of the various posts, to note where their work was not being kept up, and to rush assistance to the weak points.

The men were given to understand that by the end of the drive they were expected to have turned back every card which had been allotted them, each bearing a report as to what they had accomplished. To show how efficiently both the system and the canvassers worked, before the close of headquarters on the last night of the drive, one post, Number Seven, had turned in every card allotted it, with reports; by noon on the following day Post Five had done the same, and by the Wednesday following, or the fourth day, every Post but one had completed its work in the same way. It meant midnight or later every night (Sundays excepted) during the drive for the Post captains, and for the members of the committee this was true for six weeks. New Rochelle knows what the result was, however, and is justly proud of the subscriptions it turned in to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The history of the Auxiliary's work in the Fifth Loan

is so much a repetition of that of the Fourth that it is unnecessary to recount it in detail. Under Chairman Leroy Frantz of the general committee, the same executive committee served as on the previous loan, and this was perhaps fortunate, as much less time was given them for preparation. The card records of the previous loan were available, however, for another campaign, and with but few exceptions the same officers and men attended to the actual work of canvass, and the same system was followed. In both drives the Committee had valuable assistance from volunteers, particularly from women canvassers in the Fourth. It would be difficult to include the names of all such helpers, but mention should at least be made of Mr. W. M. Patterson, who handled the canvass of the unorganized district to the extreme north of the city, a territory very difficult to cover at night, and of Mr. E. S. Young and Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Riggs, whose help was invaluable in checking the cards returned by the canvassers.

Standing alone, this story of the work of the Police Auxiliary in the Liberty Loan campaigns might well create the impression that the writer is disposed to claim for that organization the chief credit for the success of the campaigns. It should only be necessary to remind the reader, however, that he is attempting to write of only one branch of that work, that of the house to house canvass for subscriptions. In this same volume others will have written of the splendid work done by the various other committees and organizations, all of which combined were essential to the final success.

With the close of the canvass for the Fifth Loan the work of the Police Auxiliary was at an end. The war was over, and there was but little reason to expect any further calls on the organization. At the request of the Mayor

and the Police Commissioners it was kept intact, however, for a few months longer, being finally mustered out on July 14, 1919.

Few of us there are at the end of a normal life who can look back over the years and see accomplished to any substantial degree the specific ambitions of our youth. Success, if achieved at all, is usually along quite different lines from those originally planned, and we can perhaps afford to be satisfied if the work which fate has put before us has been reasonably well done. And so it must be as to the life of the Police Auxiliary. In the light of the purpose for which it was organized its accomplishment must be rated very low. It was destined, however, for a very different use, and as with the individual, the justification for its being must be measured by the degree of its accomplishment of the work that was given it to do. Had the members been told when they took their oaths of service that they were to be largely sellers of bonds, they might have hesitated and remained out, but the emergency before them, each played his part as best he could, and few there are who will not say that the history of New Rochelle is not at least a little richer for what they did. It was a question of "how can I serve?" and the spirit of all may be said to have been expressed by one of the workers. Mr. —— was not even a Post member, but had volunteered to help at headquarters at a time when help was sorely needed. Though no longer a young man he worked night after night until midnight, after having already done a day's work at his office. On the last night of the drive, as we all turned wearily homeward, someone remarked, "You ought to have a gold crown coming to you, Mr. —— for what you have done." "No," was the reply, very simply, "I don't want any crown. All I ask is that when it is all over, and the boys come home, I may

stand on the street as they go by, with the right to say 'I helped.'"

New Rochelle had a host of able and devoted workers during the period of the great war, among whom the members of the Police Auxiliary may justly claim a place. Certainly none who served as a member during its full life regrets the hours he spent in its service, for he too "helped."

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW ROCHELLE
POLICE AUXILIARY

Abrams, Thomas	Bradley, Alexander
Agnew, Samuel H.	Briggs, H. A.
Ahern, P. E.	Britton, Clarence A.
Aikenhead, Harry A.	Broas, Charles H.
Allen, Carlton B.	Brookfield, James H.
Ambrose, George M.	Broomell, John P.
Andrews, Frederick T.	Brown, Joseph T.
Apter, Abraham	Brown, Patrick
Ayer, Charles F.	Brown, Robert M. H.
Baker, Henry M.	Burns, E. J.
Baker, Sidney	Bushnell, William M.
Ball, John R.	Cabaret, E. J.
Balliet, Orn	Cade, George L.
Baltz, Joseph M.	Cahill, P. H.
Bartnett, Michael	Cameron, Peter
Bedford, Albert M.	Canedy, Malcom C.
Beeton, Fred L.	Cannon, G. H.
Behrens, Everett E.	Canty, James J.
Bender, Harry W.	Carey, Clarence J.
Benta, J. George	Carter, William A.
Berman, Herman	Chapin, Walter F.
Berry, Asa A.	Childs, Harry R.
Berry, E. M.	Clark, Henry S.
Bertine, Walter D.	Clark, J. D.
Betts, C. S.	Clark, Kenneth
Billings, Arthur T.	Clark, William J.
Bohrmann, Henry J.	Claus, H.
Bory, George	Coates, Russell R.
Boynton, Edward B.	Cohen, C. L.
Bradley, A. F.	Cook, Frank E.

Cordella, Vincent
Cordial, Edward J.
Cordner, Aukland B.
Cornish, Frank G.
Cotter, Daniel J.
Coyle, Walter H.
Crampton, Steward H.
Crandell, Paul M.
Cunneen, Daniel C.
Cunningham, Edward P.
Cunningham, William L.
Curtis, Eugene J.
Cushing, Otto W.
Cuyler, David H.

Daly, Dr. John A.
Daub, Frank
Davidson, Adam M.
Dayrell, Henry G. B.
DeAngelis, Gennaro
Demarest, J. B. T.
Denmead, Harry
DePue, James C.
Dodge, H. E.
Dolan, Stephen H.
Doremus, William H.
Douglas, Stuart F.
Draddy, William G.
Drummond, William L.

Edmonds, William J.
Edwards, H. T.
Elbert, A.
Elliott, Frederick G.

Engelbrekt, Harold
Farrell, John
Featherstone, William J.
Fega, Sam
Fergus, H. G.
Fisher, George A.
Fisher, George M.
Fitch, F. J.
Fornell, Victor
Fossett, Jasper N.
Fox, George F.
Frantz, LeRoy
Fribourg, Edwin
Frost, Frederick G.
Frost, W. H.

Gaillard, C. B. G.
Galbraith, G. B.
Galgano, George E.
Gallup, Raymond C.
Gambling, Thomas H.
Gano, Walter
Gardner, J. E.
Garges, Samuel
Geng, William.
Gibson, H. C.
Giles, Frank D., Jr.
Glaccum, William
Gleason, Charles F.
Goldsmith, Sidney W.
Gould, C. C.
Grace, Patrick
Gray, Lyman F.

Gray, William B.	Kaminski, Nathan
Gray, William B.	Kellogg, M. B.
Greeley, William B.	Ketchum, Leonard A.
Green, Joseph E.	Kiely, J. V.
Griffin, Frank J.	Kiernan, James K.
Grimes, Charles B.	King, Elbert W.
	King, Raymond
Hadaway, William S.	Knapp, H. A.
Hadden, Chester	Knapp, Robert L.
Haggerty, John	Kraetzer, William F.
Haight, Harry W.	Kratzke, John
Halstead, Samuel	Kuchler, George W.
Hatzfeld, Louis E.	Kull, A. L.
Hawes, W. J.	
Healy, John F.	Laggin, Robert
Hecht, Leonard	Lange, William
Heintz, William T.	Lambden, Howard
Heleker, Harry	Lambden, John F.
Henderson, Francis H.	Lamberton, Charles H.
Henderson, Lucius	Langton, William
Hendrickson, Dr. C. W.	Lasus, Adolph
Hennessy, Rowland B.	Lathers, Richard
Herrick, Richard P.	Leagien, L. H.
Holler, Albert J.	Leahy, M. J.
Howard, A. J.	Leary, Cornelius J.
Humphreys, E. W.	Leibfried, Frank
Hupfel, Otto	Leonard, Albert
Husted, Frank	Levin, Charles
Hyde, Herbert A.	Levy, Charles
	Levy, Lucien
Johnson, J. F.	Licht, George A.
Johnson, Malcolm	Linehan, James R.
Johnston, Harry A.	Liveright, Horace B.
Julich, Herman	Lloyd, Cyrus

Lloyd, George A.
Lockwood, H. A.
Loder, Benjamin C.
Logan, D. C.
Luhman, William
Lykke, S. S.
Lyster, M. J.

MacKenzie, Philip W.
Macy, Theodore M.
Magnus, Joseph
Manning, Eugene A.
Martin, Wilfred T.
Masson, William H.
Maxcy, L.
McCann, James D.
McCREA, Edward W.
McGee, John M.
McGuinness, James J.
McHarg, A. V. A.
Meltzer, Abraham
Menair, Frank C.
Merriam, Edmond A.
Miller, Gray
Moffett, James H.
Moneuse, A. E.
Moore, Herbert L.
Mueller, George F.
Murry, R. N.

Nelson, Lyman H.
Nodine, Arthur A.

O'Connor, John J.

O'Connor, John W.
Ohlenslager, Jean
Oktavic, Joseph
Osborne, Robert A.

Pallen, Conde B.
Peck, Charles F.
Peck, E. W.
Penney, H. R.
Perley, J. Marshall
Perry, Lycus D.
Perry, Sidney R.
Petersen, Anthon S.
Perley, H. C.
Phillips, C. Coles
Pike, Robert M.
Plunkit, O. T.
Pond, Winthrop
Porter, Charles F.
Post, R. P.
Potts, Charles P.
Powers, Charles

Randolph, John L.
Reed, C. M.
Reichman, H. A.
Reid, John Jr.
Reischmann, Arthur R.
Reynolds, E. G., Jr.
Reynolds, Rev. Geo.
Rice, Charles E.
Rice, M. H.
Rich, Albert G.
Ritchie, Albert

Ritchie, Peter C., Jr.	Sloane, W. H.
Riskus, Jacob	Smith, Leonard P.
Robinson, E. C.	Smith, Nathaniel S.
Robinson, John	Smith, W. R.
Robinson, Thomas H.	Smyth, J. Lenox
Rock, Edward	Stetson, John P.
Romer, John H.	Stewart, William J.
Rosengarten, Louis	Stoeckel, Rudolph
Rowe, Frank W.	Stoltz, Ernest H.
Rowland, John R.	Stone, Alfred W.
Samuels, M.	Sullivan, F. S.
Saqui, David S.	Summer, George A.
Schillo, Mathias	Switzer, William H.
Schley, Harry J.	Swain, Frank E.
Schmidt, Charles C.	Tate, Charles Howard
Schneider, Charles	Taylor, Charles J.
Schumacher, H. J.	Taylor, M. S.
Schwerin, Clarence M.	Taylor, Walter P.
Scoble, Thomas D.	Thomas, Stephen A.
Scott, Charles F.	Thomas, William T.
Scott, Grant C.	Thompson, John N.
Searls, Theodore P.	Throckmorton, Edmund
Senior, Walter R.	Thurman, Frank W.
Sheahan, William J.	Tiernan, J.
Shedden, Charles H.	Tindall, Walter C.
Shedden, J. R.	Tobin, George T.
Shumway, Clarence S.	Todd, W. H.
Siegel, William	Tully, Cletus E.
Sieverts, Fred.	
Silber, Arthur M.	Vallet, Henri
Simonson, Frederick R.	Van Alst, W. H.
Sinks, George T.	Van Auken, Charles A.
Six, Harry	Van Brunt, J.

Van Horn, George	Weston, W. B.
Van Winkle, J. C.	Wilson, R. B.
Van Zelm, John A.	Winter, Fred. A.
Vaughan, Robert	Wood, H. A.
Volmer, Hugo	Wood, William G.
Walker, Frank M.	Wright, Bartholomew O.
Ward, A. P.	Wright, E. A.
Washburn, Frank R.	Wright, Ernest B.
Waydell, Anderson	Zincke, G. H.
Way, Francis	Zollinger, William M.
West, Charles H.	

HARBOR POLICE PATROL

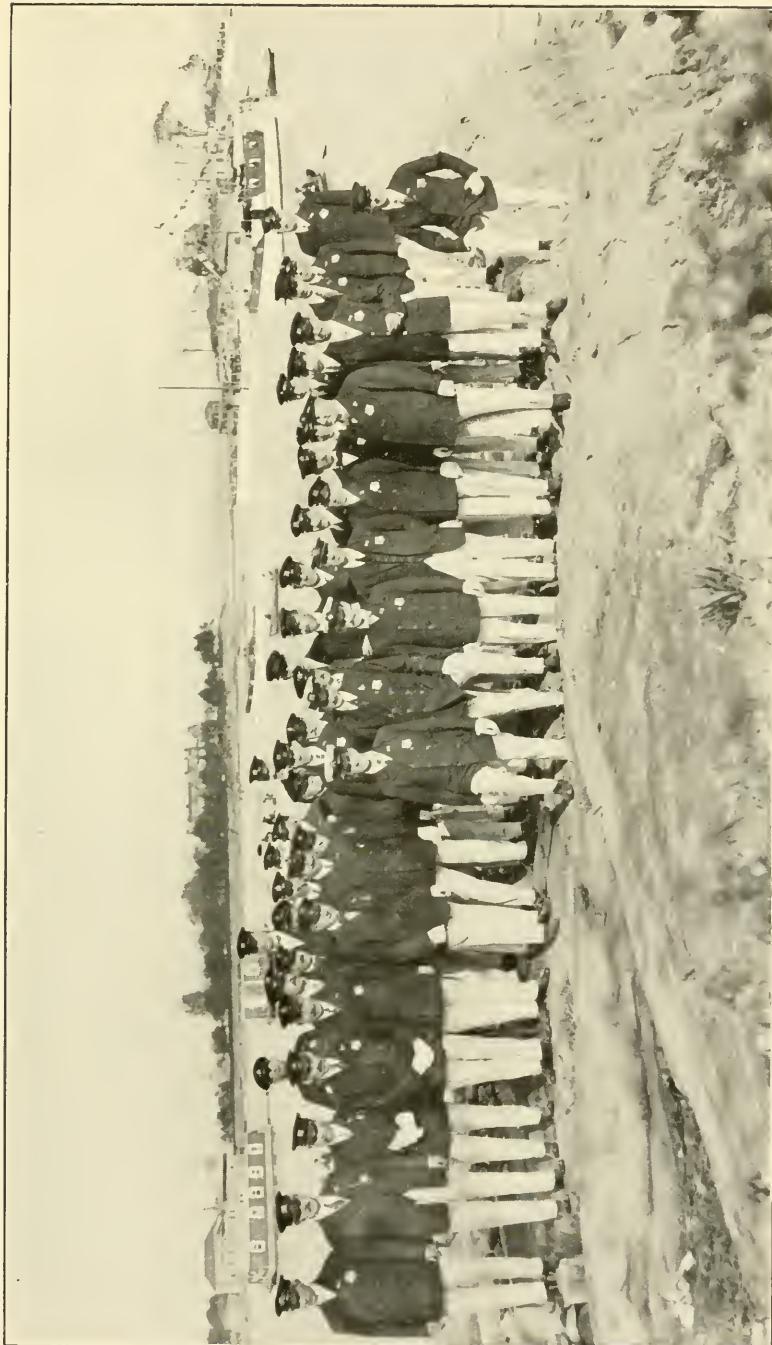
BY HERMAN M. WILLIAMS, *Commander*

Almost as soon as our country had declared war in 1917, it became evident to the Mayor and Police Commissioners of New Rochelle that our large water front, lined with valuable and important property, and our harbors were almost entirely unprotected against troublemakers,—those who might seek to destroy property.

A conference was held between the police commissioners and the heads of local yachting organizations, resulting in an invitation to members of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the Huguenot Yacht Club, the yachtsmen of the New York Athletic Club, and the Hudson Park Yacht Club, to attend a meeting for the purpose of discussing the situation.

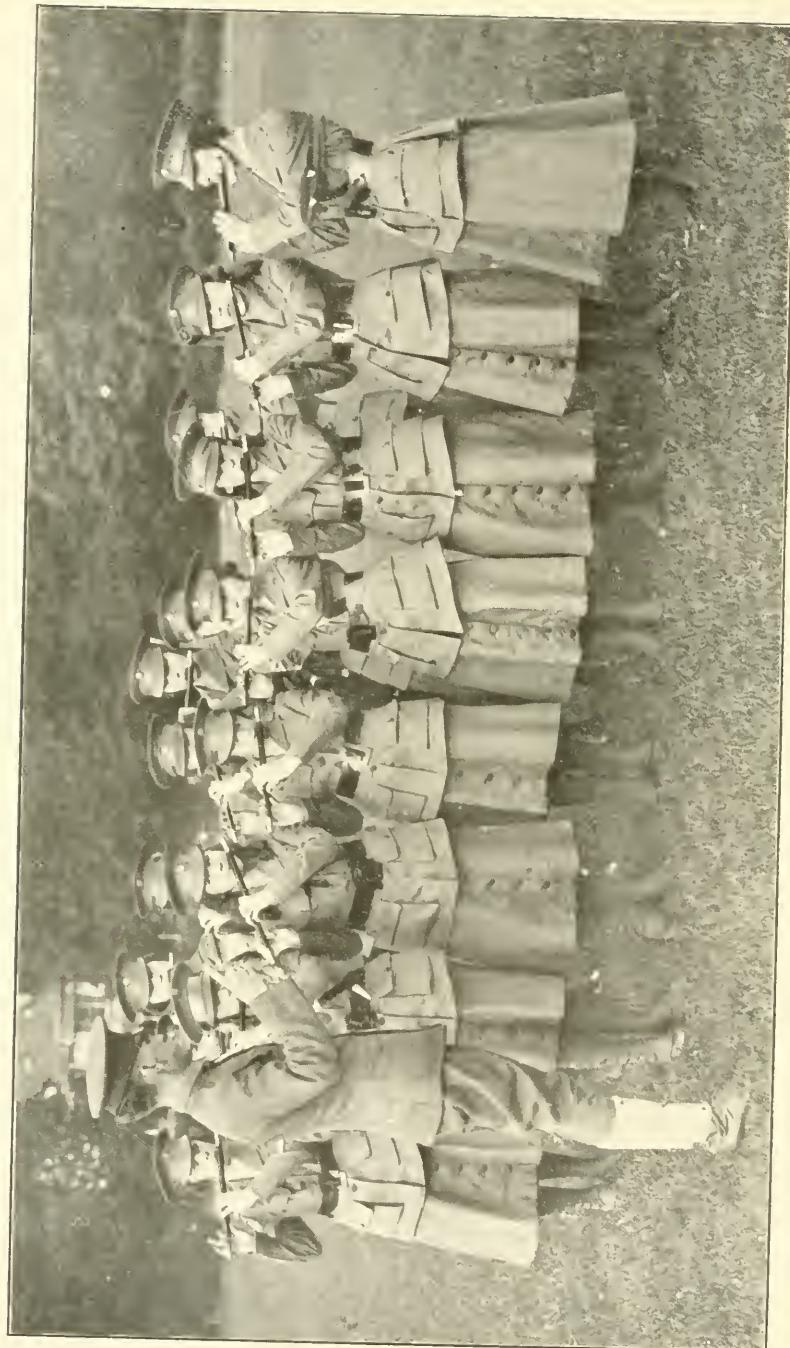
As a result of this meeting, which was held at Police Headquarters, an organization was immediately formed, to be known as the "New Rochelle Harbor Police Patrol." Its line of operation was determined upon, its officers were elected, and plans for the starting of its work were made. These plans were carried out unchanged during the period of the organization's active work.

A pledge was given to the police commissioners that an active patrol of both of our harbors would be maintained from the date determined upon, April 28th, less than a week after forming the organization, until the 1st of October,



Harbor Police Patrol

Men of Large Affairs Doing Their Bit and Were Ready for Any Trouble that Might Threaten



They Played Publicly 125 Times
And Collected Thousands of Dollars for All Drives

and if at that time it seemed necessary to continue the work, that the organization would respond to whatever further call the commissioners might deem necessary.

The plans of organization and operation were made as simple as possible consistent with efficiency. No offices were created that did not carry with them definite responsibility and continuous active service.

The corps of officers consisted of:

A Commander.

An Adjutant.

Two Lieutenant Commanders—one for each harbor.

Two Lieutenants—one to assist each Lieutenant Commander.

The owners of yachts who volunteered the use of their boats were created ensigns, and put in charge of crews consisting of from four to six men each.

It was the duty of the Ensign and his crew to be on board the boat to be used for the night as a station boat; to be on the station at the entrance to the harbor promptly at eight o'clock in the evening; to divide his crew into two shifts, or watches, one of which should patrol the waterfront of that harbor and vicinity in either a row boat or a small motor boat, one man of the crew to remain on watch on the station boat, the other members resting until the time came for them to take up patrol work. All members of the crew were obliged to report, and remain on duty all night, so as to be ready to immediately answer call in case of need.

Station boats while on duty at night carried a green light, and were usually provided with searchlights. In the day time the station boats were designated by a green, police department flag. A form of report sheet, or blotter, was adopted, and a copy of the report of each night's patrol filed at Police Headquarters.

The work was done in both harbors strictly in accord with the promises made to the police commissioners, and without a break, up to October 1st, after which time the commissioners felt that the need of such sacrifice as was made by the men need not be continued; but the organization was maintained subject to call for further organized duty at a minute's notice.

While the Harbor Patrol in its work did not come in contact with actual battle conditions, it did accomplish a great deal of good work, and may have prevented a considerable amount of damage.

Fort Slocum at that time was crowded with men; it was the most important recruiting station in the east for a long time at the beginning of the war. On several occasions the Commandant of Fort Slocum had conferences with officers of the Harbor Patrol with reference to the protection of the water supply, which was by pipe from the mainland, and also as to the cable communications. These important points were carefully watched throughout the night by the Patrol. The electric light plant and the coal and lumber yards were also kept under close observation.

One of the first things accomplished by the Patrol, and insisted upon throughout its period of activity, was observance of the Federal Law as to the carrying of lights on all types of boats when being used at night,—a law which had been disregarded to a very great extent. The enforcement of this regulation, it is true, was not always a pleasant duty, exciting the wrath, as it often did, of loving couples, and of some inconsiderate boatmen; but it was not long before they came to respect the law and to willingly obey it.

Too much praise cannot be given the members of the crews who faithfully performed the duty to which they had pledged themselves, the organization being limited in

numbers so that practically every man was required to serve at intervals of about one week apart. The men of the Patrol wore no distinctive uniform when on duty, as it was believed more effective work could be accomplished as plain-clothes men.

On cold or stormy nights a prearranged signal would frequently bring a boat containing what appeared to be a pair of Arctic Explorers, or of desperate appearing characters armed to the teeth, but under the bundle of old clothes, worn for comfort and to insure readiness to go overboard if need be, you would find a man of large affairs doing his bit toward showing to the world that our country was ready for any trouble that might threaten. The work was not without its pleasant side. The close fellowship which resulted from the manner in which the work was done created many binding ties of friendship.

While it was planned that those who were to go on duty on the second watch were expected to "turn in" promptly after reaching their station, and get their rest until the time they were to relieve the first crew, this rarely occurred. Upon the return of the first crew usually a lunch was indulged in, and the second watch would depart with the probability that the first would remain awake until morning. This meant the loss of an entire night's rest about once a week; and it is to the credit of these business men that notwithstanding the hardship and unpleasantness under conditions of storm and cold, rarely was a complaining word heard.

A large cutter type of yacht was generously offered to the Patrol for use as a station boat. This boat was permanently moored at the entrance of the lower harbor. The crew which first boarded this craft for duty did so proudly; but when one watch "turned in" for much needed rest it was found that the craft had inhabitants they knew not of,

but whose presence was soon manifest. While their stories as to the size or classification of the insects never did agree, it is assumed that they were a species of salt water cootie. Prompt fumigation made more comfortable the work of later patrols.

The Patrols were frequently visited by Lieutenant Smith, and other officials of the Department, and no matter what the hour of the night, their signal was always promptly answered. The Patrols were also visited several times by the Mayor and members of the Board of Commissioners.

On July 4th the men took part in the big parade and celebration, and this was the only part of their work that was reluctantly performed. As men of the water, marching in good order on land was to them next to the impossible, but Lieutenant Smith, with wonderful skill, whipped them into presentable shape as the result of two evenings of what was doubtless the hardest work he ever did, with the result that in their yachting caps, blue coats, and white trousers, they made a fine showing.

Immediately after the completion of the active work, a dinner for the organization was given at the New York Athletic Club, when the members presented to Lieutenant Smith a token of their esteem for him, as the close intimacy with the Lieutenant had endeared him to the hearts of all,—not only as a competent police official, but as a man. The organization was bound so closely together as the result of its method of organization and of work that it remained practically intact until the fall of 1919, when it received instructions to report for disbandment.

Prior to responding to this call, the Patrol met for a dinner at the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and had as its guest the Mayor of our City. He expressed the desire that the organization be continued, and at the meeting called

for the purpose of disbandment; it was decided to reduce it in numbers, and to continue it subject to call for duty by the Police Department in case of any local trouble.

The organization was financed entirely through contributions made by the Yacht Clubs, and nominal dues paid by its members. Over ten of the original members resigned to enter either the army or navy.

The principal officers of the organization as originally elected and appointed served without change throughout the active work of the Patrol, and in the continuance of the organization.

The personnel of the organization was as follows:

Commander

HERMAN M. WILLIAMS

Adjutant

EDWIN H. TUCKER

Lieutenant Commander for Upper Harbor

CHARLES A. MARSLAND

Lieutenant

CHESTER N. STEVENS

Lieutenant Commander for Lower Harbor

GEORGE H. BELL

Lieutenant

HARRY ANDERSON

Edward P. Abbott

W. J. Adams

Edwin J. Benson

Herbert M. Betts

Harry A. Bliven

Malcolm W. Bodine

Clinton Brittell

Thomas J. Carty

Oscar H. Chellborg	Roy L. Clark
W. L. Clark	Theodore I. Coe
W. W. Coleman	Albert M. Cornell
Frank B. Draper	Andrew B. Duryea
Maurice Egerton	W. H. J. Ehler
William L. Elliott	S. G. Ellis
Augustus Embury	James H. Floyd
Clyde Forsythe	Frederick Gade
Frank Garrett	E. J. Giannini
Charles H. Gockler	David C. Grant
John J. Green	J. W. Green
W. D. Hatch, Jr.	Herbert Hatfield
Madison G. Hawke	Woodhull Hay
D. O. Haynes	H. M. Hirschberg
Henry Houghton	G. C. Howe
A. B. Hubbell	Henry A. Jackson
W. M. Johnston	M. S. Kattenhorn
L. C. Ketchum, Jr.	C. O. King.
William E. Knox	W. F. Kolbe
Edwin W. Lapham	E. B. Lapham
Horace D. Lapham	C. E. Lauten
E. R. Leaycraft	David H. Lenox
Frederick B. Lewis	Harry E. McCormick
A. B. McGil	C. L. MacLeod
S. A. Mallette	Ashley Miller
George H. Mohr	J. C. Montgomery
Henry H. Moulton	H. K. Murphy
Eugene C. Myrick	C. F. Nield
George E. Neumann	Andrew Paterson
Wilmot M. Paterson	Paul H. Pilgrim
George C. Porter	C. S. Roberts
Norman Rockwell	S. M. Romaine
William R. Romaine	R. Rumsey
E. A. Sanford	H. W. Sanford

James W. Scholey	William A. Scholey
A. D. Seymour, Jr.	P. O. Smith
Robert I. Smythe	Walter S. Sullivan
Charles H. Sunderland	Charles P. Tolman
H. R. Van Rensselaer	George E. Vigoroux
C. M. Weaver	E. T. Wells
J. G. Wentz	Charles F. Wernig
F. B. Whaley	J. H. H. Wheeler
Clarence B. Wilkes	William J. Winter

AMERICAN RED CROSS MOTOR CORPS

BY MISS TERESA J. CARTER, *1st Lieut.*

THE New Rochelle Detachment of the American Red Cross Motor Corps was organized May, 1915, by Mrs. Paul Stillman. In June, Teresa J. Carter was commissioned 1st Lieut. and Commanding Officer. Lieut. Carter was ably assisted by Elroy Foot Bradford as Top Sergeant, and later by Hester Bill Brown as 2d Lieut.

Following is the original Roll Call:

Carter, Teresa J., <i>1st Lieut.</i>	Kazanjian, B., <i>Pvt.</i>
Brown, Hester Bill, <i>2d Lieut.</i>	Laird, Lillian, <i>Pvt.</i>
Bradford, Elroy Foot, <i>Top Sgt.</i>	Lopez, Edna, <i>Pvt.</i>
Schley, Flora, <i>Sgt.</i>	Macartney, Maud, <i>Pvt.</i>
Farwell, Dolly, <i>Corp.</i>	Menkel, Marguerite, <i>Pvt.</i>
Frantz, Henrietta, <i>Corp.</i>	Moffett, Harriet, <i>Pvt.</i>
Whiting, Edna, <i>Corp.</i>	Mooney, Katy, <i>Pvt.</i>
Woolf, Selma, <i>Corp.</i>	McCardell, F., <i>Pvt.</i>
Brown, Betty, <i>Pvt.</i>	Ogden, Dorothy, <i>Pvt.</i>
Calderon, C., <i>Pvt.</i>	Pritchard, Gwendoline, <i>Pvt.</i>
Cox, C. P., <i>Pvt.</i>	Smith, H. E., <i>Pvt.</i>
Dahlerup, Ida Gro, <i>Pvt.</i>	Swift, Ida, <i>Pvt.</i>
Dillion, E. R., <i>Pvt.</i>	Stiles, E., <i>Pvt.</i>
Hanson, Emma, <i>Pvt.</i>	Lindsley, Emily F., <i>Pvt.</i>
Hawley, Emily, <i>Pvt.</i>	Stillman, Ruth, <i>Pvt.</i>
Hunter, A. A., <i>Pvt.</i>	McGeachin, Flora, <i>Pvt.</i>
Hunter, Helen Berry, <i>Pvt.</i>	Nesbit, Helen, <i>Pvt.</i>
Locelyn, A., <i>Pvt.</i>	Forbes, Joanne, <i>Pvt.</i>

The following volunteers helped the Motor Corps during the "Flu" epidemic and other emergencies by driving their own cars:

Mrs. James K. McGuire Miss Helen Reynolds
Miss Virginia Postlewaite Mrs. C. S. Weller
 Mrs. Charles Burrill

Many members resigned before or right after the Armistice. The heaviest and hardest work started after November 11, 1918, when the wounded boys returned. The following members remained to the finish

*Active**Aids*

Carter, Teresa, J.	Hanson, Emma Berry
Brown, Hester Bill	Forbes, Jeanne
Bradford, Elroy Foot	Lopez, Edna
Frantz, Henrietta	Pritchard, Gwendoline
Brown, Betty	Swift, Ida
Dahlerup, Ida Gro	
Laird, Lillian	
Lindsley, Emily	
Menkel, Marguerite	
Moffett, Harriet	
McGeachin, Flora	
Mooney, Katy	
Nesbit, Helen	
Woolf, Selma	

The work was not as interesting at first as was expected; all were anxious for the promised Dock Work, which did not come until November, 1918. The real work only started after the Armistice. Up to that time it was all local Red Cross transportation, which included taking

work to the many auxiliaries. All finished work was taken from 84 North Avenue to the Library to be packed, trips were made to the supply store at White Plains for material and packing cases, and to the Atlantic Division and wholesale houses in New York.

The Motor Corps collected all the garments for the Belgian Relief drives, peach pits, tin-foil, old rubber, magazines, books, records, anything in fact wanted by the Red Cross. They went to Yonkers and New York for the soldiers' garments to be mended, and when finished took them back.

The summer of 1918 every Saturday at noon, ten of the members would report at the Base Hospital, Pelham Bay, and take the wounded Marines and sailors to the 177th Street Subway, for their week-end liberty. The Corps took active part in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross membership drives, in New Rochelle and New York. Twice a week they had Infantry and Stretcher Drill for military discipline and training in the handling of stretchers.

The equipment consisted of a Ford Ambulance presented by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Crawford, a Ford truck on duty every day, loaned by Mr. Price, a large Packard Ambulance loaned by Mr. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, a Dodge Ambulance presented by some loyal citizens, a Ford Sedan presented by the Garden Club, and a one-ton truck loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Crawford.

From June 1, 1918 to September 1, 1919 the New Rochelle Detachment covered 35,152.4 miles, worked 6,969 hours, 55 minutes, carried 737 wounded men from the boats to Greenhuts, Grand Central Palace, and Eastview, sixteen sailors from the dock at City Island to the Base Hospital.

The Motor Corps worked every Sunday, Thanksgiving,

and Christmas in 1918, taking the wounded boys to theater and dinner parties. Thanksgiving Day, 1918, sailors were taken from Pelham Bay to New York, and the wounded from Fox Hills, Staten Island, were brought to New York for dinner, and thence back, the Motor Corps returning to their own homes late at night.

December 23, 1918, a call came into the office for cars to take twenty-four wounded Marines to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for clothes, so that they could attend a Christmas Dinner Party in New York. A call also came to have both Ambulances report at Pier 45 at 7.30 A.M. where three boats loaded with wounded would dock, and all must be taken off so as to be on good American soil for Christmas. Four private cars with Sergeant Bradford in charge were sent to Pelham Bay for the Marines and both ambulances left New Rochelle at 6.30 A.M., Lieutenant Carter in charge. At three o'clock two boats were unloaded and all were in hopes we would be dismissed for the day, as word had reached Headquarters that the La France might not dock on account of fog; but word came that she was then coming up the harbor. It was seven o'clock before the first man was taken off.

About seventy-five ambulances were assembled from New York, Westchester, New Jersey, and Brooklyn. The first wounded were taken to Grand Central Palace. It was a disagreeable drive from below 11th Street to 46th Street, and the girls were not dismissed until three o'clock Christmas morning. Christmas day some of the girls reported in New York and took the men from Greenhuts and Grand Central Palace to dinner parties, the girls having their Christmas dinner at a hotel.

In September, 1918, Lieutenant Carter, Lieutenant Brown, Sergeant Bradford, and Private Dahlerup, with three other members from Westchester County, were sent

to Hartford to help organize a Corps there, Lieutenant Carter and Sergeant Bradford going on to Syracuse with home service supplies. The entire trip was made with the Ford ambulance.

Privates Laird and Woolf drove the canteen workers from New Rochelle to Perth Amboy at the time of the Morgan Explosion. Lieutenant Carter, with Bradford and Brown, were sent to Perth Amboy and put on Ambulance duty there. The horrors of the "flu" added to the terrible distress resulting from the explosion. In the thick of the work Mrs. Kazanjian was forced to recall the workers to take charge of the Ambulance work at the City Hospital in New Rochelle.

All calls sent in by Mrs. Kothe were answered by the Motor Corps. The girls, without, help doing their own carrying and lifting, sometimes carrying men and women down two or three flights of stairs. All canteen workers and nurses' aids were met and taken to and from the hospital. Morning and night Bradford, with the Ford truck, was on duty, daily delivering food supplies from the R. C. Canteen. The Ford loaned by Mr. Prince was worked so hard that Mr. and Mrs. Crawford supplied a one-ton truck to deliver food supplies prepared by the teachers of Columbus school.

As all army ambulance drivers at Gun Hill contracted the "flu," the Westchester Motor Corps was put on duty in charge of all ambulance work. New Rochelle was on duty every third day, Sundays and Holidays included. Every soldier or army nurse taken sick with "flu" in New York was taken to Gun Hill. The Motor Corps handled it all. They were also on duty at Pelham Bay during the epidemic there.

The New Rochelle Detachment with the Dodge and Packard reported for every dock call. No member was

ever heard to complain of late hours, hard work, or hunger.

The night before the 27th Division parade, the girls with their own cars reported at Eastview, where a ward was assigned to them for a few hours' sleep. They had to to be up at five, get their own breakfast in the Canteen, cars ready, wounded men in, and proceed to Washington Arch, New York, to fall in line. The Corps also drove the Eastview boys in the 77th Division parade, reporting at Eastview at 6 A.M. The Motor Corps also got their boys into New York for the Pershing parade.

Westchester County did all the ambulance work at Eastview. The trains were met at Tarrytown Station, and wounded taken in R. C. Ambulances to Eastview. When Eastview closed, the Motor Corps took the men to the Hospital train at Tarrytown, while the more serious cases were taken in R. C. Ambulances to Gun Hill.

One of the hardest days we had, and some of the worst cases we saw were the poor fellows we took from the Great Northern when she went aground off Fire Island. These boys were lifted over the side of the ship to subchasers and other boats, over whose decks the heavy sea was washing. Many of these poor fellows contracted pneumonia from exposure. They were brought to New York on tenders and taken to Greenhuts. We were told to have extra blankets ready to cover the boys when we got them in the ambulances. A driver noticed that one of the boys in her car looked so thin and asked if he would not like another blanket over his knees. He looked at her and smiling said, "No, I guess not. I have no legs now."

On one of my trips that day I had a poor fellow who moaned and screamed all the way to the hospital, so that I was obliged to run in first speed. Every time he uttered a sound it was like a sword going right through my own and my companion's heart. When we got to Greenhuts,

I told him how sorry I was to have caused him a single extra pain, and he said, "It isn't you, it is just me. My side is full of tubes and the least little move hurts. We thought we were over the worst, but after all this going aground my nerve is gone." Is it any wonder? As a rule they were the happiest crowd one would want to meet, never complaining, always smiling; that is why the few sacrifices we could make we made so gladly.

Another day the Motor Corps will not forget was March 13, 1919, when the hospital ship *Comfort* docked after being several days overdue. When we reached the pier, we found all the ambulances parked outside, but no sign of drivers and aides. Realizing that something was happening we went to the end of the pier, just in time to see the *America* coming in. Much has been written to describe these transports as they came in, but no one who has not seen such an event can have any conception of the sight of those boys, hanging over the sides of the ship shouting and cheering full of the joy of life and the excitement of getting home.

As the *America* was docking, word came that the *Comfort* would dock at pier 45, and that the *President Wilson* would also dock in a few hours at pier 90, at 50th Street. So much was happening at once it seemed it could not all be handled. Fortunately, as always, Commander Dorothy Smyley was in charge and knew her organization. Four cars were sent posthaste to pier 90, while the others stayed at pier 45 to take wounded off the *America*. Just as this was all finished the *Comfort* came in. Most of her passengers were below decks, forced to lie patiently on stretchers until carried ashore and put into our waiting ambulances. Let those who have not quite realized the extent or the serious side of the Motor Corps work imagine what that experience meant. To the driver of each

The Motor Corps with the Packard Ambulance Donated by Mr. C. O'D. Iselin



We felt that never again could we complain of anything in the face of so many trials borne by these boys without a murmur



Mrs. William Mason Harding
First War President of the Woman's Club

ambulance, placed in a most responsible position of driving these heavy cars through New York's most crowded streets, with the feeling that every slightest jar or jolt might cause further pain to the boy lying inside, to the aide who rode on the steps to watch the patients and to guard against excited people jumping on the cars.

At Grand Central Palace, standing at the doors to welcome these homecoming soldiers, were other Red Cross workers, men and women, whose fine work will go down in history as one of the beautiful things in connection with this war. It was eleven-thirty as the last ambulance drove up, neither we nor the boys had had any supper. There was our equipment to collect, blankets and stretchers. The boys had to have their supper first, and we were told we could get our equipment next day.

We went inside where the stretchers lined the floors of the great hospital rooms. We walked between rows of upturned faces—all bearing the marks of suffering—some boys would never walk again except on crutches, some with arms strapped in stiff iron braces, some blind, and a few who had been made like little children through shell shock. Those of us who were not in a hurry to get home, were allowed to help feed the boys who could not use their own hands.

We felt that never again could we complain of anything in the face of so many trials borne by these boys without a murmur, and we have all been thankful that we were able to give what little we could to these boys who gave so much.

SECOND RED CROSS WAR FUND CAMPAIGN

By WILLIAM JUDSON CLARK, *Chairman*

IN the close of a masterful address delivered in New York, May 18, 1918, on the occasion of the opening of the Red Cross \$100,000,000 campaign, the President said, "I summon you to comradeship, I summon you in this next week to say how much and how sincerely and how unanimously you sustain the heart of the world."

How wonderfully the city of New Rochelle responded to this summons is shown in the tabulation on page 247 of this chapter.

In this great campaign for funds for the American Red Cross, the country was asked to subscribe one hundred million dollars of which four hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the amount named as the quota for Westchester County and New Rochelle's allotment was fifty thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the fact that New Rochelle had been called upon to meet exceptionally heavy demands, not only in the incidental stress of caring for, in many ways, the thousands of recruits who came to and through our city on the way to Fort Slocum and while encamped there and at Pelham Bay Naval Camp, but had made unusual efforts in answering to the bond drives in which the city had won the enviable record of always exceeding its quota and as being a community where there was always enough energy and enthusiasm left to put any worthy movement "over the top," New Rochelle rallied with spirit to the call.



William Judson Clark
Chairman of The Second Red Cross Drive
Chairman of The Seven Organization Drive

2nd Red Cross War Fund - New Rochelle Quota \$45,000



The End of a Successful Drive

The planning and carrying out of a campaign, as seen from the inside, is most interesting. To the onlooker from the outside, all appears to run smoothly and without any seeming effort, but to the workers who from the inception of the movement are in touch with all of the preliminaries, it presents a different aspect. The problems to be met are the laying out of the general scheme, looking up and preparing the methods and men available for the approach, the planning of the canvass, laying out of districts, naming leaders, enlisting the interest of workers who can efficiently and tactfully cover the respective fields, the planning of meetings and getting into the proper channels helpful propaganda, the preparing of interesting and appealing copy for the public press, the selection of desirable places for placard and poster display, the channels through which the societies, social clubs, fraternal organizations, churches, the merchants, the bankers, the city department employees may be reached, for all of which an advantageous point of contact must be found; the bringing to the attention of influential citizens the movement in such a manner as to get their enthusiastic support, select a few who will underwrite the expenses of the campaign by reason of the fact that for weeks before a campaign is actually put in action in the field, work involving clerk hire, stationery, postage, etc., is begun. In fact the first letter starts an expense account which will run into hundreds of dollars which someone must be made responsible for.

The chronology of the 2d Red Cross drive was given out in skeleton form from headquarters as follows:

Friday—May 17th: Team Rally Dinner at 6.30 P.M at
St. John's M. E. Church.

Sunday—May 19th: Red Cross Sermons, in all churches.

May 20th to 27th: Drive Period. Teams meet every evening (except Sunday) at 6.30 o'clock at St. John's M. E. Church for dinner, rally, reports, inspirational conference, etc. Four-minute speakers and Money Hounds at Theaters each night.

Friday—May 24th: Italian Red Cross Day. Celebrations, parades, rallies, and evening mass meeting in the Italian sections to commemorate the entrance of Italy into the great war, she having declared war on Austria-Hungary on May 23d, 1915.

Saturday—May 25th: Red Cross Golf Day, Wykagyl Club, New Rochelle Tag Day.

Sunday—May 26th: Mass Meeting Day throughout the Nation. Loew's Theater, New Rochelle, at 2.30 P.M.; national speakers, Fort Slocum Band, and other entertaining features.

Monday—May 27th: Last day of drive and closing dinner.

This in brief was the outline of work for the week in which much was crowded, including the preparation and serving of a substantial dinner each evening of the week in the parlors of the St. John's Church to about one hundred and twenty campaign workers. This work was all done by volunteers. The supplies were purchased and the food cooked and served by a committee of women under the

able leadership of Mrs. Louis Wilputte who acted as chairman, Mrs. C. S. Weller, who was made purchasing agent, and Mrs. Kenneth Clark, who superintended the service. The women rallied nobly for this work and all were carefully drilled so that no time was lost in serving the courses. Each of the ten teams had a table assigned to it and at these tables the respective lists were handed out to the captains together with the subscription cards, receipt books, forms for making the individual and team returns, giving detailed reports of calls made the previous day; how much of the district assigned had been covered, and questions asked and answered as to the best method of future procedure. The treasurer, Mr. Edwin S. Bellows, and his assistants, Mr. H. A. Doering and Mr. A. L. Spears, made their headquarters at this meeting room where they nightly received the returns, checked off the statement sheets, proved the footings, counted the money, receipted for it, and made it ready for the bank. This work required absolute accuracy and a most careful attention to records—how much of a job this was will be appreciated when it is considered that many of the canvassers were unaccustomed to handling figures or making systematic records and the returns handed in were in every conceivable shape, vouchers, pledge cards, coupons from Liberty bonds, checks, bills, and coin of all denominations. A large bulletin board was installed in this dining-room at St. John's Church, giving the identifying number of the teams, the captain's name, and in the respective columns, the day's collections and the cumulative amount at the end of each day. A decorated table standard carrying the national colors and the legend "Banner Team" was competed for daily and each night the winning team had the honor of carrying the banner as a table decoration during the evening. Inspirational addresses

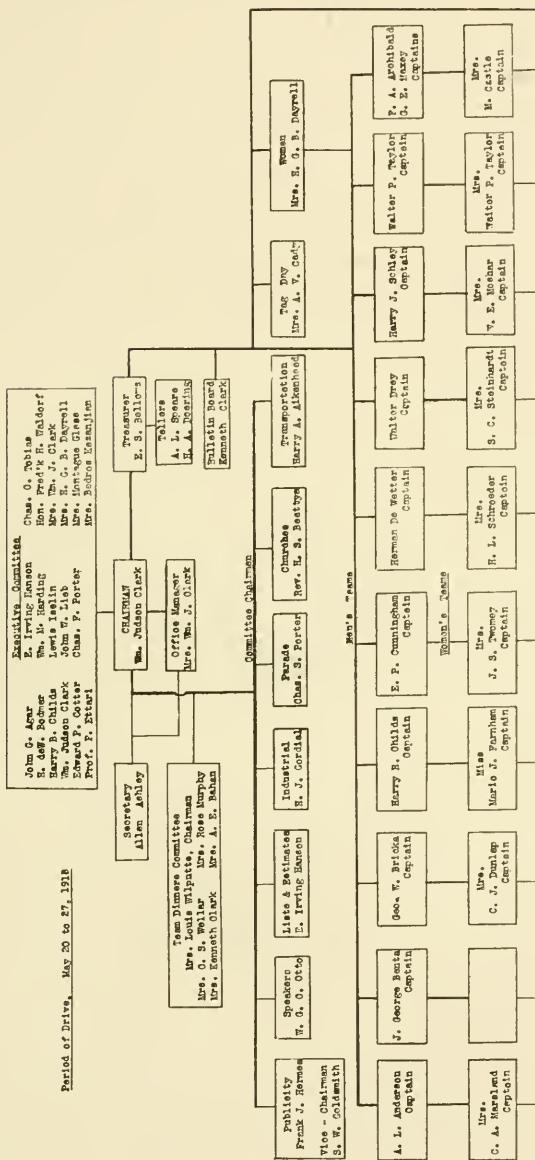
were given, and early in the evening the teams were started out for the district calls. All of the expenses of these dinners were borne by three of the gentlemen connected with the Executive Committee, as it was understood that none of the money subscribed for this fund should be spent for this purpose or for newspaper advertising space. The women teams worked in conjunction with the men teams and the districts were thoroughly covered, the men working evenings and the women during the day. The original list from which the districts were canvassed were compiled by a special committee of five who got the names from the city directory, the telephone directory, and other available sources and this list was gone over by an appraisement committee which governed, in a measure, the selection and approach of the canvasser.

Through the courtesy of Judge John F. Lambden, headquarters were secured in the Lambden Building on Lawton Street where the office manager, Mrs. W. J. Clark, and her assistants were installed. Office furniture was loaned to the committee by a local concern. Telephones were installed and attractive signs hung and all of the preliminary meetings of the Executive Committee were held in this place which was kept open practically night and day during the period of the drive, including Sundays.

On Friday, May 17th, the local Red Cross branch gave an inspirational meeting in the Parish House of Trinity Church. At this meeting, Mrs. Clark gave a stirring address to the workers in the local branch who were enrolled as workers in the coming drive, in which she urged each individual to do his or her utmost to make the drive a success.

Mr. Frank J. Hermes of the publicity staff called a meeting of the merchants and addressed them in the interest of the drive and he secured pledges from most of

Decommissioning Chart
Second Red Cross War Fund, New Rochelle, N. Y.



them to give 10% of one day's receipts as a contribution. Mr. Hermes provided display cards in two colors for use in the windows of the merchants who signed up for the 10% donation. A representative of Loew's Theater was one of the signers.

During the drive, the Industrial Committee, of which Mr. E. J. Cordial was chairman, visited the various industrial plants in the city and enlisted the interests of the employers and employees by addressing them at the noon hour or at the time of closing in the evening when the employees were assembled to hear the Red Cross message delivered by the members of the Industrial Committee.

On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and as the third anniversary of this day came within the Red Cross Drive week, it was thought fitting to have a demonstration which would be worthy of the occasion. With this in view, a parade and mass meeting were arranged, and through the energetic work of the Publicity Committee the enthusiasm of the citizens was aroused sufficiently to bring about the very general decoration of the stores and houses along the proposed line of march as well as impressive displays of flags throughout the city. This Italian-American turned out to be one of the most impressive days that New Rochelle has seen.

The local Italians gave hearty coöperation to the movement and the Italian organizations as such and the individuals made the day one that will long live in the memory of our Italian contingent. Shortly after seven o'clock P.M. the parade moved past the City Hall where they were reviewed by the Mayor, Common Council, and other dignitaries. From here they proceeded to the Columbus School where a mass meeting was held. The building was so crowded that it was necessary to hold overflow meetings on the adjacent grounds. Among the speakers on this

occasion were Mayor Waldorf, John W. Lieb, Jr., former Mayor Raymond, Coroner Stella, and several of the local clergymen. Four sailors from an Italian man-of-war anchored in the harbor were sent to the meeting. Their advent upon the platform was a stirring event and they were acclaimed by their fellow countrymen with the characteristic fervor of a people of the Latin race. These sailors had all seen service. They told in a plain and convincing way the story of the war from their angle and their ingenuous, earnest manner impressed the audience deeply.

About all of the organizations of the city of New Rochelle had units represented in the parade. George Fanelli was Marshal and his aide was Joseph Mancusi. They were followed by Leo Ferrara who was chairman of the Italian-American Day Committee and his staff and the City Councilmen. One of the interesting features was men costumed to represent the allied nations. Aside from wearing the distinctive national costume each one carried the flag of his country and each man in the parade was furnished with a small Italian flag which he carried. They were followed by a contingent of men who were to leave on the following Monday for National Army training camps. Among these were delicate looking fellows of the clerical class and sturdy laborers whose hands were bronzed and hard from exposure; vastly different elements, soon to be fused into one mass for a more serious purpose than any had ever faced before, but be it remembered that none of these men shambled along, but with set faces and swinging gait stepped out like veterans under the inspiration of martial music, and the plaudits of the onlookers. Many of these men had mother, sister, or sweetheart watching them with prayerful faces that day and in their presence these modern crusaders took on a proud air.

The Red Cross Division made a notable showing; at its head marched Mrs. Bedros Kazanjian, president of the Local Red Cross, and Mr. J. W. Lieb, Jr., vice-president of the local branch, as aide. There were some seventy-five members of the Italian Ladies Auxiliary in line.

The School Division was headed by Dr. Albert Leonard and John E. Vincent, both prominent High School workers in New Rochelle. There were about five hundred school children in this division including the Boy Scouts and the Junior Naval Reserves.

The fraternal societies were marshaled by Richard F. X. Dooley and in this division were members of the Knights of Columbus as a color guard. All of the Italian societies, of which there are a considerable number in New Rochelle, were in line. Fire Commissioner Nestler had charge of the Municipal Division and in his division were many members of the street department and fire department. A beautifully decorated Red Cross truck, lighted by large storage batteries within and without and carrying the well known Harrison Fisher Red Cross poster and Red Cross legends, was a feature of the parade. The march was enlivened by a number of excellent bands and this preliminary to the Red Cross Tag Day (the following day) was no doubt accountable for the wonderful response to the fair taggers on Saturday May 25th when all day long girls and women in white uniforms and with headdress carrying the Red Cross insignia thronged the streets. The tag day returns were beyond all expectations of the committee and amounted to \$6307.

Some of the interesting figures in connection with the tag day is the record of the kind of money handled, and also indicate the detail work that was thrown into the Lawton St. headquarters staff and the treasurer's office to handle.

The coin sorted, counted, and rolled numbered 22,709 pieces as follows:

Cents,	5,520
Nickels	6,201
Dimes,	5,883
Quarters,	3,620
Halves,	485

which took fully two days to handle and make ready for the bank.

On Sunday, May 25th, a mass meeting was held at Loew's Theater at which the motion picture "The Spirit of the Red Cross," a story written by James Montgomery Flagg, was shown. One of New Rochelle's gifted artists, Mrs. Almiretta W. Griffen, the well known concert soprano, sang in their respective native tongues the national airs of the Allies while a beautiful stage picture was presented by a group of young women wearing the distinctive national dress. The tableau was made more effective by the presence of a United States sailor and a "doughboy." Mr. C. S. Shumway acted as precentor for the chorus singing during the evening. The chief speaker of the meeting was Major J. A. Belton, an officer of the English army and a hero of several wars, who had seen some of the fiercest fighting during the present struggle. He told a gripping story of his experiences at Verdun, Vimy Ridge, the Somme, and painted a graphic picture of the terrific struggle of the English troops at Gallipoli. A dramatic moment of this evening's program was when the boys from Pelham Bay Naval Camp who made up the band of forty musicians played the national anthem in which the audience heartily joined in singing while Major Belton, a commanding figure in his field

officer's uniform, stood like a bronze statue at the saluting position. This dramatic episode gave to everyone present a thrill which lasted through the evening and kept the enthusiasm at its highest pitch. Major Belton spoke of the wonderful camaraderie which had grown up among the British soldiers on the western front where he fought shoulder to shoulder with those whom in former wars he had met as enemies, he having been through the South African campaign against the Boers. All of those differences, he said, had been forgotten in this great cause against humanity's common enemy. He told an interesting incident that occurred somewhere on the front when he went out one night into "no man's land" and came upon a crouching figure. He called upon the man to surrender and led him back within the British lines where he found him to be an American motion picture man looking for real scenario stuff. The man declared that he had been in the country but two days. Major Belton remarked, "If you are the type of men America is sending us, God help the Boche, when you Americans get into it." Another feature of the evening was the auction sale of a number of canvases by well known artists most of whom were residents of New Rochelle. These pictures brought bids well up in the hundreds of dollars and were the works of J. C. Leyendecker, Orson Lowell, C. Coles Phillips, and Geo. Giguere, as well as several sketches by Frederick Opper and Clare A. Briggs and one or two others made by soldiers in the trenches.

The story of the wind-up dinner of the canvassing force and headquarters organization is worthy of a separate story. The event was one which brought the campaign to a close in a blaze of glory and a clamor of wild enthusiasm. Announcements were made of the results of the theater drives, tag day collections, and other outstanding

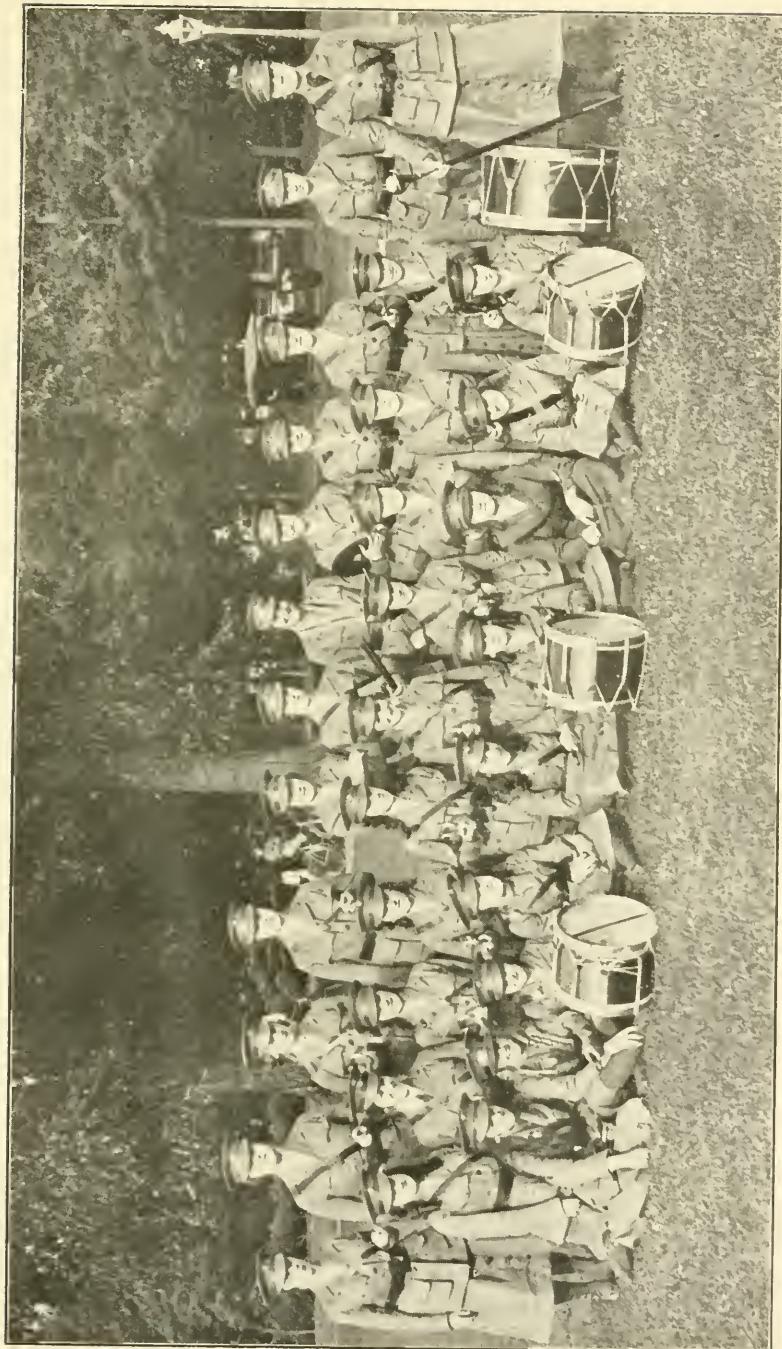
events. As the team captains announced the amount collected by their respective teams, the excitement ran high, and as the amount crossed the ninety thousand dollar mark, the enthusiasm was intense. The amount crept up to ninety-three thousand dollars; the culmination of the teams' returns came when the chairman carried the meeting to a tumultuous riot of ecstasy by producing two five thousand dollar checks which had been handed to him earlier in the evening, secured through the efforts of Mr. Lewis Iselin of the Executive Committee, which was only a part of what Mr. Iselin had contributed or secured by his personal efforts. When the one hundred thousand dollar mark was passed and the slogan fulfilled of "Watch us double it," staid old stagers jumped to their feet and danced about and hugged their next neighbors. The speakers were in their happiest vein and until late at night congratulations were exchanged by the workers and managers. A vote of thanks was given to Dr. Beattys and the St. John's Church people for the generous part which they played in the drive, felicitations were expressed among the executives; the leaders were especially thanked, the serving force and the cooks, and thus came to an end one of the most successful war drives ever put over in this or any other city.

For the purposes of comparison a tabulation was made up under date of June 24, 1918, at the Westchester County Chapter headquarters showing the quotas and subscriptions obtained in the various Westchester County communities. These figures show that of the \$450,000 asked for in Westchester County, the three cities Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers were asked to raise forty-four per cent or two hundred thousand dollars.

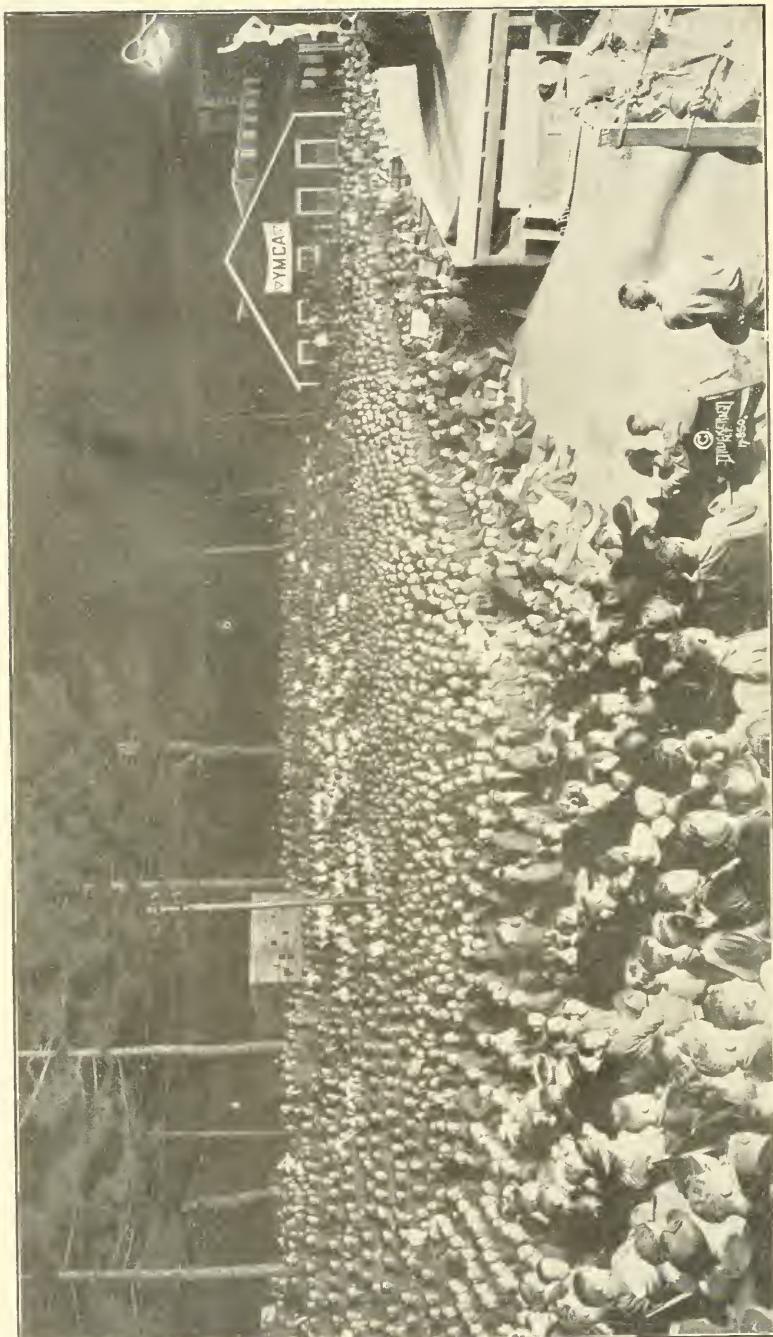
The allotments and results were given as follows:

	Quota	Subscribed	% of Quota
Mount Vernon	\$ 50,000	\$ 72,364.24	145%
New Rochelle	50,000	105,102.49	210%
Yonkers	100,000	165,978.60	166%

The picture of the bulletin board shown on another page of this chapter indicates that the total amount of pledges recorded up to the time of the closing dinner was \$105,371. Installments on subscriptions were payable July 1, August 1, September 1, and October 1, 1918. Shortly after the close of the drive, the pledge cards, receipt books and stubs, bank books, and all records made in connection with the campaign were turned over to the New Rochelle local Red Cross branch and the final accounting made by Mrs. H. M. Miller, treasurer, shows that $99\frac{3}{5}\%$ per cent of the pledged money was paid. Truly a wonderful showing and one of which the citizens of New Rochelle may well be proud.



The Girls' Fife and Drum Corps
They Did Unlimited Service for Their Country During the War



Nine Thousand Enlisted Men Witnessed this Performance
The Keith Weekly Vaudeville Entertainment at Fort Slocum

FLOWER, PLANT, AND FRUIT GUILD

By MRS. WM. R. PITTR

THE New Rochelle Flower Guild is one of the many branches of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild. The head office is at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and it was through that office that our first war work was sent to France. Fifty-seven fiber cups of jelly were contributed to the National Guild, 9166 cups shipped across during the early fall of 1917, some to the children of France, some to the wounded in hospitals. Our twenty years of earnest work as a Guild found us prepared and ready to do our part in the Great War. We joined forces with the National Guild in the Great Pageant of Hero Land or Over the Top with the Allies. One afternoon and evening in the Persian Garden, the Guild's booth was given by the New Rochelle Branch. Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Page, New Rochelle residents at one time and friends of the Guild, cabled from London, England, accepting our invitation to be patrons of our Persian Garden. Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham acted as hostess, Mrs. Wm. R. Pitt was chairman, and Mrs. Steddford Pitt, assistant chairman. The following young ladies in Persian costumes dispensed oriental beverages from a Persian well and sold jellies to be sent to France, potpourri, etc.:

AFTERNOON COMMITTEE

Miss ELIZABETH DUNHAM

Miss LAURA PECK

Miss EUGENIA WELLS

Miss DAHLERUP

Miss JULIA WELLS

EVENING COMMITTEE

Miss ADELAIDE SNIDER

Miss ELLA RIXSON

Miss MARIE FARNHAM

Miss DOROTHEA HALLETT

Mrs. C. VAN RANST

The Guild cleared \$1,886.44, in which we helped by donating jellies, flowers, flower center pieces, sachets, etc., for sale, besides the personal assistance of our members. Ulrica Rixson in charge of tickets. Flower Committee, Mrs. Lucius Hitchcock.

On October 2, 1917, we received a letter from Chaplain John N. Marks, of Pelham Bay Naval Reserve Station, forwarded from the National Office, New York, asking for flowers to place in the navy hospital on Sundays. We were invited by the National Guild to take charge of supplying this Naval Station with flowers and comforts. We considered it a great honor. The following day we took jelly and flowers to Chaplain Mark and continued to make bi-weekly contributions until the camp closed. A committee of ladies gave the automobile service necessary. Mrs. Charles Burrill, Mrs. C. Snider, Mrs. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. Lee Lash, and Mrs. Mullen. Also Mrs. Wolff and Mrs. Hawley of the New Rochelle Motor Corps. Without the efficient help of this committee, our jellies and flowers would not have reached the men who so appreciated them, besides our joy of personal delivery. We supplied flowers for decorations at the opening of the New Camp Library. We supplied one bushel of carrots and

one hundred pounds of grapes to the Pelham Bay Base Hospital, and twelve quart bottles of fruit juice to the patients, in October, 1918. We loaned forty-eight small vases for bedside tables in the hospital, fifteen large ones for larger bouquets, also baskets.

A very important part of the National Guild's work during the war was the planting of War Camp gardens. We approached Commander Franklin of Pelham Bay Camp on the subject, and the following was his response:

September 18, 1918.

"MY DEAR MRS. PITTS:

"Referring to your favor of the 17th inst., I would certainly appreciate any coöperation you can give in the supplying of trees, flowers, plants, shrubs, etc., to this camp.

"I will suggest that you see Lieut. Commander Muir who has charge of the grounds as First Lieutenant and also Lieutenant Cornwell, who you will find very much interested.

"Yours very truly,

"WM. FRANKLIN,

"Com. U. S. N. R. F."

Plants and bulbs for fall planting were donated by:

Mrs. FOUGNER, *President*

Mrs. W. H. PECKHAM

Mrs. FRANK THURMAN, Larchmont Garden Club

Mrs. C. SPALDING

Mrs. L. HITCHCOCK

Mrs. W. R. PITTS

Mrs. LADERBURGER

Mrs. GOLDSMITH

Mrs. HENDERSON

Mrs. WAGNER

One hundred flowering potted plants were given by Miss Georgine Iselin.

At Christmas time we carried down many flowers, jellies, partridge-berry bowls, and a small Christmas tree, decorated and hung with miniature gifts, which brought us an appreciative letter from the head medical Captain.

At Easter time—April 19, 1919, we presented to the patients jellies, flowers, potted plants, and two hundred Easter cards.

Of course we found many interesting men in our visits to the wards. Space will not admit of recounting many of them. One very young boy, alone in the world, who had broken his leg and finally lost it, truly enjoyed the tiny Christmas tree, and greatly loved our goodies. We had the joy of knowing that he was adopted by a fine woman, who intended to place him in a vocational school and give him a chance in life, which he had never had previously.

Two most interesting young men claimed our loving attention, aviators who had broken their backs and lay in plaster casts for five months. We took them a Japanese garden, a partridge-berry bowl, candies, games, magazines, flowers, etc.

The many expressions of pleasure from men whose family and friends were from mostly far away States was an impetus to us to do our very utmost in our branch of relief.

We planned to plant a memorial court or avenue of trees in honor of the magnificent work done in that camp.

With the signing of the armistice and the uncertain conditions of the war, the memorial tree planting has been postponed until the final disposition of the camp buildings, and the returning of the Park to the Commissioner. Then we desire to arrange a suitable memorial which will be

planned jointly by the Park Commissioner and the Guild Committee. The members of this committee formed in fall, 1918, were:

Mrs. W. R. Pitt
Miss Iselin
Mrs. De Lancey Kane
Mrs. Lewis Iselin
Miss Ruth Cole
Mrs. John Troy
Mrs. John Hanna, Pelham Manor
Miss Mary C. Bissell
Mrs. C. T. Church
Mrs. Lewis C. Richards
Mrs. Charles D. Spalding

In October, 1918, we gave two days' time and a committee of ladies attended the Land Army Drive in two stores on Main Street, and collected \$25.00 for the Cause.

Our usual annual collection of flowers for Memorial Day was augmented by members of A. E. F., victims of the present war who had paid in full, and the Special Committee of Memorial Day requested us to make three hundred large bouquets to decorate the soldiers graves. These bouquets were made by several committees in different sections of the city and the children in several public schools. These were gathered together on the porch of Trinity Parish House, Thursday afternoon, May 29, 1919; from there they were taken by the Memorial Day Special Committee, and placed with a new American flag upon the grave of each soldier in eight cemeteries. Before delivery to the G. A. R., the flowers were arranged in a formation at the end of the Parish House porch and this photograph taken of them by Mrs. Robinson, of New Rochelle, her gift to the cause.

On Memorial Day, a large bouquet and a St. Quentin honor card was delivered to the nearest of kin of every New Rochelle man who had paid in full, by ladies of the Guild, and many were the loving tears shed by both giver and receiver at the touching memorial.

Committee in charge of bouquets: Mrs. W. R. Pitt, chairwoman; Mrs. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Adam Frank, chairwoman committee for Parent-Teachers' Association from Public Schools; Mrs. G. Snyder, Miss Brandes, Mrs. Hohle, Miss Rixon, Miss Timpson, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. R. Niehaus, and others.

Our work did not cease with the signing of the armistice, but has continued to the present time and will continue as long as there is the slightest need of our aid in any way.

Officers of the New Rochelle Branch of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild:

<i>Honorary President,</i>	Mrs. DE LANCY A. KANE
<i>President,</i>	Mrs. WILLIAM RAFFORD Pitt
<i>War Vice-President,</i>	Mrs. BEDROS KAZANJIAN
<i>Vice-Presidents,</i>	Mrs. WHEELER H. PECKHAM
	Mrs. ROGER McSWEENEY
	Miss LOUISE BRANDES
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Mrs. E. T. WELLS
<i>Corresponding Secretary,</i>	Mrs. FRANK THURMAN
<i>Recording Secretary,</i>	Miss KATHERINE TIPSON

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

By EDWARD A. SKINNER, *Secretary*

THE first activities of New Rochelle Lodge of Elks in connection with the war were under the call for the drill of citizens in military maneuvers, a company of about fifty members having been organized in April, 1917, which drilled in the Lodge Room for several months under the instruction of officers from Fort Slocum. The use of the Lodge Room for drilling purposes by other organizations was also offered the city authorities and accepted and the hall was so used when rain prevented out-of-door drill. In these early days the Lodge was also represented by a number of its members in the Home Defense Corps and the Harbor Police.

More than fifty per cent. of the members of the Lodge who served Uncle Sam during the war were volunteers and the first Service Flag raised at the Club on Banks Street on Thanksgiving Day, 1917, had thirty stars on it. A number of those represented by these stars were already in France, and the Lodge therefore early in the fall organized its War Service Committee, to look after the comfort and well being of its members in the service and also of their relatives at home if the need should arise. This committee was indefatigable from the time of its appointment to the end of the war in keeping in touch with the men overseas and in the camps in this country.

Smokes and sweets and other supplies were constantly on the way to them and a monthly letter was written each of them. The committee also visited and attended to the personal needs of our members and other Elks in the camps near enough to New Rochelle to be accessible, and relief and assistance were also extended to many soldiers not members of the order. Members of the Lodge who served on this committee at different times during its activity were Wm. H. MacCollin, Loughlin J. Rice, Edmund Hume, Frederick E. Bermas, Edward D. Waterson, Hugh C. Harris, Wm. C. Krumrey, Edward L. Doering, and Edward A. Carroll, and the Lodge is very grateful to them for their untiring and effective services.

The Club was naturally the rendezvous of members of the order from all over the country who for varying lengths of time were stationed at nearby camps and men from Maine fraternized with others from Florida or from California and even from far Honolulu. Thousands of them had the privileges of the club and its conveniences in arranging their financial and other personal affairs. Many letters of appreciation have been received from them since for the courtesies extended.

The foregoing is but a brief summary of the Lodge's war work for the benefit of its own members or other members of the order. In general patriotic work it started in the first Liberty Loan campaign with a special committee to procure subscriptions which was continued in all the campaigns for the succeeding Liberty Loans and for the final Victory Loan. The subscriptions through the Lodge's committees for the five loans totaled \$353,000. This does not, however, include many subscriptions of members made through business and other connections, if these could be included the foregoing figures would be more than doubled.

Special committees were appointed and did their share of the work in the Thrift Stamp campaign and in the various Red Cross and other drives for funds. Prominent among the members of the Lodge who served on these committees were George H. Schmale, Hugh C. Harris, Richard Leo Fallon, George H. Mohr, and Edward J. Cordial, to whom the Lodge is indebted for their effective work.

“Recruit Week,” when New Rochelle was called upon to entertain the thousands of recruits who could not be accommodated at Fort Slocum, was a busy time at the club. About 125 men, all that comfortable sleeping accommodations could be provided for, were taken care of, their meals furnished them, and the writing rooms, bowling alleys, and other facilities of the club thrown open for their use for ten days. No charge was made to the government for this.

Early in the war, the Elks Ladies’ Auxiliary of the Red Cross was organized by authority of the local Red Cross and under the sanction of the Lodge. The Library of the club was given up to the ladies and for a number of months weekly meetings were held by the Auxiliary for sewing, knitting, and other work for the Red Cross. The expense for this work was in part provided for by a special appropriation from the treasury of the Lodge, and a monthly contribution was also made to the local Red Cross fund. The Ladies’ Auxiliary did excellent and effective work and to it also the Lodge owes its thanks. Its officers were Mrs. Edward A. Skinner, Chairman; Mrs. George H. Schmale, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Martin A. Pinco and Miss Anna A. Kistinger, Secretaries; and Mrs. John Haas, Treasurer.

The restaurant facilities of the club were made use of by the committees in charge of the various parades and

other public events during the war for the serving of dinners to the bands and other organizations taking part. On Labor Day, 1919, the final event of this kind, about eight hundred soldiers and sailors were served with refreshments at the club.

Various social events were given at the time of and for the purpose of forwarding the several Liberty Loans and other drives. All of these were very successful and were of material help in enabling the Lodge to reach the desired quota.

On Saturday evening, October 11, 1919, the War Service Committee gave the men of the Lodge who had been in the service a welcome home dinner at the club which proved a very successful and enjoyable occasion. In all there were ninety-two members in the various branches of the service, out of a membership of 637, a large proportion of whom went overseas. Their names are as follows:

Storekeeper Milton Abrams	Frank C. Combes, Jr., M.D.,
Col. F. D. Applin	M. R. C.
Private Gustav Baum	Private Irving C. Davids
Frank A. Blume, U. S. N.	Private Jas. C. De Pue
Private Daniel J. Brady	First Lieut. R. S. Dodge
Private Gerald J. Brady	Corp. Charles A. Doering
Philip E. Brady, U. S. N.	C. C. M. Edw. L. Doering
Lieut. Thos. S. Brady	Private Jacob W. Doering
Private Wm. J. Brady	Sergt. James A. Dolan
Corporal T. J. Brennan	First Lieut. D. G. Donahue
Private John H. Canfield	Lieut. Geo. W. Drake
Electrician Edw. A. Carroll	Sergt. Lester C. Faurot
First Lieut. Wm. F. Carroll	Lieut. (M. C.) Francis P. Field
Major B. N. Carvalho	
Sergt. D. S. Chamberlain	Second Lt. Fred. B. Fisher

First Lt. Paul Fitzgerald, M.D.	Lieut. Robert H. McLeod, Dental Corps
Corporal Alfred I. Ford	Robert McMillan
* Sergt. Charles J. Ford	Chief Yeoman Stillman
Private James Ford	Mackay
Sergt. George W. Fowler, Jr.	Private Joseph Magnus
Second Lt. Jos. T. Galligan	Sergt. Edwin Magnusson
Capt. S. J. Garges	1st Cl. Boatswain's Mate
Private Felix Girone	G. H. Mahlstedt
Private Wm. Gorlitzer	Second Lieut. Charles M. Mead
Sergt. W. J. Grattan	Sergt. Maj. Henry L. Melamed
First Lt. Carl L. Gregory	Capt. Charles E. Miller
Robert Gregory, U. S. N. R.	Private James H. Moran
Private James Hamel	Corporal Harry Most
Second Lt. Wm. J. Havard	First. Lt. Walter Newman
* Lieut. Col. W. E. Holliday	Wm. O'Brien, Chief. Com.
Private Gordon Hollingshead	Steward
Private J. E. Ingram	First Lieut. J. C. E. Ohlenslager
Corporal Matthew Kaplan	Capt. Robert A. Osborn
Corp. A. J. Keeling	Major George A. Peck, M.D.
Private James A. Kelly	Martin J. Phelan, Camouflage Section
First Lt. Oscar F. M. Kistinger	Sergt. F. C. Phinney
Private Chas. H. Knevitt	Second Lt. George Pigott
Private William Kolins	Arthur J. Reis, Air Service
Private John Kratzke	Private Emil Rellstab
Private Oscar F. Liebtrau	Private Trenor A. Rice
Private G. D. Long	Capt. Patrick Rooney
Chief Yeoman F. M. Lucas	Add. Sergt. D. S. Rose
Corp. James J. McCarthy	
James McGrath, Commissary Steward	

* Killed in action.

First Lieut. A. J. Rothlauf (chaplain)	Private Weston H. Stowell
Sergt. Frank A. Ryan	Lieut. Col. S. G. Talbot
Private George Schumacher, Jr.	First Lieut. W. B. Taylor
Capt. Chas. A. Smith, M.D.	Sergt. Sidney Thalheimer
Private George C. Specht	Lieut. Comd'r Palmer F. Tubbs
	Lieut. Henry T. Williams

Though the war is over the work of the War Service Committee is not yet finished. In connection with the work of the Federal Board for Vocational Education for returning soldiers and sailors the Grand Lodge of Elks has made a special appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars to be devoted to assisting the boys to attain the technical knowledge which will fit them for positions in such lines of business as they may desire. The local War Service Committee of each Lodge takes its part in this work under the supervision of the general committee of the Grand Lodge.

In this connection may be mentioned the two appropriations by the Grand Lodge, each of one million dollars, at its sessions in 1917 and 1918 respectively, for Red Cross work, to which New Rochelle Lodge contributed its per capita quota of about \$1200. From this fund was constructed the first Reconstruction Hospital in the country in Boston and other hospitals in various parts of the country. Large quantities of equipment were supplied and funds furnished for both Red Cross and Salvation Army work in France.

General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. in France, is an Elk, a member of Lincoln, Nebraska Lodge, and the following extract from an Official Circular of Grand Exalted Ruler Frank L. Rain will fittingly close this article:

"The greatest compliment ever paid to this great American order of ours, was the privilege afforded us as the only fraternity in America of taking part in the home-coming reception recently given General John J. Pershing in New York.

"On Tuesday evening, September 9, 1919, I had the distinguished honor of welcoming the foremost citizen of the Nation, Brother John J. Pershing, in behalf of the order, at a wonderful reception attended by three thousand Elks in the Lodge room of New York Lodge, No. 1. Just previous to the reception on leaving the Hotel, Brother Pershing informed me, most positively, that he would not make a speech at the reception, but so overwhelmed was he by the magnitude of the reception and the storm of applause that greeted him at the close of my address that he could not resist speaking. I take great pleasure in quoting his entire speech:

"**BROTHER ELKS:**

"No one knows better than an Elk what the order stands for. Realizing as I do just what the vows of an Elk require him to do, prescribing in many ways the conduct of his life, I can readily appreciate, and do appreciate, the great work accomplished by this order.

"We who were fortunate enough to be sent to the battlefields of Europe to represent our people felt that we had a united nation behind us. I know of no other order or body of men whose patriotism, loyalty, and benevolence has contributed in a greater degree toward making that a possibility. We have not only felt the spirit of your patriotism, but we have felt the material benefit of your effort to carry forward the principles of America's participation in the war. I am proud to be

able to say this to you so soon after my return, and I wish to thank you, and through you the Elks of the Nation for the splendid reception you have given me.

“I thank you. I accept it, but I accept it only in the name of those two million men who accompanied me abroad, and who made possible this victory, which we have brought back to you.”

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

By WILLIAM A. MOORE

GRAY MILLER, *Chairman*

THE launching of the Fourth Liberty Loan on September 28, 1918, found the local committee, which had performed such loyal and effective service during the previous loan, already lined up under Mr. Gray Miller as chairman. It is a distinct loss to this record that Mr. Miller's prolonged absence from the country has prevented the preparation by him of his personal narrative of the work of this campaign, which in scope of organization and in magnitude of result represents New Rochelle's high water mark in its financial support of the war.

The quota for this loan was \$1,950,000. The Committee at its initial meeting, when it was addressed by Captain A. H. Chute, who had stirred his audience during the preceding campaign by the story of the sacrifices of our Canadian neighbors and their English cousins, headed the list with a pledge of subscriptions aggregating \$231,000. The campaign headquarters were established in the City Court Building, where a highly competent staff of auditors, under the direction of Mr. Charles B. Grimes, the committee's treasurer was on duty each night tabulating the daily returns of workers. Far into the night this volunteer force of accountants checked and recorded the reports, which were brought in by the solicitors of the police patrol.

No one will soon forget the cryptic interrogation, "Are you one of the 12,000?" with which the Publicity Commit-

tee opened its campaign, nor will the wayfarer through New Rochelle soon lose his startling impression of the colossal figures with the red flag that guarded the opening of North Avenue and the entrances to the city from the west and east.

The Woman's Committee under the leadership of Mrs. William M. Harding as chairman was actively organized throughout the city, coöperating with the men in the actual canvassing and furnishing the selling force as it did during the preceding loan for the station booth and that at Ware's store.

The tide of events in Europe had now turned. Men no longer subscribed in desperation but with the knowledge that the duration of the war was timed to the prompt response which America made with her men and money. The far-reaching sweep of the organization behind the Fourth Loan was indicative of the irresistible power with which the nation had girded itself to fight this war. No more significant evidence could be furnished of the power and variety of the forces for molding public opinion now at its command than a brief chronicle of the events which were crowded into the program of our own local committee.

On Thursday afternoon, September 26th, following the committee's opening meeting of the previous evening, Lieutenant Murphy with a squadron of aeroplanes flew over the city scattering Liberty Loan leaflets, giving New Rochelle its first thrilling aerial exhibition. On Saturday evening, September 28th, the campaign was formally opened in front of the City Hall by Mayor Waldorf, attended by a flag-raising, a patriotic address by the Rev. H. H. Beattys, and singing by the "Community Chorus." The next day, Sunday, lay speakers spoke at the several churches throughout the city in the interest of the loan. On Monday evening, there was a parade of merchants and

various fraternal and War Work Organizations, ending at Rochelle Park where an open air meeting was held, at which Supreme Court Justice J. Addison Young presided and an eloquent plea was made by the Rev. Herbert E. Wright of White Plains. On this occasion as on every other available opportunity during this and the preceding loan, the Fort Slocum Band was placed by Colonel Kingsbury at the disposal of the committee. In fact through Colonel Kingsbury's courtesy, New Rochelle came to consider the band and the Fort Slocum garrison as a part of its permanent organization.

No one will ever forget the thrill of pride with which we heard Lieutenant Grenville T. Keogh, who had just returned wounded from service with the French Aviation Section, describe that night the wonderful *élan* of our Marines as they had come under his personal observation: "I was sent up by the French for observation on the sector where the Marines were engaged," he said. "I saw them surrounding a small town and when I went back I reported that it would take three days to capture the position because of the German artillery, but a few hours later word came that they had already taken it, which showed my judgment wasn't good where the Marines were concerned."

On September 30th also the fire whistle began to sound nightly the number 1-8-2-5 for the New Rochelle men who had gone into the service. On the same day and for several mornings following, speakers were on duty at the station during the hours of the commuters' trains, the Girls Patriotic Service League Fife and Drum Corps playing while volunteer solicitors canvassed the departing crowds. A special Commuters' Committee under the charge of Mr. Harry R. Childs was also formed with captains for the several trains frequented by New Rochelle women and men. .

On October 5th at the special evening service in the Temple Israel \$377,000 was pledged by the congregation. During every morning of the week following, speakers from Mr. Ritchie's committee spoke in each of the city's schools. On the evening of October 10th, Sousa's great band of over three hundred pieces from the Great Lakes Naval Encampment played at the High School.

On October 12th, Columbus Day, also proclaimed as "Liberty Day," a second phenomenal parade took place with military and naval contingents from Fort Slocum and Pelham Bay which ended at the High School where a three-inch naval anti-aircraft gun had been mounted that shook the city with its thunderous discharge. The meeting following the parade was addressed by William Allen White, who had just returned from France. The following evening, Sunday, October 13th, an enthusiastic meeting was held in Loew's Theater, addressed by Augustus Thomas, Mr. J. B. Gardiner, the military expert of the *New York Times*, and Captain Herbert Mathias of the First Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

Overtures by the Germans for an armistice had already been made to President Wilson, and the following resolution was adopted by the meeting and telegraphed to the President that night:

"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"1000 citizens of New Rochelle, N. Y., assembled at a Liberty Loan meeting, pledging their loyal support, do earnestly beseech you to take such steps as will prevent any peace by negotiation. The armies of the Allies, advancing victoriously, have in sight the goal of unconditional surrender which is the only basis on which can be built a just and lasting peace."

Those were the days when the terrible influenza epidemic was at its height in New Rochelle, and the daily death list became appalling. Programs for public meetings of every kind were suspended. Pride in the achievement of the American armies in France was mingled in the public mind with the deepest anxiety for the distressing situation at home. The difficulties of the committee in reaching the people with any appeal under these conditions were almost insuperable. The loan began to lag and the subscriptions which had mounted rapidly at the beginning were now almost at a standstill.

By the close of the following week, however, conditions had so far improved that it was possible to hold meetings in West New Rochelle on the occasion of the visit of several members of the famous Fourteenth Bersagli Regiment of the Italian Army in uniform, and a parade was formed in their honor headed by the Fort Slocum Band and an escorting detail of troops from the Fort. At these meetings generous additions to the subscription roll were made by New Rochelle's citizens of Italian birth.

On October 17th the quota flag was unfurled at the Baptist Church where Captain A. H. Chute again spoke, followed by a rare musical program contributed by Cecil Arden, Redferne Hollingshead, Mabel Preston Hall, and others who attended as guests of Mr. Louis S. Ehrich, Jr.

The campaign closed on Saturday, October 19th, and on that day at noon the renowned "Blue Devil" band of the French Army, consisting of sixty-two convalescent veterans under the command of Captain Gabriel Pares, played at the High School. That evening the curtain was rung down on the committee's program at Loew's Theater, specially contributed by the management for the occasion, where a marvelous vaudeville entertainment was arranged by Mr. Jule Delmar, who that night topped all his own

previous high records. Additional subscriptions to the amount of \$213,000 were reported. The impetus which the campaign had received during the preceding days now became evident and when the banks, at first overwhelmed, were able to tabulate the returns of the final twenty-four hours, they were found to amount to the amazing total of \$1,191,050. New Rochelle's complete record for this loan was 9923 subscribers and \$3,610,200.

The country had reached a high state of exaltation and the spirit of self-sacrifice pervaded the entire community from the lowest to the highest. The following are but typical of the instances of pathetic human interest that daily came under the personal observation of those who were in close personal touch with the movement:

A widow resident in the city with three dependent children, the oldest of whom was a girl of twelve, with a regular income of only \$12 per week paid by the New Haven Railroad on which her husband had been killed four years before, had bought a bond in each of the preceding loans and proudly sent in her subscription for the Fourth Loan to be paid in weekly instalments of \$2. This she proposed to obtain by taking for board a fifteen-months' old baby and with such assistance as her daughter could give by money earned darning stockings.

The letter here quoted was written by one whose American citizenship had come by adoption rather than by birth:

“MR. CHAIRMAN of the Liberty Loan:

“DEAR SIR:

“I am sorry and very sorry that I am an American citizen and I cannot afford this Liberty Loan on account of having been worked in the factory at Waterbury, Conn., where I fell sick. I am still sick and have

spent all I had and now I have to work for my living as I have a wife and child and an old father and mother. I cannot work much because my condition is yet bad.

"I only have \$60.17 in the bank but if you need my help I will let you have that, although I am still sick. God will help me out. That is all I can do."

It would be impossible to analyze the many and various elements that contributed to the wonderful result. Every organization and institution in the city was engaged. Back of the parades and spotlight were the quiet workers who pressed close upon every advancing wave of public interest.

Doubtless there were slackers in this as in every other great cause demanding personal sacrifice. It would profit little to name them here. Let each reader of this record say for himself how far he carried his share of the public burden. But for the glory of New Rochelle let it be said that the roll of those who did their part would read much like the city's directory.

In closing this chronicle, may the writer be permitted to add this brief valedictory to that untiring group of congenial spirits known as the "Money Hounds," whose cheerful optimism made light laborious days:

May the memory of that pleasant comradeship attend each member of the pack until for him the lengthened shadows gather beside the "Long Trail"!

THE JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE WAR

BY RABBI RICHARD M. STERN

As with almost every other organization in New Rochelle, the first touch with the reality of the Great War came during the second week in December, 1917, when New Rochelle was called upon to care for thousands of recruits for whom no place could be found in Fort Slocum. As soon as the need for housing accommodations was realized, the building of the Young Men's Hebrew Association was opened on Tuesday evening, December 11th, to care for 300 of these men. And Temple Israel opened its doors to welcome these boys on Thursday evening of the 13th. A temporary committee was organized to manage the situation in both buildings. Rabbi Richard M. Stern was given the general management of the work in the Temple, L. K. Goldman in the Y. M. H. A. Oscar Heyman was elected treasurer and Mrs. E. J. Levine was appointed in charge of women's work.

For eight days the Young Men's Hebrew Association housed almost 350 men and Temple Israel between 250 and 300. During that time, the women of the Sisterhood of Temple Israel were organized into committees to provide food and to perform such other services as were necessary for their comfort. From early in the morning until late into the night these loyal women were busy

working for the well-being of the recruits under their charge.

The splendid manner in which the work was organized in both the Y. M. H. A. building and in the Temple was evidenced in the fact that from the very first night, although the temporary committee was given but a few hours' notice, each man who came to these buildings was provided with a mattress, a blanket, and a pillow.

The war activities of the various Jewish organizations are as follows:

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF NEW ROCHELLE

In addition to offering the use of its buildings during Recruit Week, the Board of Trustees and the Rabbi of Temple Israel held themselves ready to coöperate in any war activity in behalf of which their help was needed or requested. Appeals were made from the pulpit in connection with the various campaigns; literature conveying appeals to the members of the Temple to assist in all these campaigns was distributed broadcast. Soldiers, sailors, and marines were given a hearty welcome at all services.

Two events, however, in the list of the war activities of Temple Israel stand out preeminent. At the end of the Third Liberty Loan campaign, the Chairman of the local Liberty Loan Committee appealed to the Rabbi and Trustees to solicit subscriptions for the Loan. At a rally held after services, although many of the members had already subscribed in large amounts, the sum of \$70,000 was raised. And during the campaign for the fourth Liberty Loan, another rally was held after the services on Friday evening, October 4, 1918, and, in response to appeals made by the President of the Congregation, Oscar Heyman, and by the Rabbi, the members subscribed

\$382,000, the largest amount ever raised at any meeting in the city of New Rochelle. Subscriptions secured within a few days after this meeting brought the total up to \$420,000.

The Rabbi of the Congregation is Richard M. Stern.

The officers of the Congregation during the war period were:

OSCAR HEYMAN, *President*
LOUIS KAHN, *Vice-President*
CARL SELIGMANN, *Secretary*
G. S. JACOBSON, *Treasurer*

Trustees:

CHARLES O. TOBIAS	MAX BAUER
M. M. SCHLESINGER	DAVID CRYSTAL
HARRY H. STRAUS	

SISTERHOOD OF TEMPLE ISRAEL

The war work of this association began in October, 1917, when its members commenced sewing under the direction of the local branch of the American Red Cross. These sewing meetings continued without interruption until August, 1919, every Tuesday and Friday from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. The special work assigned to this auxiliary was the making of pajamas and of flannel underwear for hospital use. It was not an unusual occurrence for almost 100 women to attend these gatherings and to work on these necessary articles. And, in addition to performing this work for the Red Cross, the members supplied large quantities of comfort kits and bed socks for distribution by the local branch of the Jewish Welfare Board. Six of the members of the Sisterhood received service pins from the American Red Cross for having been on duty over 800 hours. These

ladies were Mrs. E. J. Levine, Mrs. Adolph Grant, Mrs. Chas. O. Tobias, Miss Minnie Rothschild, Miss Meta Goetz, and Miss Barbara Jacobs.

Besides the sewing which was done in the vestry rooms of Temple Israel, great quantities of work were performed at home. Knitted goods of all kinds were brought from the homes to the store-rooms for distribution among the soldiers. Four machines for the manufacture of woolen socks were kept busy continually and the women finished them in their homes.

In January, 1918, the Surgical Dressings Group was organized and met at the Temple on Mondays from nine until five. At the same time, the first Canteen Unit started service at Pelham Bay Naval Station under the National League for Women's Service. And soon after, a second unit served under the Red Cross at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club.

During the summer of 1918, the Sisterhood gave a Dramatic Reading and Moonlight Garden Party at The Oaks, Davenport Neck, at which the sum of \$1700 was realized. This amount was divided equally between the local branch of the Red Cross and the local branch of the Jewish Welfare Board.

The officers during the war period were

MRS. E. J. LEVINE, *President*

MRS. ADOLPH GRANT, *Vice-President*

MRS. G. S. JACOBSON, *Treasurer*

MRS. CHAS. FRANK, *Cor. Secretary*

MRS. AMSON FURTSCH, *Rec. Secretary*

Directors:

MRS. OSCAR HEYMAN

MRS. B. L. SOLOMONS

MRS. CARL SELIGMANN

THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION

As soon as the war began, the effect was quickly felt by the Young Men's Hebrew Association because many of its most active workers enlisted for service in the army and in the navy. It was soon realized that the organization would perform a service to the nation by discontinuing a large part of its usual work and by permitting its building to be used for the activities of the Jewish Welfare Board. The Association cooperated, however, in "Recruit Week," as related elsewhere, in the third Liberty Loan when the young men subscribed over \$35,000, and in the campaign for funds for the American Red Cross when the sum of \$10,000 was raised.

The officers during the war period were:

L. KAHN,	<i>President</i>
L. K. GOLDMAN,	<i>Vice-President</i>
E. BERZON,	<i>Secretary</i>
A. PRAGERSON	<i>Treasurers</i>
M. BALLIN	

THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

The New Rochelle Branch of the Jewish Welfare Board was organized immediately after "Recruit Week" in order to carry the activities of the National Jewish Welfare Board into the two military establishments situated near New Rochelle. The work done in the camps by this organization was varied. Almost every want or desire of the men whom it reached was considered. The organization performed every kind of task, from the distribution of candy to soldiers and sailors to the conduct of religious services for the men of Jewish faith. The work of the Board naturally divided itself into two activities, viz.,

such as were performed in the camps and such as were done in New Rochelle.

CAMP ACTIVITIES

Entertainments were given in the huts of the Jewish Welfare Board at Pelham Bay and at Fort Slocum.

Special care was provided for wounded men in the hospitals at both these camps, at the Base Hospital at East View, and at the Bloomingdale Hospital at White Plains.

Entertainments were given at East View each Monday evening and necessities of all kinds were distributed to the men.

Thousands of packages of candy, cigarettes, and chewing gum were given away in all the camps. This service was appreciated especially during the influenza epidemic when the Jewish Welfare Board was the sole distributing agent in the camps and when, in addition to these packages of "goodies," surgical supplies, soup specially prepared, and crates of fruit were given away.

The organization purchased a portable moving picture machine for use in the wards of the hospitals, thus providing entertainment for men unable to leave their beds.

A bureau for legal and business advice was maintained.

Transportation between camps and the community was provided and special entertainments for officers were given.

ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNITY

Dances and entertainments were given weekly, and sometimes even more frequently, at the building of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which had been taken over as the headquarters of the Jewish Welfare Board. During the summer, some men were taken on picnics and

on boat rides. Any man in service who visited the building was given such articles of comfort as he required. Refreshments were served by a Committee of Ladies from the Sisterhood of Temple Israel. Service men were housed over night in the dormitory.

The organization took charge of a number of men who needed "after care." They were sent to the association by the American Red Cross and by the War Risk Insurance Bureau during the period of their convalescence after their discharge from hospitals. A correspondence bureau was also maintained.

Personal services to the men and to the families of men in the hospitals were freely given. The organization provided funeral services for men who died in the camps and arranged all the details of transportation for the families of these men from their homes to the camps and from the camps to their homes. In this work, the Board had the coöperation of the various Rabbis in Westchester County.

Special attention was paid by the Board to the proper observance of the Jewish religious holidays and festivals both within the camps and in the community. In the matter of religious exercises, the Board had the coöperation of the Rabbi and the Trustees of Temple Israel of New Rochelle. Special entertainment on these important occasions was provided and arrangements were made to house service men of Jewish faith in the homes of Jewish families during the period of holiday observance.

To carry on these numerous activities required the active help of many loyal men and women, whose names are too numerous to catalogue here. But special mention must be made of L. K. Goldman, the president and directing genius of the Board, of Richmond Proskauer, its vice-president, and of Mrs. E. J. Levine, who directed the activities of the women.

It should be noted also that, outside of the special entertainments on Jewish religious holidays, the hospitality of the Board was extended to men not of Jewish faith. It is estimated that over 80% of the men who took advantage of the activities of the Jewish Welfare Board were non-Jews. The good-fellowship that resulted from this commingling of men of different faiths is a happy augury for the future of this country. It will lead to a better understanding between citizens of different faiths.

The officers of the Jewish Welfare Board during the period of the war were:

L. K. GOLDMAN, *President*

RICHMOND PROSKAUER, *Vice-President*

LOUIS STREGER, *Secretary*

LOUIS KAHN, *Treasurer*

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Morris Schachat, Personal Service, Camp Activities, etc.

Rabbi Richard M. Stern, Religious

Mrs. Edmund J. Levine, Hospitality and Community Service

Alfred Schachat, Entertainment and Social Program

Walter Drey, Publicity, Information, etc.

Julius Prince, Finance

I. Solomon, Coöperation with other Agencies

Mrs. L. K. Goldman, Camp Service

Mrs. Sidney Worms, House

Mrs. Louis S. Ehrich, Young Women's Activities.

CONGREGATION ANSCHE SHOLOM—Bonnefoy Place

This congregation coöperated in every campaign during the War, and was of especial assistance during the fourth Liberty Loan when, at a rally held in the Synagogue, the

members subscribed the sum of \$40,000. The president of the Synagogue is Harris Hock and its minister is the Reverend S. Kamelhaar.

ORGANIZED HEBREW CHARITIES

The Organized Hebrew Charities coöperated wherever possible with all agencies doing "Home Service" work. It used its funds to assist the families of young men in the service.

The officers of the association were:

CHAS. O. TOBIAS, *President*

MRS. E. J. LEVINE, *Vice-President*

MRS. GEO. MICHAELSON, *Secretary-Treasurer*

MASONIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE WAR

By FRANK D. CLARKE, *Master*

At the beginning of 1917, members of Huguenot Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M. had joined the colors but it was not until Recruit Week that New Rochelle awoke to the realization of the great work before its citizens. It is my part to record an event probably unique in the history of Masonry.

Between December 10 and 18, 1917, this lodge, with the assistance of several ladies of the Red Cross, especially Miss Theresa Carter and Mrs. Bernard K. Rhodes, housed and fed 1200 recruits, volunteers in the service of our country, who came from several Eastern states for examination and enlistment at Fort Slocum. On account of the greatly crowded conditions at the Fort, these men were unable to obtain immediate quarters there. The manner in which this imperatively necessary work was performed reflects enduring credit and honor upon those who labored for its success. Members of the Lodge served faithfully night and day. Special credit should be given to our retiring Master, George H. Fisher, who worked virtually without ceasing for eight days and nights, leading, as an able master should, his co-workers on to success.

In the annals of Huguenot Lodge, conditions like this had never arisen and there were no precedents. Hearing the call, old Huguenot answered. Hundreds of cold, hungry, weary young men were brought in from the street with but hurried preparation for their reception and were

fed and provided with comfortable sleeping accommodations. The young men represented among the recruits who passed those memorable days within the confines of this Temple were of various conditions in life. Here dwelt in peace and harmony, Catholic, Protestant, and Jew with not a single note of discord among them. Indoor athletics, vocal and instrumental music, card playing, smoking, letter writing, were indulged in by the recruits and the hours passed all too quickly to the termination of their visit. In appreciation of what was done for them, they presented to the city, through Mayor E. S. Griffing, a handsome loving cup, the presentation taking place in the Lodge room. Thus came the recruits, thus they tarried and departed, leaving remembrances we shall cherish with increasing regard as the years roll on.

Up to January 1, 1919, our service flag was adorned with eighteen stars. There were besides twenty-six sons of Huguenot members in the service. With the beginning of the new year, Huguenot Lodge entered fully into the big game.

Master George H. Fisher retiring in December, 1917, Frank D. Clarke was installed as Master for the year 1918. He announced that his was to be a war administration. Members of Huguenot Lodge were entering the service fast and must be looked after. A policy was adopted whereby each member of the lodge adopted a member in the service. First all dues were remitted and a questionnaire was sent to each member in the service.

HUGUENOT LODGE, NO. 46, F. & A. M.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Please answer the following questions and mail as soon as possible to Mr. of Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Have you a comfort kit?
Have you a sweater?
Have you gloves?
Have you a helmet?
What do you smoke?
What do you read?
What are you in need of?

Let me know when you change your address.

Members were also furnished with identification disks and Grand Lodge certificates. Unquestionably in no period of a similar duration was so large a number of communications held and of candidates initiated as in the stormy days of 1918, which also saw much other important work. As many men in the service were desirous of becoming Masons, thirty-two communications were held and fifty-six candidates were made Master Masons.

The evening of June 5th was designated and set aside as "Allied Night" and marked one of the most notable communications in the records of Huguenot Lodge. All the allied nations were represented and entered the lodge accompanied by a color guard and a delegation of soldiers and sailors.

On June 21, 1918, a service flag was presented to the naval militia through Lieutenant Amos A. Squire, of the 7th and 8th Division, Naval Militia, in recognition of services rendered by them during recruit week. In every Liberty Loan drive the Lodge and members liberally subscribed.

On July 19, 1918, the lodge adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, loyalty to our country is one of the first duties of a Mason,

“RESOLVED, That any member of Huguenot Lodge who by word or deed manifests sympathy with or preference for an enemy of the United States, or an ally of an enemy of the United States, or anything calculated to hinder the successful prosecution of the present war shall be deemed guilty of a Masonic offence and upon proof of such words or act shall be subject to the penalty of expulsion.

“RESOLVED, That the use of the German language shall be prohibited in the Masonic building during the period of the war.”

On September 9, 1918, the W. Master Frank D. Clarke was commissioned a captain in the United States Engineers and turned the affairs of the Lodge over to the Senior Warden, Harry B. Goss, who most ably and efficiently conducted them for the balance of the year. Many extra communications were held for the benefit of soldiers and sailors desirous of becoming members of the fraternity. The work of the lodge was carried on to the lasting credit of the officers who held positions in the lodge during the trying days of 1918.

The following is the Honor Roll:

ARMY

Major C. P. Colburn	Lieut. Daniel A. Betts
Major Guy G. Palmer	Lieut. H. T. Williams
Major Herman Zimmerman	Lieut. George P. Shutt
Capt. Carl Ammenhauser	Lieut. Walter Lauer
Capt. C. C. DeKlyn	Lieut. Andrew B. Duryee
Capt. Chas. E. Miller	Lieut. Norman E. MacLean
Capt. Frank D. Clarke	Lieut. Frank A. Wagner
Lieut. Benj. F. F. Needham	Lieut. Harry M. Hosmer
Lieut. Reuben Abrams	Lieut. W. W. Troy

ARMY (*Continued*)

Lieut. F. S. Simmons	Sergt. Fred A. Baum
Lieut. J. W. R. Crawford	Sergt. Wm. D. Matheson
Lieut. Thos. Nast St. Hill	Sergt. Victor Bragger
Lieut. Joseph W. Rink	Corp. Harry Most
Lieut. C. F. Dugger	Corp. Franklin Lord
Lieut. Chas. M. Mead	Corp. Cornelius E. Kene
Lieut. Carl L. Gregory	Private I. Lee Reid
Lieut. James R. Watson	Private Fred D. Le Count
Lieut. George H. Piggott	Private Albert J. Fennell
Sergt. Vester Eikner	Private George C. Specht
Sergt. Wilbur B. Wenck	Private Warren C. Edgar
Sergt. Joseph Gunter	Private R. C. Wells
Sergt. Walter D. Sutton	Private Wm. R. Galbraith
Sergt. William Sutherland	Private E. B. Fernschild
Sergt. L. A. Manhardt	Pvt. Russell H. Lockwood
Sergt. James F. Rodgers	Private David A. Bloom

NAVY

Lieut. D. A. Smith	Seaman W. H. Mellor
Lieut. Robert Ward	Seaman Norman S. Bell
Ensign Paul Streger	Seaman Harry Miller
	Seaman Wm. K. Conover

MARINE CORPS

Lieut. Charles Noxon, Jr.

THE COMMUNITY CHORUS

BY JOHN HOLDEN

CLARENCE S. SHUMWAY, *Chairman and Director*

NEW ROCHELLE's part in the war assumed many phases and led her into many paths of usefulness, but none of these brought more joy to our own people than the Community Chorus.

The power of song to drive away dull care, to arouse enthusiasm, and inspire patriotic fervor in times of war stress is so universally known that it is not surprising that early in the war steps were taken to establish a center of community singing. The initiative was really taken by Dr. Charles F. Canedy, Rector of Trinity Church, who urged the undertaking and offered, on behalf of the corporation, the Parish House of that church free of charge with heat, light, and janitor service furnished for the entire period of the war. There a dozen or more stout hearted patriots of more or less vocal ability gathered on the evening of November 7, 1917, and an organization was perfected with Mr. Clarence S. Shumway as chairman of the committee and director of the chorus, and Mr. Charles B. Grimes as secretary and treasurer.

About \$100 was contributed by citizens, which, with \$25 also from Trinity Parish, covered the initial expenses. From that time on all expenses were borne by the War Camp Community Service, which, all told, contributed about \$700. No moneys for any purpose were ever solicited at these meetings, nor by this organization at any

time. From the platform notice was given of the various drives under way, but aside from that, the people who attended these meetings heard nothing about money.

The attendance during the first few weeks was small but it grew rapidly and before many months it taxed the capacity of the building, reaching in May, 1918, a total of seven hundred.

As the meetings were held on Sunday evening a religious atmosphere prevailed and always some of the fine old songs of the Church were sung.

It has been gratefully asserted, by many, that these Community rallies, every week, not only promptly counteracted repeated attempts at disheartening alien propaganda but exerted a far-reaching spiritual influence.

Professionals and amateurs alike volunteered their services, both for vocal and instrumental music, and the entertainments at times took on a high musical standard, thanks to the talents of these volunteers; but after all, the finest moments were those when the whole audience joined in singing, not only the old war songs of other days, but those inspired by the present war, *Frenchie, Smiles, Pack up Your Troubles*, and best of all, *The Long, Long Trail*. Even the poorest singers, when the orchestra struck up the air of these songs, made a noise that sounded something like music. In addition to the musical side of these meetings, occasional addresses were made, some of them purely patriotic and many of them by soldiers who had returned from the war and told us their experiences in the trenches, in the air, and on the sea.

From Fort Slocum occasionally came its famous band. Some musicians from the Fort were almost always in the orchestra and a good deal of talent of other kind came from the Fort to these meetings from time to time.

A tower of strength in the orchestra was Mr. Charles

F. Wernig, who rarely missed a meeting, and in addition to his work in the orchestra, scored more than 150 songs.

Mr. Charles F. Burrill and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Read accompanied at the piano and were always faithful in attendance. But the outstanding feature of the work of the Community Chorus was its leader, Mr. Shumway, who gave unstintingly of his time and energy to advance its interests. Possessing a genuine love of music and musicianly trained, he was perfectly qualified for the position on the technical side. But he was even better qualified on what might be termed the human side. Of unfailing good humor, tactful and resourceful, he met every emergency with grace and wit. A funny story was always on tap and his gift of repartee always in evidence, and his clever talks from the platform were almost as good as the songs that we sang. The Community Chorus and the people who attended its meetings will always hold him in grateful remembrance.

Among those who were active workers in support of this movement are Messrs. Charles F. Porter, James K. Van Brunt, Jere Millement, P. W. McKenzie, Fred L. Beeton, A. F. Bradley, George T. Tobin, and H. E. McCormick.

The following is intended to be a complete list of those who volunteered their services from time to time. It may possibly be incomplete but our gratitude to those whose names inadvertently do not appear on this list is as great as to those whose names do:

Miss MARY BARRETT, *Contralto*

Mr. ALLEN BEHR, *Violinist and Cornetist*

Miss ISABELLE BERCOW, *Violinist*

Mrs. ERNEST M. BEST, *Soprano*

Mr. FRANK BOURSTIN, *Violinist*

Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, *Violinist*



Marcus Loew
They Rendered Invaluable Aid to the Cause of Military and Naval Morale in New Rochelle



E. F. Albee
They Rendered Invaluable Aid to the Cause of Military and Naval Morale in New Rochelle



Allies Night
At the Community Chorus

Mrs. MILTON W. BROWN, *Soprano*
Mr. GEORGE BULTITUDE, *Baritone*
Miss MARY BURGUM, *Pianist*
Mr. CHARLES F. BURRILL, *Pianist*
Mrs. GEORGE L. CADE, *Soprano*
Mrs. KENNETH CLARK, *Soprano*
Mrs. MARY CASSELL, *Soprano*
Mr. H. G. CORWIN, *Pianist*
Miss ANNA DAVIDS, *Violinist*
Mr. R. F. DUNN, *Tenor*
Mr. LEO W. FERNBACH, *Baritone*
Mr. CAMPBELL FOLGER, *Cello*
Miss LEONA FRANCIS, *Soprano*
Miss RUTH GEILS, *Violinist*
Miss GERALDINE GERATY, *Soprano*
Mrs. ALMIRETTA W. GIFFIN, *Soprano*
Mr. SIGMUND GROSSKOPF, *Violinist*
Miss MABEL A. GUILE, *Soprano*
Mrs. FAY MORTON HENKLE, *Soprano*
Mr. JOHN S. HILLER, *Pianist*
Mrs. R. HOWELL, *Contralto*
Mr. VERNON HUGHES, *Tenor*
Mr. RAYMOND O. HUNTER, *Baritone*
Mrs. CALDWELL JOHNSON, *Soprano*
Mr. HOMER LIND, *Baritone*
Mrs. HOMER LIND, *Violinist*
Mr. SAMUEL D. LINDSAY, *Baritone*
Mr. WALDON LASKEY, *Baritone*
Mr. and Mrs. MAGEE, *Banjo and Piano*
Mrs. EDITH C. McLINTOCK, *Contralto*
Miss CHARLOTTE MORREN, *Soprano*
Miss VIRGINIA NICHOLS, *Soprano*
Mrs. ARTHUR NODINE, *Soprano*
Mr. HAROLD PEVNY, *Violinist*

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. READ, *Pianist*
Miss HELEN REYNOLDS, *Soprano*
Miss ISABELLE ROBERTSON, *Soprano*
Mr. FRED Ruzicka, *Violinist*
Mrs. FLORA HAVEN SCHLEY, *Soprano*
Mrs. MARY F. SCHMONSEES, *Violinist*
Mr. HERMAN SIEGEL, *Violinist*
Mr. HARRY SIX, *Banjoist*
Mr. RUDOLPFE VANESSE, *Pianist*
Mr. MISCHA VIOLIN, *Violinist*
Mr. FRED D. WALCOTT, *Baritone*
Miss WINIFRED WAY, *Contralto*
Mr. CHARLES F. WERNIG, *Violinist*
Mr. WILLIAM J. WILBUR, *Baritone*
Mr. J. H. MORRIS, *Organist*

One of the most interesting and inspiring "Sings" was on May 5, 1918, when Mrs. Giffin, Soprano, one of those who gave so willingly of her time and talent, sang the national songs of Belgium, England, Canada, Italy, France, and Japan, in their native tongues and ended her number with *The Star Spangled Banner*, while Red Cross girls in uniform carried the colors of our six Allies, and the Stars and Stripes were borne by a sailor from Pelham on one side of the stage and a soldier from Fort Slocum, opposite. The hall was crowded and we recall the thrilling singing of our National Anthem, and the great interest shown in the preceding songs of the group.

The picture shown was taken by Mr. A. F. Bradley on that evening.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

By JOHN HOLDEN, *President*

FEW forms of human effort are more removed from what are generally considered war activities than library work. The very name "Library" suggests peace, quiet, and repose, the antithesis of what war engenders.

For the first time in a great war, libraries played a prominent part. This was partly due to the magnitude of the war, but more to the magnitude of libraries themselves. Their growth in the last twenty-five years has placed them in a position to render service of many kinds effectively in a way which could not have been done in the old days of inefficient plants and inadequate and untrained staffs.

At the very outbreak of the war in Europe the libraries of America, seeing that America's destinies were with the Allies, began to marshal their forces to assist in such ways as they could, and as it became more and more evident that we would probably get into the war, their efforts were increased. Libraries were put at the disposal of the Red Cross, special effort was made to get technical books that would be of assistance in training young soldiers, and classes in many libraries were formed for the purpose of teaching such things as would be useful. In addition, they were, of course, the main repositories of the literature which inspired and aroused the patriotism of the people.

When we actually got into the war, war work became

the predominant work of our libraries and the American Library Association took steps to form all libraries of the United States into a working unit to help the Government in its prosecution of the war.

The campaign method of raising “\$1,000,000 for 1,000,000 books for 1,000,000 men” was not adopted in New Rochelle, the city administration and the trustees of the library not thinking it wise to make that kind of a drive when enormous sums were being solicited for other purposes. But some advertising was done, voluntary contributions were received, and over 2500 books were collected, censored, and shipped to the following camps: Fort Wadsworth, Fort Sevier, and the Naval Training Station at Pelham Bay Park. Thousands of magazines were sent to Fort Slocum, as well as about one hundred books from our own library. Magazines were also sent to the Pelham Bay Park Naval Station, the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, Camp Upton, and to the transports. Valuable assistance was given in this work by the Soldiers’ and Sailors’ League in collecting and distributing these books.

The citizens of New Rochelle were extraordinarily generous in supplying from their own libraries, as gifts, books on aviation, navigation, geometry, trigonometry, and technical books of all kinds, the demand for which was so great that it was impossible to get them promptly from the various publishers.

The value of the books and magazines to the soldiers in sustaining their morale was instantly recognized by the Government and by the leading officers in the service. When the larger United Drive took place, the sum of \$3,500,000 was set apart as the library quota of the United States. Our library, as all other libraries in the country, worked energetically in this move, and did their fair share towards collecting this sum, which was realized in full.

The magnitude which the library work reached in the war is shown by the fact that at the time of the armistice forty-seven great camps, or cantonments, had fully organized library systems, with library buildings in forty-five and one other in the course of erection, mostly provided for by the Carnegie Corporation. The smaller camps, 261 or more, had proportionate facilities, and books were distributed by the A. L. A. Service from 2600 points in all. These covered hospitals and Red Cross houses, aviation stations, recruiting army corps, training camps, naval stations, marine quarters, and warships and transports, besides the collections of books in the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus huts, barracks, and mess halls.

There were in the service 271 professional librarians besides unpaid helpers who volunteered for the work.

Nearly one million volumes of books were purchased directly, and approximately four million more were given by the public. Nearly one and a half million volumes have been sent across the sea, all of them carefully selected in response to definite needs. New Rochelle throughout the entire war donated over fifteen thousand volumes of books, which, in proportion to its population according to statistics available, was not surpassed by any city in the country.

The wide range of our activities cannot be set forth in detail in the limits of this article, but a few important things may well be noted.

Our lecture hall was turned over to the Red Cross exclusively, the key being placed in their possession. It became their surgical dressings headquarters, and our storeroom in the basement became their shipping headquarters.

War Savings Stamps were sold at the library and val-

able assistance given in Liberty Bond sales and in the Red Cross drive.

The members of the library staff, under the competent and enthusiastic direction of Miss Mary E. Huntington, the librarian, threw their whole heart into this work and were very successful.

Active assistance was given the Food Administration. Thousands of war-time recipes were given to housekeepers; pledge cards were distributed and window cards given to those requiring them. A food exhibition was held in the reading room. Garden manuals and canning and preserving pamphlets were distributed and notices concerning the special needs of the hour, as issued by the Government departments, were posted and published. Victrola records were collected and sent to the Navy League. All war posters were displayed and quite a collection preserved for future display. Liberty Loan and war-drive literature was distributed by placing them in books loaned.

A glad hand was held out to all the men from near-by camps to use the library for reading and writing, and many took advantage of the privilege. A few war lectures were given, notably the one by the Baroness Huard, and classes in French were conducted to educate the soldiers in that language.

The story of that wonderful week in December, 1917, when the Volunteer Army of many thousands descended without warning on our town to enroll at Fort Slocum, has been told in another chapter. Needless to say that our library was with the rest of our city's institutions turned over to shelter these men. We at once became an auxiliary of the First Presbyterian Church and the overflow from there found sleeping quarters and warmth in our library rooms.

The library was so fortunate as to be selected as the place where the bronze tablet, which these volunteer recruits gave to our city on March 15, 1919, was placed. It was designed by F. Tolles Chamberlain formerly of New Rochelle. Probably most of the people who will read this book have already read the inscription, which is as follows:

“This tablet is erected by volunteers of the National Army in grateful appreciation of the kindly welcome and warm hospitality extended to them by the people of New Rochelle from December 10-20, 1917. Coming in such numbers that the recruiting station at Fort Slocum could not provide accommodations for them, these thousands of men found food and shelter in the homes and public buildings of the city while awaiting reception into the service of the Nation.”

The library too was fortunate in being the recipient of the bronze frame containing the Roll of Honor donated to the city by Columbus O’D. Iselin.

These are some of the things the library did during the war, but the greatest of all was in the creation of a patriotic atmosphere which aroused and inspired our citizens generally to earnest support of the Government and the determination that we would win.

Never was the value of the public library more strongly demonstrated or power for service more clearly shown.

THE FIFE, DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS

BY MRS. LEE LASH, *Organizer*

"WHEN the strains of *Yankee Doodle* were heard on Main Street July 4, 1918, people stopped to see what was coming. It was three hundred girls of the Girls Patriotic Service League lead by their own Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps. The Fife and Drum Corps made a splendid showing in their neat khaki uniforms, red leather belts and regulation caps. It was their first public appearance." Their experiences were as diversified as were their personalities. There were fifty girls in the corps (thirty-one uniformed, others acting as substitutes); they were from fifteen to twenty years of age, some of them school girls, a few business girls, and several of the older girls prominent in social and war work in New Rochelle.

At first the organization of the corps was somewhat of a venture. Fife, drum and bugle corps were things of the past; the famous boy fifer of the Civil War was still alive but forgotten. It is true the drummer still marked time for eternity, and the bugler had been made famous in a certain song; but the organization of a Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, especially by a group of young girls, was an idea that had to prove its value. And it did. Then the War Camp Community Service financed it, and it became Unit 29 of the Girls Patriotic Service League.

Through the generous and sympathetic spirit of Colonel Kingsbury, the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, the

Corps was given instructors from the Fort. Buglers James Dougher and Thomas Wilheit, and Fifer William Kunkle taught the girls two nights a week at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club to play the fife and bugle, and our own Clinton Allen took great pleasure and pride in teaching the drummers. In fact the services of these young men were invaluable, as they not only taught and drilled the girls, but marched with them in parades, ever alert to protect and guard them from any untoward incident. Later as our original instructors were called away in the exigencies of war, we were assisted by Chester Barclay of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; and after the Armistice, when Clinton Allen returned, he secured for us the very efficient services of Nicolas Malsch and Burt Seacord. Mrs. George Bell and Mrs. Frank Farrington rendered valuable service as chaperones.

Though the Corps was organized primarily to play and march in parades, it was soon found to be a valuable group, ready to serve wherever such an organized group might be needed. The girls were never able to accede to all the requests made upon them not only in New Rochelle but also in New York City and neighboring suburbs. Their duties were often very strenuous as they frequently made two or three public appearances a day. Few of their townspeople knew the actual amount of hard work these girls put in and the long hours that they sometimes served; a typical day of one week's program was to play at the New Haven Station for the Liberty Loan or various war drives from 7.30 to 10 A.M. then to go to school or business, parade or appear on the Carrier Pidgeon Float in the afternoon, and to the theater or church concert at night, to usher and collect subscriptions for bonds or war drives.

It is difficult to estimate the actual amount collected by the corps during the period of their war service from

July, 1918 to the close of the Fifth Liberty Loan; but it is safe to say that in cash and subscriptions at least two hundred thousand dollars passed through their hands.

They participated in the activities incident upon the visit to New Rochelle of the Italian Runners, Belgian soldiers, the French band, Sousa's band from Great Lakes Training Station, Spanish War Veterans, and the American Legion. They played on the steps of the New York Public Library in aid of the National League for Woman's Service, and assisted Mme. Paderewski on White Cross Day, inspiring her to form a similar organization among Polish girls. They played and collected subscriptions at the New Haven Station for the Salvation Army, United Army, United War Work and Liberty Bond Campaigns; took part in plays and pageants for patriotic service; served as a band for the G. P. S. L. of New Rochelle and Mount Vernon, and ushered at theaters and church concerts.

With Miss Katherine Twohey as their inspiring Drum Major the Corps included:

<i>Buglers</i>	<i>Drummers</i>
Mildred Cannon	Helen Cary
Marjorie Schmale	Elizabeth Havey
Jennie Holden	Mildred Case
Mollie Cunningham	Helen Martin
Jean Cunningham	Mary Lewis
Marion McQuillan	Helen Kirchoff
Irene Fowler	Lillian Innecken
Ida Herman	Helen Rennicks
Mary Lawton	
Rotha Silleck	
Janette Perley	
Martha Graves	
	<i>Cymbals</i>
	Blanche Seltman

Fifers

Pauline Bowen	Florence Garrison
Dorothy Mason	Ethel Tobin
Alice Bell	Emma Farley
Rhoda Goldsmith	Marion Lippoth
Elsa Brainin	Olga Synowitz
Margaret Kildunn	Anna Synowitz
Blanche Presheldt	Lillian Cary
Janet Bonnington	Helen Kelly
Betty M. Curtis	Dorothy Finch
Madeline Foy	Elizabeth Pryor
Doris Farrington	Ida Barrett
Marie Navey	Clara Greenwood
Frances Clinton	

Among the "appreciations" tendered the corps in recognition of their services was a very flattering and persistent offer from an enterprising amusement manager to tour this body of girls throughout the country; but more highly treasured by them are the following letters from their fellow citizens sent to the local press, and from the Mayor of New Rochelle.

"PRAISE GIRLS CORPS

"October 3, 1918.

"To the Editor.

"Sir: On the first three mornings of this week meetings were held at the New Haven station for the purpose of urging commuters to subscribe for their bonds in New Rochelle. The work would have been hopeless had it not been for the New Rochelle Girls' Fife and Drum

Corps. Their martial music was inspiring, and by electrifying the atmosphere the speakers' work was made easy.

"We venture to say that the Fife and Drum Corps is worth twenty public speakers, and we who had to do with the meetings feel that some public recognition is due them.

"We should appreciate it if you would publish this word of appreciation.

"Very truly yours,

"ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS,
"WALTER DREY."

"Office of the Mayor,
"November 14, 1918.

"MY DEAR MRS. LASH:

"I want to take this occasion to thank you for the good services rendered to the City by your Girls' Patriotic Service League Fife and Drum Corps in playing "taps" in front of the City Hall during the past month. This service it was impossible for us to get any other place, otherwise we would not have called on you for this hard duty, so therefore appreciate it just that much more on account of your helping us out.

"Yours very truly,

"FREDERICK H. WALDORF,
"Mayor."

The Drum Corps has taken part, collectively or in groups 125 times publicly in Patriotic Service; actually taking the place of soldiers, at times, as when the buglers appeared in detail of two to play at the City Hall for a period covering fifty-three nights.

THE NAVY LEAGUE

BY MRS. NICHOLAS H. STAVEY, *President*

At the suggestion of Wm. H. Stayton, Secretary of the Navy League, a branch of the League was organized in New Rochelle, May, 1917. The Rector of Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. Chas. F. Canedy, placed the Trinity Parish House at the disposal of the League for meetings without any cost whatever to the League. Many donations of money were received and a knitting machine.

The work was begun with much enthusiasm and many earnest workers gave of their means and time most unselfishly. Meetings were held regularly on every Monday of each week from May, 1917, until December, 1918, after which knitting was still continued, but the regular weekly meetings were discontinued.

The submarines "o3" and "o4" were supplied with outfits consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks and wristlets. Nearly twelve hundred articles have been made which included those sent to Washington and those given to sailors individually. Comfort kits were also sent out in a small way. Many letters of thanks were received expressing the gratitude of the boys. One hundred and forty-two names are the membership list as follows:

NAVY LEAGUE

Officers and Members

MRS. NICHOLAS H. STAVEY, *President*

MRS. C. G. C. CARVILLE, *Vice-President*

MRS. J. W. R. CRAWFORD, *Vice-President*
 MRS. WM. L. WELLS, *Vice-President*
 MRS. CLARENCE C. GUION, *Vice-President*
 MISS MARGARITE LOMIA, *Vice-President*
 MISS ADELE LECOUNT ADAMS, *Vice-President*
 MRS. J. K. DAWSON, *Vice-President*
 MISS JULIA ELY, *Vice-President*
 MRS. CARRIE T. STEVENS, *Treasurer and Recording Sec.*
 MRS. CHAS. H. WILLIAMS, *Corresponding Secretary*

MEMBERS

Mrs. Frederick A. Archibald	Mrs. Arthur W. Cole
Mrs. J. S. Alexander	Miss Laura Churchill
Mrs. Harry A. Aikenhead	Miss Anna Cronise
Mrs. Adwin Buck	Miss Grace Cronise
Mrs. Alfia E. Barlow, Jr.	Miss E. A. Clarke
Mrs. Chas. Burgoyne	Mrs. J. P. Crowdrey
Mrs. B. Schneider	Mrs. Wm. L. Crawford
Mrs. A. K. Boyd	Mrs. David Carll
Miss Florence Berger	Mrs. Chas. F. Canedy
Miss Sarah M. Baldwin	Miss Gladys Cole
Mrs. Joseph Burger	Mrs. Theo. E. Conklin
Mrs. A. A. Ball	Mrs. Jessie Colbrook
Miss Marie Bradley	Mrs. F. T. Clark
Mrs. Edward Bleck	Mrs. Annie E. Cornell
Miss Harriet Ball	Mrs. Edwin J. Cordial
Mrs. W. N. Butler	Miss Bridget Curry
Mrs. A. F. Bradley	Mrs. Arthur Chase
Mrs. F. T. Beardsley	Miss Charlotte Doering
Mrs. Edward T. Blakely	Miss Emily Drisbrow
Miss Louise Bonnett	Mrs. Owen Davies
Mrs. Michael J. Connolly	Mrs. Robt. Dietrich
Miss A. J. Cole	Miss Julia Ely

Miss C. H. Ellis	Mrs. Albert M. Kreitler
Mrs. Geo. E. Edwards	Miss Maud Kerr
Miss Josephine Edwards	Miss Bridget M. Kenny
Miss Content Fessender	Miss Isabelle C. Lomia
Miss Gertrude Fonda	Mrs. John F. Lovejoy
Miss Fletcher	Mrs. Chas. H. Leonard
Mrs. John H. Fuschius	Miss Annie Lambden
Miss Naomi Francis	Mrs. Elizabeth Lambden
Mrs. Wm. Ferns	Miss Robini F. Merrill
Miss Charlotte Creaton	Mr. Stanley H. Miner
Mr. & Mrs. John A. Gorham	Mrs. Harry E. McCormick
Mrs. Chas. B. Grimes	Miss Morton
Mrs. Frank Good	Mrs. Wm. A. Moore
Mrs. Clarence Hartough	Mrs. Thos. Mooney
Miss Ann Holmes	Miss Bessie Mortimer
Mrs. Augustus M. Huested	Mrs. James J. Montague
Miss Harriet Huested	Mrs. Douglas Muir
Mrs. E. J. Hanson	Mrs. Thos. P. Noonan
Miss Isabelle Halstedt	Miss Annie New
Mrs. Phillip Hoffman	Miss Ellen Ogden
Miss E. Hubbard	Mrs. W. G. Otto
Mrs. John H. Hawkins	Miss Melina L. Purdon
Miss Ida Hentze	Miss Mary Patterson
Mrs. Horace Howland	Mrs. W. M. Patterson
Mrs. Alpheus W. Hoyt	Mrs. Geo. A. Peck
Miss K. Huntington	Mrs. D. T. Peck
Mrs. Alice P. Hudson	Miss Alice Philbrick
Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin	Mrs. D. T. Prelsifer
Mrs. Frederick Jenkins	Miss Emma Potter
Miss Gladys Jones	Miss Annie Reisig
Miss C. P. Johnson	Mrs. Geo. Reynolds
Miss Koch	Miss Katherine Reynolds
Miss Margaret Kelly	Mrs. Lewis Richards
Mrs. C. H. King	Mrs. C. F. Reisig

Miss Maud L. Stavey	Mrs. E. B. Taft
Mrs. Chas. H. Sunderland	Miss Emma Taft
Mrs. C. K. Schumonser	Dr. Wm. L. Wells
Mrs. N. A. Smythe	Mrs. W. Z. Van Zelm
Mrs. Jas. Stern	Miss C. A. Wilson
Miss Dorothy Schoop	Mrs. M. D. M. Woodcock
Mrs. Wm. Schmidtmann	Mrs. Benjamin Wolhaupter
Miss Elma G. Schroder	Mrs. F. B. Wood
Mrs. Lester Spaulding	Mrs. Dunbar Wright
Mrs. James Scarls Sedznick	Mrs. Wm. G. Wallace
Miss May Swift	Mrs. W. B. Weston
Mrs. J. G. F. Schmonsees	Mrs. Ward
Mr. W. C. Slavin	Miss Estette Ward
Lieut. A. W. Stavey, U.S.N.	Mr. W. R. Wheeler

THE INFLUENZA AT FORT SLOCUM

BY CONVY CONNELL

THIS is a story of women—New Rochelle women—and the Spanish influenza which swept Fort Slocum like a scourge in October, 1918.

The first of the big contingent of recruits began arriving at Slocum October 4th. Trainload after trainload of new men followed it until by the seventh, three thousand recruits had been poured into the camp. Within a week the frightful plague brought with them—the “flu”—had enveloped the entire cantonment.

On October 14th the scourge was at its height with eight hundred sick in the Fort Slocum Hospital. In one day fourteen had died. In the three weeks of its duration 1200 stricken men had been cared for there—with only five nurses available of the hospital’s original staff.

This meant that of a total of five thousand men in the Fort, more than a fifth had fallen prey to the influenza. Of that fifth more than one hundred had died.

When the plague broke out, the hospital was helpless. Doctors, nurses, medical supplies were unavailable in sufficient numbers. One welfare worker, who labored twenty hours a day until the epidemic was over, knew what to do. He called for help—to the women of New Rochelle.

What was needed he got—from New Rochelle women. All that the army was unprepared to supply in the emer-

gency, so pressing that army machinery could not cope with it, was forthcoming at once.

Everything from surgical instruments and medicines to custards and jellies, from clinical thermometers and automobiles to sputum cups and flowers, from soap and sweaters to broths, cakes, and fruit, New Rochelle women turned out overnight—masks, gowns, invalid cushions, atomizers, hypodermic syringes, needles, wines. Nothing was forgotten. Their individual service for sick men cannot be tabulated. Telegraph, telephone, messenger, and letter service was expedited in big volume.

One instance is worth while. Two New Rochelle girls, due in New York on a pressing engagement, canceled it and went home immediately when told that the Fort Slocum Hospital needed delicacies for convalescents. They rolled up their sleeves and dipped into the kitchen flour barrel, and mixed dough and baked all day and the best part of the night. That night they delivered seventy-five cakes at Slocum.

Another instance: a welfare worker appeared at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, during an exhibit. He wanted graduate nurses. The five at the hospital in Slocum could not do the tremendous work required of them. There were 850 cots, virtually all in use. If placed in a row at Hospital intervals they would stretch out one and a half miles.

New Rochelle women who knew where trained nurses might be procured dropped everything and went at once to the telephone and called up New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey points. The nurses arrived in time.

There is no reflection on the Fort Slocum Hospital authorities in this narration. The demands of the crisis which developed virtually “overnight” were too much for

any organization unprepared for the sudden onslaught of a terrible epidemic.

The assistance and the interest of New Rochelle women were so universal that the following excerpts from the report of a welfare worker who was on duty constantly at the hospital are of special interest:

“During the month I interviewed more than 1500 men and served more than 1000. On Thursday, the 17th of October, my messages from men in the hospital were 106. My nights were fully occupied in transferring the boys’ messages to a volunteer staff of letter writers in New Rochelle who promptly forwarded them; also in collecting the numberless jars, bowls, and packages of food and fruit which were always prepared and in readiness for my call. In this way the dietician was kept supplied with needed broths, custards, jellies, cakes, and fruit for convalescent patients.

“In two weeks I referred to army chaplains forty cases of dying men and gave such spiritual comfort as I myself could to from five to eight boys a day who died while I was at their bedside. It was some satisfaction to know that through the use of the telegraph and telephone and letter writing that relatives were brought to patients in no less than fifty cases.

“These various articles were called for and distributed personally: 1000 cakes, 25 puddings and pies, 50 broths and custards, 40 jellies, 5 baskets of grapes, 2 cases of melons, 4 boxes of oranges, and 2000 apples. Twenty dollars’ worth of small silk American flags did more to cheer the patients than any other single thing. There were sent 350 letters, 36 telegrams, and 75 telephone messages; newspapers were supplied to 19 ward men daily for two weeks. Eighty dollars’ worth of drugs and

medical supplies were delivered and \$300 worth of instruments, appliances, and medical goods, including 200 clinical thermometers, 4000 sputum cups, and hypo syringes and needles, optical lenses, and surgical goods were supplied to doctors, nurses, and patients. I distributed besides these articles, 30 sweaters and 30 comfort kits, made for me from materials supplied.

"Seven nurses were procured through the untiring efforts of friends.

"Contributed articles:

"Broths: Twenty jars of chicken broth, mutton, and other kinds were made by the women of New Rochelle for the sick nurses and doctors and patients, Miss Dolly Bricka, Miss Mary Bissell, and Mrs. M. B. Smith doing much.

"Cakes: Miss Katherine Twohey sent several hundred; Miss Helen Alley and her sister Emily made 100. Miss Edith Striker made 100 and a score of other ladies contributed cakes of their own make. These included Mrs. Edmund Sinclair, Mrs. Ketchum, Mrs. Harry Denmead, Miss Mary Bissell, Miss Dolly Bricka, Mrs. Smith of Burlington Shop, Miss Edna Schroder, Miss Rough, Mrs. Chas. J. Dunlap, Miss Ethel Elderkin, Mrs. N. Edward White, Miss Louise K. Goldman, Mrs. Alexander Fraser, Miss Berry of Argyle Avenue, Mrs. Geo. Boardingham, and Mrs. R. M. Donzel.

"Chocolate Bars: Miss Mary Rae and other ladies sent great quantities.

"Clinical Thermometers: Fifty were paid for and sent in by Mr. Daniel M. Noonan of Davis Avenue, and fifteen collected from a few friends by Hugh H. Thomson.

"Comfort Kits: Thirty comfort kits were made on

request by Miss Mabel Arterburn, Miss Milton, and other ladies of New Rochelle, and distributed to the men in need of same. Mrs. J. C. Ellrodt and Miss Marie Ellrodt, Miss Sara Arterburn, and Miss Sinclair provided comfort kits for needy soldier men.

“Crullers: One hundred crullers were made and sent in by the ladies of Mrs. Clarence S. Weller’s Red Cross Canteen Team.

“Custards: Thirty jars supplied by these among others: Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Agnes Butler, Mrs. M. B. Smith, Mrs. Weller, Miss Adele Le Count, Mrs. Edna Douglas, and Miss Dorothy Douglas.

“Drinking Glasses: Mr. A. Tarshos of the Huguenot Street 25 cent store, contributed several dozen glasses.

“Druggist’s Sundries: Mr. Noonan supplied medicine droppers and other sundries.

“Flowers: Twenty dollars’ worth were contributed by Miss Marie Kindrigan and there were other lavish gifts of flowers by Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Oscar Rixson, Miss Mary Bissell, Miss Dolly Bricka, Mrs. Stuart Ketchum, Miss Dorothy Douglas, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. E. G. Reynolds, and others.

“Grapes: Baskets by Mrs. Leonard C. Ketchum, Mrs. E. S. Bradford, and Miss Clara Talbot of Highland Park. Also other fruit from Mrs. Robert Kliene of Leland Avenue and Miss Maud Stavey of Elm Street.

“Jellies: Forty jars from many ladies including Mrs. Radford Pitt, Mrs. John Woods Stewart, Mrs. L. Eisenstadt of North Avenue, and Miss Clara Talbot’s team at Trinity School.

“Medicinal Goods: Thirty dollars’ worth paid for and sent in by Miss Bissell of Davis Avenue.

“Oranges: Several hundred sent in by E. Irving Hanson. A crate from Joe Steinhardt of Steinhardt &

Kelly and several dozen given by Mrs. Edward L. Coster.

“Pies: Quantities of large pies were made and sent by Mrs. M. B. Smith of the ‘Burlington,’ Mrs. Edna Douglas of Cedar Road, and Mrs. Alexander Fraser.

“Puddings: Twenty bowls from various ladies of New Rochelle.

“Reading Matter: Fifty-five dollars’ worth paid for and sent in by Edmund W. Sinclair. These were new books and magazines, principally the ‘Silent Partner’ which were carefully distributed to, and greatly appreciated by a large number of intelligent, thoughtful readers among the soldier boys.

“Sputum Cups: About 1000 cups paid for and sent in by Mr. Noonan who had them collected for him from fifteen different drug stores in nearby cities.

“Invalid Cushions: Miss Bissell and Mrs. Hawes contributed.

“Sweaters: Thirty sweaters made on request for urgent cases from wool supplied by Miss Mary Bissell and Miss Milton and furnished to men much in need of same.”

THE FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN

By LEROY FRANTZ, *Chairman*

THE first I heard regarding the Victory Loan in New Rochelle was that a chairman had been found and I felt much relieved. An organization meeting was called at Police Headquarters for Tuesday evening, April 8th, and I attended with the intention of offering my services to the chairman during the campaign. On arriving at the meeting, I found that we had no chairman and it seemed impossible to secure one. Mr. Hanson suggested my name and made a most convincing speech, as only he is able, setting forth that it was my duty to undertake the work. There being less than two weeks' time to organize for the campaign and no one else being willing to undertake the work, I felt it my duty to assume the responsibility, and I accepted the position on the promise that every one present would give me full support and assistance.

Mr. H. T. Atwater from the New York Headquarters of the Second Federal Reserve District was present and outlined the plans for publicity by the Central Committees. It being near midnight by this time the meeting adjourned and I went home, realizing more each moment what a task I had undertaken. From that moment until May 10th I had little time to think of anything but the loan campaign.

The next few days I spent reviewing the work as carried on in former loans, discussing plans with those

who had been closely associated with the work before, and selecting committees and chairmen. With only ten days to complete an organization which had required from four to six weeks in former loans it was necessary to work rapidly.

The vice-chairman and Executive Committee were selected, the various working committees drawn up and chairmen appointed and reported at the next meeting of the committee held on April 11th at Police Headquarters.

There was considerable diversity of opinion in the Executive Committee as to the best method to pursue in approaching the people for the Fifth Loan. In former loans the Police Auxiliary had conducted a house to house canvass of the town with excellent results. Some felt that it would be difficult to get men to do this work and that we should endeavor to get the people to go to certain headquarters in their district and enter their subscriptions, small committees being appointed in each locality to follow up and bring out their neighbors.

Lyman Gray and Harry J. Schley favored making the canvass with the Auxiliary Police reënforced with other volunteers. After much discussion Mr. Gray and Mr. Schley were appointed a canvassing committee to interview the Auxiliary Police and to work out and submit a plan for canvassing at the next meeting.

At the next meeting of the committee on April 14th, Mr. Gray reported that the Police Auxiliary had held a meeting and loyally pledged themselves to conduct a canvass through the city as in the past loans. This offer was gladly accepted by the committee and it was decided that the Police Auxiliary should be given a free field for the first two weeks and that the third and last week all organizations should be asked to join in a final rousing campaign and canvass.

Mr. E. G. Reynolds, Jr., our able secretary, who by the way acted as secretary for the Fourth Loan and who could always be counted on to do what the other fellow could not, presented a new problem to the committee with the announcement that Mr. C. T. Lloyd, our treasurer, had been taken suddenly ill and would not be able to serve. He suggested Mr. F. A. Rellstab as a capable substitute. Mr. Rellstab was elected and accepted, and every bank in the city reported at the conclusion of the loan that the treasurer's office had been handled in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

Publicity Headquarters were established in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club in the Y. M. C. A. Building on Main Street in charge of the Woman's Committee, headed by Mrs. Wm. M. Harding, and throughout the campaign she or some member of her committee was on hand at all times of the day.

Duplicate card lists of every householder had to be prepared for the Police Auxiliary canvassers. The Woman's Committee was called upon and for five days from ten to fifteen women worked steadily at Headquarters transcribing these lists from the Fourth Loan cards. Every woman who worked there is deserving of your thanks and appreciation for it was tedious and uninteresting work, but most necessary and important.

About forty members attended the general committee meeting held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club on April 17th. Dr. Charles T. Baylis gave a stirring address on the "Vision that the War has given us." A program of events was announced by the chairman and all urged to give their assistance to the campaign.

Following this meeting a meeting of the Executive Committee was held and final plans laid for the opening of the campaign on Sunday night, April 20th, at Loew's Theater.

Saturday before the opening of the campaign found us without subscription blanks or any literature and believing in the old motto, "The Lord helps them who help themselves," I drove my car to town and spent all afternoon chasing officials and superintending the filling of our orders for printed matter in a half dozen dark and dingy loft buildings in lower New York, which had been rented by District Headquarters, and at seven p.m. Saturday night I reached New Rochelle again with an auto loaded with our ammunition to start the drive Sunday and Monday.

Sunday afternoon, April 20th, Edmund J. Cabaret and a few others decorated Loew's Theater with American and Allied flags preparatory to the meeting that evening, and at all following theater meetings Mr. Cabaret attended to this work.

The opening meeting of the campaign was fairly well attended although many seats were vacant in the gallery. Mr. John G. Agar acted as presiding officer and delivered a most inspiring appeal for the coming loan. Ft. Slocum band was placed at the service of the Committee and throughout the campaign we could always count on it through the kind permission of Col. Kingsbury.

A number of local men who had seen active service on the other side related interesting stories of their work and called on the citizens of New Rochelle to subscribe to the present loan to the end that those men who had not been so fortunate as themselves might be properly taken care of. Among the men who spoke were:

Capt. JOHN M. LOVEJOY

Lieut. FRANCIS T. HUNTER

Aspirant EDW. LYMAN BILL, French Artillery

Corp. MARSHALL RAYMOND

Major DAVID A. L'ESPERANCE, 115th Colored Infantry

Lieut. Carl H. Blanchard of San Antonio, Texas, who was sent by the Speakers Committee from District Headquarters, also gave a most stirring address.

In the middle of the program an appeal for subscriptions to start the loan was made from the platform by members of the "Money Hounds" and when completed it was found we had a substantial total of subscriptions to start the Fifth and last Liberty Loan in New Rochelle.

Publicity Headquarters in New York had secured from the War Department many captured German cannons and war trophies, but what seemed of most interest to all citizens were the large and small tanks which were sent from town to town throughout the campaign.

On Monday, April 21st, two small tanks drove the length of Main Street in fighting array. It was a strange sight to see those steel monsters crawling through our peaceful city. If they had come at any other time of the day and week I believe it would have been of great assistance in the campaign. They arrived about nine o'clock Monday morning, however, and few people were on the street. Those who were had their own affairs to attend to at the beginning of a busy week. The tanks stopped in front of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club and a young soldier who accompanied them made an appeal to the crowd that gathered, most of whom were children. No response was forthcoming from this appeal and after canvassing the crowd and a few of the adjoining business establishments the best we could do was a few small subscriptions. I had prepared the lieutenant in charge of the tanks for such a reception at such a time and although somewhat disappointed he did not feel discouraged by the result under the circumstances.

The first week of the campaign was largely occupied in completing the organization of the canvass by the Police

Auxiliary, the preparation of publicity matters and the final perfecting of our organization. Headquarters had been established in the City Court building at 23 Lawton Street. One large room was given over to the ladies for the preparation and mailing of letters and later in the campaign to the treasurer's department who kept a detailed record of all subscriptions going through the Police Auxiliary, the banks, and other sources.

It did not seem possible to secure a room for the chairman's headquarters, but as a last resort I approached Judge Swinburne for the use of his office and he willingly offered it to the committee. Mrs. Edith Wolcott was employed for the campaign and when I was not at headquarters she most ably attended to all details. She had had former experience which qualified her well for the position and the smooth running of the entire campaign was to a great extent attributable to her untiring work.

Saturday, April 26th, was celebrated as the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of New Rochelle as a city. The city authorities and the Victory Loan Committee worked together to organize a parade, both as a celebration for the city's anniversary and to boom the Victory Loan. The day was cold and overcast and not conducive to a large attendance to view the parade. In spite of this, however, North Avenue, Huguenot Street, and Main Street were crowded and the parade was probably one of the most successful ever attempted in New Rochelle. No subscriptions were solicited but through banners and other advertising an appeal was made on behalf of the loan.

The next large public meeting held in the interests of the loan was at Loew's Theater Sunday evening, April 27th. The motion picture film entitled "The Price of

Peace" was furnished by the Government and was the feature of the evening. The house was well filled and the picture considered so interesting and so well received by those present that it was decided by the committee to repeat the picture the following week. Mr. Wm. Judson Clark acted as presiding officer and after the first two reels of the picture had been shown, Mrs. Clark addressed the meeting and made an especial appeal to the mothers of the country to support their own boys and the sons of others by working and subscribing for Victory bonds.

Col. Wm. A. McIntyre of the Salvation Army, and his two daughters, Irene and Gladys, who attained international fame by their active work in the trenches and behind the lines in France, came from Mt. Vernon to assist us. Col. McIntyre made a brief but most interesting address. The "Doughnut Girls" as his daughters were known, then appeared upon the stage and were greeted with hearty applause, especially by the uniformed men in the audience. Following these addresses Mr. Percy Hemus conducted a most successful drive for bond subscriptions and a total of \$100,000 was subscribed. This was most encouraging to the chairman and committee and was a fitting conclusion to the first week of the drive.

In the second week of the campaign subscriptions came slowly and it was the opinion of the committee that the citizens had not yet been aroused to the necessity of making this last loan a great success, both as a duty to the nation and to uphold the glorious record of New Rochelle in all former war work.

An emergency meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees was called for Friday evening at Police Headquarters in order to impress upon the members the neces-

sity for redoubled efforts during the last week of the campaign. Only thirty-one members out of two hundred responded to the call for this meeting, the same small handful of the faithful to whom I referred earlier in this article. The figures for the first two weeks of the Campaign were set before them and the seriousness of the situation explained. Up to that date we had received only 934 subscriptions totaling \$331,050 as compared with subscriptions totaling \$1,206,750 for the same period in the Fourth Loan. Those present were called upon for suggestions and various plans were offered for speeding up the drive during the last week of the loan. Realizing that we must look to the large subscribers in this loan more than in former loans, a special committee was appointed to canvass those people who we thought might be able to take large amounts of bonds. An emergency honor roll was prepared on which the names of all citizens taking \$5000 or more were to be inscribed. Mr. A. W. Penndorf prepared a beautiful parchment scroll for this purpose and offered to inscribe the names thereon for the committee. All present at this meeting promised to redouble their efforts during the coming week and endeavor to enlist the services of their friends.

The banks of New Rochelle were appealed to by the committee to extend more favorable terms to borrowers for the purchase of Victory Bonds. They agreed to this and not only extended the accommodation offered by New York banks but offered the citizens of New Rochelle more liberal terms as an encouragement to purchase larger amounts of Victory Bonds. The banks coöperated with the committee at all times and their services during the various loans were of the greatest value.

At this period of the campaign prospects did not look bright and I will admit that the results were not en-

couraging. New Rochelle, however, had made such a commendable record in all war activities that I felt confident the final results would not be disappointing and that we would complete our record in the same patriotic spirit that had always been shown.

In the final week of the campaign all organizations were given a free hand to solicit subscriptions from every source and we knew that many who had been holding their subscriptions to give credit to such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Girls' Patriotic Service League, the schools, etc., would be forthcoming in the last week.

A meeting of the Theater Committee was held April 30th and it was decided to conduct a drive at Loew's Theater, Saturday evening, May 3d, and every night thereafter until the end of the campaign the following Saturday. One member of the committee was appointed to take charge each evening and it was decided that he should hold the stage alone, all other members of the "Money Hounds" playing up to him. Experience had shown us that this method was better than having several figures on the stage at one time making separate appeals to the audience. Messrs. Otto, Hemus, Cordial, Ritchie, and Hanson were designated as leaders of the Hounds on the various evenings. A drive was made at each of the two performances each evening during the week with great success.

Mr. Percy Hemus was again persuaded to make the appeal for the loan at the Sunday night meeting on May 4th. The war film "The Price of Peace" which had been shown the preceding Sunday was again made the attraction of the meeting. At former theater meetings the members of the Girls' Patriotic Service League Fife and Drum Corps acted as ushers and solicitors in the audience.

At this meeting the Red Cross Canteen Workers were present, dressed in their attractive uniforms, and no doubt many an additional bond subscription was pried from male members of the audience through the winning smiles of the girl canteen workers.

When the curtain arose, following the first two reels of the picture, there were seated on the platform four of our local citizens who had been through the thickest of the fighting in France, all of whom had been decorated for their exceptional bravery. There was also Sgt. Percy Harms who was in charge of the film and who had been seriously wounded in several aerial combats. George Langlitz, one of our local boys, represented the Navy.

Mr. Henus introduced each veteran separately to the audience and appealed for subscriptions to Victory Bonds in recognition of each man's service.

James Kelly, a former member of our police force, accounted for subscriptions totaling \$33,000.

John J. Finn, a former local letter carrier, accounted for \$35,000.

Sgt. Leon Washington, a member of the famous colored regiment, 15th Infantry, National Guard of New York, accounted for \$30,000.

Harry P. Carrozo, a member of the famous Marine regiment which first broke the Hindenburg line and formerly an employee of the Westchester Railroad Co., accounted for \$37,850.

George Langlitz, representing the Navy, accounted for \$25,250.

Percy Harms represented subscriptions of \$28,600.

Mr. Henus with these heroes to assist him made the most touching appeal to the audience which has ever been made in New Rochelle and few could withstand his eloquence and enthusiasm. I am confident we owe many

thousands of dollars subscribed that night directly to Mr. Hemus's efforts. Although only a recent citizen in our city Mr. Hemus took great interest in all the war work activities and is probably as responsible for the success of the various campaigns as any one individual. His ability to reach the hearts and pocket books of the people was certainly not surpassed by any individual in New Rochelle. Subscriptions totaling \$192,100 were secured at this most successful meeting and these results were most encouraging.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. E. Irving Hanson, who had acted as chairman of the meeting, presented medals to the following Boy Scouts for their work in the various Liberty Loan drives:

HARRY R. DENMEAD, JR.	KINSMAN KREPPS
E. IRVING HANSON, JR.	ROBERT SMYTHE
WILLIAM VAN ZELM	

These scouts and many others of the local troops were of great assistance to the committee in many ways throughout the campaign, and should be given full credit for the work which they did.

A squad of ten soldiers from Ft. Slocum was secured by the committee to assist in the theater drives and at the station during the last week of the loan and they carried on this work in conjunction with the Girls' Fife and Drum Corps and other workers.

The Merchants' Association and various individual merchants of the town were approached and a luncheon was arranged for Wednesday, May 7th, at the Lafayette Hotel. More than seventy (70) different merchants were represented and probably the most enthusiastic meeting

of this nature ever held in New Rochelle resulted in subscriptions to the loan totaling \$125,000. The meeting was such a success as a "get together party" for the various business and professional men of the town that a unanimous sentiment was expressed in favor of similar meetings in the future for the mutual benefit and enjoyment of all concerned. One of the indirect outgrowths of this meeting to date has been the organization of the Rotary Club of New Rochelle.

Thursday morning, May 8th, a captured German submarine, U-48, dropped anchor in Echo Bay and a Government submarine chaser drew up at the Yacht Club dock to take any citizen who would purchase a Liberty Bond aboard the German submarine. About ten o'clock the Mayor, some of the city officials, and the chairman and members of the Liberty Loan Committee paraded from the City Hall to Hudson Park, led by the Fort Slocum Band. Unfortunately the presence of the submarine had not been very widely advertised and there were few people present to avail themselves of this opportunity to see that instrument of unrestricted submarine warfare used by the Germans, which was the direct cause of America entering the war.

Several trips were made between the submarine and shore and I am sure the intricate mass of machinery necessary for the operation of the submarine was a revelation to those who visited the U-boat. The submarine was due at Mamaroneck at two o'clock so we could not persuade the captain to remain after one P. M. Subscriptions of about \$3500 were the result of the U-boat's visit in Echo Bay.

The last large public meeting of the campaign was held at St John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Thursday evening, May 8th. Mr. Albert Ritchie, the able chair-

man of our Speakers' Committee, presided. Ex-Senator Thomas E. Burton of Ohio was secured as the speaker of the evening and through the kind efforts of Mr. Louis S. Ehrich the committee was able to offer a musical program by the following artists: Cecil Arden, Percy Hemus, Pierre Remington, and Geo. E. Musken. Cecil Arden made a special appeal to the audience with her Southern melodies. Senator Burton's patriotic address, combined with the sentimental appeal of the musical program, resulted in bond subscriptions totaling \$250,000 and at the conclusion of the evening the committee felt assured of the success of the loan in New Rochelle.

By Friday night subscriptions through the various sources brought the total up to the quota allotted us by the Government, but the committee did not slacken in their efforts as we wished to equal our city's records in former loans. The Woman's Committee, Red Cross, and the Girls' Patriotic Service League had made extensive plans for a complete canvass of the city through booths on the streets, in the banks, stores, stations, and all other points where it was thought any citizens who had not already taken a bond might be reached.

Saturday night the complete returns from the banks and other agencies indicated total subscriptions of \$2,150,000 or very close to 50% in excess of our allotted quota. Many large subscriptions had come in through the banks on this last day and our bookkeeping committee was kept busy until midnight entering and totaling returns from all sources. By midnight the work had been completed and the various workers went home tired but gratified with the final results and with the feeling that these results had more than repaid them for the time and effort which they had given to the Victory Loan work.

New Rochelle's quota as set by the Federal Reserve

District was \$1,456,100. All towns exceeding their quota by 50% were entitled to a blue star on their Honor Flag and when the Treasurer and I checked up Monday morning following the close of the Loan we found that we were within about \$40,000 of this figure. Being as close as this to the Honor Star I felt that we could easily make up this balance of \$40,000 and spent the morning visiting the various banks and securing from them a list of large subscriptions on which the first payment had not been made and which therefore had not been included in their total. We called up a number of these people on the phone and asked them to make good on their subscriptions and practically all of them did so. The result was that our final figures for the fifth and last Liberty Loan were 5457 subscriptions totaling \$2,233,300. Adding to this figure the subscriptions in the four previous loans in New Rochelle totaling \$8,018,950 gave us a grand total of \$10,252,250 subscribed by the citizens of New Rochelle to Liberty Bonds in less than two years.

The Government supplied to the chairman small medals made of captured German cannons to be presented to those people who had been most active in the Liberty Loan work. It was rather difficult to select all those who were entitled to these medals, but with the advice of the various members of the Executive Committee a list was prepared and medals were mailed or delivered to the various active workers.

It being impossible for the chairman or committee to compile a complete list of people who had worked in the loan to whom a letter of thanks and appreciation could be sent by the committee, it was deemed advisable to publicly express our thanks through the press to all those who had worked. This was therefore done in a letter from the chairman and published in several local papers on May 15th.

The "Money Hounds" who had worked so untiringly throughout the fifth and all preceding loans wished to hold a farewell dinner at the conclusion of the loan. Mr. E. Irving Hanson was therefore appointed to arrange such a dinner and June 4th the entire pack of Hounds and other members of the committee who had been closely associated with it, about thirty in all, got together at the Wykagyl Country Club.

It was only two days previous to the writing of this little story, Nov. 15, 1919, that the Money Hounds were again called together by the leader of the pack, Frank J. Hermes, to start a movement for the construction of a permanent memorial to our heroes in the world war. A movement for the collection of funds for this purpose was inaugurated by a subscription of \$1000 from those present, and a campaign started to raise the necessary funds to erect this memorial in the near future, and it is hoped that it will be as successfully carried on as were the various Liberty Loan campaigns.

On August 26th, 1919, the treasurer, Mr. F. A. Rellstab, submitted a final report for the treasurer's department, a copy of which has been annexed hereto. This report showed a balance in the treasury after all bills and expenses had been paid amounting to \$137.03. On October 6th I called a meeting at my house of a committee which had been especially appointed by the Executive Committee to dispose of such balance and at this meeting it was decided that that balance should be used to suitably frame the Honor Flags awarded to the City of New Rochelle in the various loans and that they should be displayed in the High School Building as an inspiration for service to the future generation of young men and women of our city.

All the records of the committee have been forwarded

to Mr. Shepard Morgan, Comptroller of the Government Loan Organization, 37 Liberty St., New York City, and when the Honor Flags have been framed and placed in the High School the work of the Liberty Loan Committee will be completed.

Personally, there was no work which I have ever done which gave me more pleasure and self satisfaction than the Liberty Loan work and I feel I can safely express the same sentiment for all who took part in this work. May the spirit of that work continue in the civic life of New Rochelle.

TREASURER'S REPORT

"August 26th, 1919.

"Mr. LEROY FRANTZ, *Chairman,*
 "Victory Liberty Loan Committee,
 "Bridge St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

"DEAR MR. FRANTZ:

"I beg to advise you that the work of the Treasurer's Department has finally been completed, after a long delay in receiving refund of certain of our bills. However, everything is now taken care of and I am pleased to report to you that we have a balance of \$137.03 to our credit in the National City Bank after paying all our expenses which amounted to \$2,271.41.

"*RECEIPTS.* Upon starting the drive we had a balance of \$40.90 handed over to us by the committee of the 4th Loan Campaign; this with the \$845 received from 85 contributors (as shown on schedule A) and the reimbursements from the New York Headquarters gave us a total of \$2,408.44 in receipts.

"*EXPENSES.* Our expenditures were all refunded for by the New York Headquarters with the exception of \$748.47 as shown on schedules B and C.

“*BALANCE.* This leaves us a balance of \$137.03 as stated above, the final disposition of which I shall expect to receive advice from you at your early convenience.

“*SUBSCRIPTIONS.* I also hand you a statement showing the work of the respective divisions of the campaign organizations who accounted for 3943 subscribers for a total of \$1,631,000. This is a commendable showing when you take into consideration the fact that the total number of subscribers as officially reported by the banks was 5457 for a total subscription of \$2,233,300.

“In closing I wish to say that the success of the work of my department was due in no small measure to the help by my very capable assistants Messrs. C. T. Lloyd, R. I. Smyth, J. B. Jeffress, R. D. McSweeney, H. Denmead, and L. H. Goldsmith, whose aid was invaluable.

“If there is anything further that you need or desire, please do not hesitate to call on me.

“Yours very truly,

“VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE,

“(Signed) F. A. RELLSTAB, *Treasurer.*”

COMMITTEES

Chairman: LEROY FRANTZ

Vice-Chairman: WM. JUDSON CLARK

Treasurer: F. A. RELLSTAB

Secretary: E. G. REYNOLDS, JR.

HON. HARRY E. COLWELL LOUIS KAHN

SIDNEY W. GOLDSMITH WM. E. KNOX

LYMAN F. GRAY WM. A. MOORE

E. IRVING HANSON J. MARSHALL PERLEY

HON. JOHN F. HEALY	R. R. RENNIE
FRANK J. HERMES	A. E. THORNE
OSCAR HEYMAN	MAYOR FRED'K WALDORF
LEWIS ISELIN	RAYMOND J. WALTERS
GEORGE WATSON	

Executive Committee:

MRS. WM. M. HARDING	JERE MILLEMAN
GEO. L. CADE	CHAS. OTTEN
M. J. CARNEY	WALTER G. C. OTTO
EDW. M. CHASE	DR. CONDE B. PALLEN
E. J. CORDIAL	SIDNEY R. PERRY
EDWARD CARSON	CHAS. F. PORTER
C. C. GOULD	HON. GEO. G. RAYMOND
HON. E. S. GRIFFING	ALBERT RITCHIE
C. B. GRIMES	GEO. I. ROBERTS
J. B. JEFFRESS	HARRY J. SCHLEY
WM. R. LAIDLAW	C. S. SHUMWAY
RICHARD LATHERS, JR.	ROBT. I. SMYTH
EDSON S. LOTT	C. D. SPALDING
RUSSELL A. YOUNG	

Woman's Executive Committee:

Mrs. H. G. B. DAYRELL	Mrs. JOHN S. TWOMEY
Mrs. A. V. A. McHARG	Mrs. EDMUND J. LEVINE
Mrs. WM. A. MOORE	Mrs. LEE LASH
Mrs. ALICE V. CADY	Mrs. CHARLES W. BARNES
Mrs. LEROY FRANTZ	Mrs. MARTIN J. KEOGH
Mrs. MONTAGUE GLASS	Mrs. WM. M. HARDING

Treasurers:

C. T. LLOYD	J. B. JEFFRESS
ROBT. I. SMYTH	ROGER D. MCSWEENEY
C. B. GRIMES	L. H. GOLDSMITH
HARRY E. DENMEAD	

Publicity:

SIDNEY W. GOLDSMITH	FRANK J. HERMES
A. L. M. BEBB	

Canvassing:

LYMAN F. GRAY	EDWIN S. YOUNG
WM. JUDSON CLARK	HARRY J. SCHLEY
GEO. L. CADE	F. L. BEETON
Mr. and Mrs. HARRY O. RIGGS	

Parades and Meetings:

GEO. H. MOHR	E. IRVING HANSON
CHARLES F. PORTER	

Speakers' Committee:

ALBERT RITCHIE	R. F. X. DOOLEY
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Banking Arrangements:

H. E. COLWELL	EDWARD CARSON
C. T. LLOYD	R. YOUNG
	JULIUS KUSCHE
	CHARLES YOUNG

Bank Subscriptions:

R. R. RENNIE	C. S. SHUMWAY
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Churches:

W. S. HADAWAY	Lieut. JOHN McGOWAN
RODNEY GIBSON	

Corporations and Industrials: Post Office:

E. J. CORDIAL	GREGORY DILLON
GEORGE WATSON	

Police Auxiliary Post Captains:

GEORGE A. FISHER	W. H. SWITZER
I. L. SMYTHE	A. WAYDELL
FRED L. BEETON	H. W. HAIGHT
H. G. B. DAYRELL	C. C. GOULD
R. R. COATS	E. J. CORDIAL

Fraternal Orders:

R. F. X. DOOLEY	
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Merchants:

EDWARD CARSON	
R. YOUNG	
JULIUS KUSCHE	
CHARLES YOUNG	

Theaters:

C. S. SHUMWAY	
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Police Committee:

Lieut. JOHN McGOWAN	
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THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

BY RICHARD LEO FALLON, P. G. K.

PERHAPS the finest thought the human mind can cherish is the realization that a duty has been performed faithfully and well. While expressions of appreciation, gratitude, and commendation are welcomed by all of us, in the last analysis none can compare with that feeling of satisfaction and contentment that arises within our very souls upon the successful accomplishment of an undertaking that at one time appeared stupendous.

Such a feeling must, therefore, beat in the heart of every real American to-day, for the result of the war was ample reward for the hardships endured during the preceding two years or so. And such, indeed, is the feeling that pervades the heart of New Rochelle Council, Knights of Columbus. They were determined to help—they share in the reward.

It would ill become the writer, as one deeply interested in the work of this great organization, to set forth the part played by the Knights during the World War. As this article forms part of a history, however, to be handed down to future generations, the reader must treat it as a narrative and not as a boastful recital of accomplishments.

Patriotism is one of the cardinal principles of the order, and the part played by New Rochelle Council simply followed the teachings of that principle. America needed

assistance—financial, moral, and physical. It became the duty of her sons and daughters to render that assistance in one way or another.

At the outset of the great conflict Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, designated organizations to look after the welfare of the men in the service—the Jewish Welfare Board, the Y. M. C. A., the America Library Association, the Salvation Army, W. C. C. S., Y. W. C. A., and the K. of C. It was to this work, then, that the Knights directed most of their efforts.

The work of the Order in general is well known to every reader of current history. And it must be remembered that subordinate councils were indeed subordinate. The greatest part of the work was to be carried on in camps and overseas. It would never do, then, to have each of the fifteen hundred or more councils attempting to carry on a welfare campaign on its own initiative. Funds were necessary for the larger field of endeavor and there could not be a duplication of effort. For that reason, the subordinate councils were empowered to procure the necessary funds and forward them to National Headquarters at New Haven. How well did New Rochelle do its work? The quota of this Council for all drives was approximately fifty-two thousand dollars (\$52,000), whereas the total collected was approximately one hundred and eight thousand dollars (\$108,000). This is indicative of the spirit of all the people of our fair city and is not due to the loyalty of the Knights of Columbus alone. Elsewhere in this book it will be shown that the people of New Rochelle oversubscribed their allotment in every Liberty Loan or war drive held in the city.

In every parade or other public celebration held in New Rochelle during the war the Knights of Columbus took a leading part. They were actively interested in all the

Liberty Loan Drives, the Red Cross Drives, and the United War Work Campaign. In this latter drive they contributed the use of their entire building for the purposes of the committee. They had the facilities and throughout the war their aim was to help, help, help in every way possible.

The club house was the scene of dances, entertainments, wrestling matches, and boxing bouts continually. At all of these the boys in uniform were welcomed guests. Nor were their activities confined to New Rochelle. Pelham Bay Park and Fort Slocum were often enlivened by the entertainments provided by the Council.

Perhaps the most effective work accomplished, at least that which showed direct results, was that of Recruit Week. A chapter covering this topic will be found elsewhere in the book, but a history of the war work of the Council would not be complete without referring to it.

It was indeed a busy time for all of New Rochelle, and particularly for the Knights of Columbus, from the moment "Tom" Abrams walked into the club house on that famous night of December 10th, followed by sixty cold and hungry boys, until the last fellow had left the City, about two weeks afterwards. Brother Tom was on his way home when he met these young men on Main Street, apparently wandering about the town aimlessly. A few questions from Tom, and he was convinced this was a time for action. Red tape is of little service to tired and hungry boys on a cold night. Committees are very necessary at times, but their deliberations cause delay. "Come with me, boys," said Tom, and he led them to the K. of C. Hall. He knew there would be warm hearts there to receive them—willing brothers to feed the boys and make them comfortable for the night. Brother Charles White, superintendent of the building, was father to a big family

that night. He brought as many as he could accommodate into his own home and assisted in providing sleeping accommodations for the others.

The days that followed will never be forgotten by those who lived in New Rochelle during this history-making period. The Council building was committee headquarters during Recruit Week. The recruits were brought to the Hall as they arrived in New Rochelle, and after a hot meal, were directed and escorted to the various sleeping quarters about the city. More than seventeen thousand five hundred meals were served at the Hall to these men during the week or two. Five thousand men were provided with sleeping accommodations.

While the Government graciously offered to reimburse all organizations for the expense incurred, the Council declined to make any claim for reimbursement. They had helped the boys who were volunteering for the sake of all of us. And these boys were not slow to express their appreciation. That was payment in full to anyone, for nothing is sufficient compensation when compared to appreciation.

It would be difficult to recall the names of all who rendered valuable help during this time. Mention must be made, however, of the name of that sterling exemplification of Columbianism, our worthy and respected Grand Knight, Michael Bartnett. He seemed to be everywhere at once, from early morning until early the next morning, never tiring, always anxious to do more. The same efforts characterized his activities all during the war, so none of us were surprised when we saw the manner in which he took hold during Recruit Week.

Mrs. Charles W. Campbell, then President of the Catholic Women's League, seemed to be at the building night and day. No human being could do more than she

did. With her many assistants from the Catholic Women's League she kept the boys well supplied with hot meals.

It is dangerous, of course, to attempt to specify names in matters of this kind. Specification suggests elimination, but nothing of the sort is intended here. At the time of these activities no one thought of history writing and, of course, no notes were made of what was being done, or by whom. There were many ladies and men who deserve special mention for the manner in which they helped; but who will supply such a list at this date, two years later, and omit no one? We may mention leaders of organizations, such as Mrs. Campbell of the Catholic League, Mrs. Harry B. Brady (née Mary Fletcher) of the Daughters of Isabella, and all the Children of Mary, the Catholic Club Girls, and so on; and still we have our unknown heroes, who worked not for glory—none considered that—but for brave, true American boys who were giving up all, if necessary, to protect those who were now caring for them.

During the week the priests of the city were constant visitors at the Hall, helping where they could, and always carrying a message of cheer and encouragement to the boys and those who were waiting upon them. Dr. James F. Driscoll, Father Crowley, the late Father Andrew Roche, and Father Manzelli were on hand almost every night. Special mention, however, must be made of the work of Father Leo Doyle, who has since gone to his heavenly reward. Father Doyle was a man among men, and a boy among boys. His never-fading smile was a message in itself. It must be remembered that most of these boys had left friends and dear ones hundreds of miles behind them. They were now among strangers—in a strange town and not a familiar face to be seen. Ah, yes—there was the beaming smile of someone—his name

none of the boys could recall, but they were sure he was an old friend from somewhere. A clap on the back and, "How are you, my boy?" Into the crowds with arms filled with sandwiches, trays of coffee, or a basket of cakes, wandered this ever-tireless worker. In a few minutes every lad was sure Father Doyle was an old-time friend. The boys were perfectly at home with him and he with them. It was probably his work during these days that brought on the sickness which soon called him from among us. It might truly be said of him, that he had died "in the service."

His Grace, Archbishop Hayes, was another visitor during the week. He congratulated the boys on their patriotic spirit and gave them some good sound advice. At the close of his address he was given three rousing cheers with a husky "Tiger."

This, in a general way, covers the work of the Council as an organization. Individually, the members have a record of which they and all brother Knights are justly proud. No less than one hundred and forty-eight members of New Rochelle Council answered the call to the colors. A list of these members follows:

Anderson, Alexander E.	Burke, John J.
Barrett, James A.	Byrne, Bartholomew J.
Bartnett, James J.	Clarke, H. Chandler, M.D.
Bates, Nicholas E.	Condon, Lester P.
Bergin, Edward J.	Condon, William B.
Bodmer, John A.	Conley, John G.
Bohan, Dennis J.	Contu, Raymond J.
Brady, Daniel J.	Connolly, John J.
Brombach, Arthur	Consadene, James
Burke, Alphonsus R.	Costa, Chris.
Burke, James J.	Dealy, Arthur J.

Dillon, Philip H.
Doherty, James
Doherty, John
Dolan, James
Donnelly, Peter
Donovan, Richard J.
Doyle, Maurice V.
Driscoll, Michael
Enright, Frank
Enright, George
Enright, Philip
Fallon, Clarence A.
Farley, William F.
Farmer, John W.
Fay, Michael J.
Finn, John
Fitzgerald, Paul B., M.D.
Flanagan, Edward M.
Flanagan, Jeremiah
Fleming, Joseph J.
Fleming, William J.
Fletcher, Thomas M.
Flynn, Joseph A.
Flynn, Joseph J.
Fox, George H.
Fox, Mathew I.
Franz, John F.
Gargan, Philip E.
Genoy, Thomas
Gilday, Michael J.
Gildea, George E.
Gillespie, Charles J.
 (Killed in action)
Glaccum, William J.
Grant, John L.
Grattan, Gerald E.
Grattan, Michael
Grattan, William
Haggerty, James L.
Haines, Wilbur A.
Havard, William J.
Havey, Philip
Hayes, John J.
Hendrick, Thomas K.
Hennessy, Thomas F.
Henry, Albert E.
Hollis, Owen P.
Howarth, John O.
Howley, John J.
Hughes, Peter E.
Kelly, James A.
Kelly, Martin
Kelly, William, Jr.
Kenneally, John B.
Kennedy, William J.
Kerwin, Bernard J.
Kiernan, James
Kilmer, Joyce
 (Killed in action)
Kirchoff, Walter
Klotz, Frank
Klotz, William J.
Knapp, Ludwig V.
Lawton, Walter
Lennon, James
Leonard, Thomas B.
Lyons, Frank L.
Maguire, Thomas W.

Mahoney, Rev. Edward V. Parker, Frank
Malsch, Nicholas Parker, George
Mayers, John A. Pascuiti, Joseph
Mayers, Joseph Pascuiti, Louis
Mayers, Peter Patrick, Robert W.
Molyneaux, John Phelan, Daniel J.
Moran, James H. Rabbitt, Thomas S.
Morlock, Arthur Randolph, John F.
Mullins, Robert Reardon, John, M.D.
Mullins, William Reilly, William F.
Murphy, Francis E. Rellstab, Emil
Murphy, James F. Rellstab, Frederick
Murphy, James T. Roach, John J.
Murphy, John J. Rosa, Joseph
Murphy, John T. Rothlauf, Rev. Anthony J.
Murphy, Michael Ruhl, John W.
McCaffrey, Patrick Scully, Raymond J.
McCarthy, John J. Sheehan, John C.
McDonough, James J. Sheehan, William K.
McGaffin, George W. Smith, Charles A., M.D.
McGoey, James Smith, Paul V.
McGuinness, Francis Stamp, Malcolm
McLoughlin, Frank E. Sutton, Peter
McPherson, Wylie Tehaney, Edward L.
Noonan, William Thompson, George E.
O'Brien, Daniel P. Trainor, Joseph A.
O'Brien, Peter J. Tuite, Philip
Oehler, Christian C. I. Walsh, John M.
O'Reilly, James H. Walsh, Michael J.
Pallen, Charles, M.D. Welsh, John J.
White, Charles F.

Out of a membership at that time of about four hundred and twenty-five, this contribution is said to be greater in

proportion than that of any other organization in the city.

A great deal might be written concerning the achievements of some of our members in the service. Not a few of them are the proud possessors of medals won for valor displayed, while many of them rose from the ranks to be commissioned officers. No distinction is made here, however—the names being set forth simply in alphabetical order. Suffice it to say the Council knows every man did his full duty, whether stationed in the trenches or on this side of the water. Those who did the actual fighting need no one to remind them that they were faithful to the trust reposed in them, and the others may rest assured that their contribution to the great victory entitles them to a full share in the glory of it. The humble private or seaman did as much for our beloved country as the officers who led them, for without privates and seamen we should have no army and navy.

Let us pause a moment as we glance over this list. One hundred and forty-eight went out from the Council membership—one hundred and forty-six returned. Sergeant Joyce Kilmer and Private Charles J. Gillespie have gone to a happier and a better land. They fell on the battlefields of France, and two blue stars in the service flag were turned to gold. The performance of duty meant death to them, and they died as true American soldiers. It is significant that the Council should have lost two such members—Joyce Kilmer, perhaps the best-known Knight of Columbus in the Great War, and Charlie Gillespie, while loved by all his fellow-members, probably unknown outside of his own Council. Brother Kilmer was a writer and a poet of national fame and the literary art sustained a real loss when a stray bullet from the enemy's guns found him on the front line in the full performance of his duty.

The Council attended a Memorial Mass and received

Holy Communion for the souls of these brave and true brothers. A movement has already been started by the Council to have the works of Brother Kilmer published under the auspices of the Order as a fitting memorial to his memory.

The brothers in the service were not forgotten by the members at home. Shortly after the declaration of war a resolution was adopted exempting all service members from the payment of dues and assessments during the war. The Council also paid the insurance assessments of these brothers to the National Council.

Appropriate gifts were forwarded at Christmas, and a special committee corresponded with the brothers regularly, keeping them in touch with affairs at home and also caring for any needs suggested by them. The homes of the brothers were also visited to see that nothing within the proper scope of the Council was overlooked.

The Daughters of Isabella rendered valuable aid in providing for those members. A number of the ladies met at the Hall every week and knitted sweaters, socks, mufflers, and the like, the wool itself being furnished by the Council.

The annual affair of the Knights of Columbus, the big day of the year, is the Communion Breakfast Day. On May 26, 1918, the celebration was the greatest ever held by the Council. The guest of honor was Admiral W. S. Benson, who was in charge of all naval operations during the war. A Knight himself, the Admiral brought together on that day the greatest gathering in the Council's history. The Hall was crowded to capacity and his address stirred everyone present. It was an occasion never to be forgotten, and one that gave many of the sailor boys among our members an opportunity to meet their chief as a brother Knight. On this same occasion two distinguished

citizens of New Rochelle were also among the guests, Mr. Adrian Iselin and Mr. John G. Agar, Chairman and Treasurer, respectively, of the great Catholic War Drive that had taken place but a short time before.

On Columbus Day, 1919, a "Welcome Home" celebration was tendered by the Council to our brave boys of the service. A banquet was served early in the evening, followed by a reception and dance. A testimonial, in the form of a gold watchfob bearing the insignia of the Order and suitably inscribed, was presented to the boys. It was simply a tangible expression of the appreciation of the Council for the manner in which the boys had acquitted themselves.

This gives some idea of what the Knights of Columbus believe American citizenship demands of them. As an organization they joined hands with all other right-thinking people to help the country in her hour of need. As individuals they displayed that true sense of loyalty and patriotism that must be found in every real American.

As stated early in this article, no attempt has been made here to boast of what has been accomplished. It may be of interest in the future, to the friends of New Rochelle Council, to learn just what was done by them during the war, and for that reason its work has been set forth somewhat more fully than modesty would ordinarily permit. The article might have been written in one sentence—*They performed their full duty to the best of their ability.*

GIRLS' PATRIOTIC SERVICE LEAGUE

BY MRS. THEODORE BASIL YOUNG

ON November 23, 1917, in Trinity Parish House a meeting was held to discuss the advantages of a Patriotic League for the Girls of New Rochelle. Mrs. Wm. Mason Harding presided and introduced Miss Katharine Potter, who as representative of the Girls' Friendly Society was working in coöperation with the Fosdick Commission on Training Camp Activities. The wisdom of such an organization appealed to every woman who was present. Large numbers of men from Pelham and Slocum were coming to New Rochelle daily for their recreation and entertainment and it was generally agreed that the girls of New Rochelle should be united in an organization whose ideals would demand a high standard for all the activities that might be proposed in the way of entertainment for men in the service. And as a result of this meeting committees were formed to establish a Girls' Patriotic Service League whose motto, "The best of mind, heart and body in acts of service for ourselves, our country, and other girls," was sure to make a strong appeal.

By the middle of February, 1918, a small store on Division Street was opened as headquarters by the Advisory Board. This room was furnished tastefully and the girls soon found it a veritable bee-hive of activities. On the 20th of February the first Rally was held in the auditorium of the High School, with Captain Arthur Rudd as the

speaker. At this meeting ninety girls received the Girls' Patriotic Service League button and became the first members of the League. From that date the organization grew rapidly, and by April 25th, when Miss Margaret Slattery spoke at the second Rally in the High School, every available seat was taken.

The girls immediately were grouped into units with older leaders and began to take part in all kinds of wartime activities such as surgical dressings, donations for the hospitals, Belgian relief, making of layettes, comfort bags, etc. As the organization became known the units were continually being called on to help in tag days in Red Cross and Liberty Loan Drives and in all kinds of emergency service. The publication of the League paper, *The Venture* gave publicity to the work and the girls' work became known beyond the bounds of New Rochelle. A Fife and Drum Corps was organized about this time and has throughout its existence given cheerfully faithful service in every public way. This Corps was made up from all the units and from the League at large.

Up to this time the League was aided financially and otherwise by the Woman's Club of New Rochelle and, through Miss Potter, by the Girls' Friendly Society, and to them is really due the establishment of the G. P. S. L. But the growth of the League was such that early in the spring the War Camp Community Service through its Girls' Division became the sponsor of the work, and has through a generous budget and in every way possible aided the work of the League.

Up to the signing of the armistice the days and weeks were filled with all kinds of war activities. The dances, which were held twice a week in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, were under the general management of Mrs. Wm. Mason Harding, the Vice-president of the Board of

Advisors of the G. P. S. L. A system was worked out whereby all the units attended these dances in rotation. These Saturday evening affairs aided greatly in keeping up a fine spirit among the girls, for they realized that they were hostesses to men from all parts of the country and they were anxious to keep the standard high. Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the women who served as hostesses during all these months. Much of the hard work for which the girls were called upon had not been done so well were it not for these good times at the dances.

After the armistice the Board of Advisors faced a new situation in the work of the League. They were assured that the work should be continued and the strength of such an organization conserved for work for girls along community lines.

A club house that might serve the purpose of so large a group of girls seemed an imperative need. So it was that by December 9th headquarters had moved from its one room on Division Street to an attractive home at 18 Church Street. Simply but attractively furnished, this club house has been much admired and while small it makes up in atmosphere what it may lack in size. The house has been open daily from nine in the morning until ten at night. Here the girls have met for classes such as millinery, dressmaking, cooking, canning, and French. These classes have been very popular and the class exhibitions in dressmaking and millinery have proved the wisdom of offering these advantages to the girls of New Rochelle. Other classes, as cooking, millinery, and gymnasium, have been held in the High School through the generosity of the Board of Education. The house has been open every Friday evening for special parties and these "at homes" when the girls themselves are hostesses have been most successful.

Community interest in established institutions such as the Hospital, the Day Nursery, and the Child Welfare Organization have engaged the service of a number of units. Others have worked for the support of French orphans, while others have given their entire time to the development of recreation in their leisure time.

This work has all been made possible through the untiring energy and continued interest of the women of the Board of Advisors and the leaders of the various units. At all times they have stood by loyally. The Board consists of the following women: Mrs. J. P. Donovan, Mrs. J. O. Ball, Mrs. H. G. B. Dayrell, Mrs. Wm. Mason Harding, Mrs. Chas. Loring, Mrs. Clarence Shumway, Mrs. N. H. Stavey, Mrs. S. C. Steinhardt, Mrs. Wm. Stevens, Mrs. A. D. Stone. Mrs. A. V. A. McHarg has been from the beginning the efficient chairman and the inspiration of the entire work. Miss A. Mabel Decker and Miss Sarah Laird have served as secretaries for the G. P. S. L. Mrs. Theodore Basil Young has been the director of girls' work and the executive secretary during the past year.

The work for girls in New Rochelle is still in its beginnings. In no other town of its size is the opportunity of service greater nor the rewards more worth while.

BOY SCOUTS: THEIR PART IN THE WAR

BY LIEUTENANT ROBERT S. RENNICKS

WHAT a wonderful thing an awakened America is, and what power there is in an awakened America. It is beyond comprehension.

We have just seen a thoroughly awakened America, and it is still awake. Such awakenings have created that American spirit that is irresistible in a great emergency such as we have had a part in, in the last great war.

Educational institutions, from the little district school in the backwoods to the great university had its part, every patriotic society had its part. Churches had a great part.

There was, however, another element in the United States whose work and earnestness and constant show of deep interest in the great war, and its burning patriotism, had a leading part second to but few or any of the numerous elements in the mighty struggle, now I am talking about the Boy Scouts of America in New Rochelle.

In all of the cities where there were Boy Scouts there were no parades in which they did not have a distinguishing part, and that part thrilled the onlookers to as great an extent as any of the marchers.

And that was only a small part of their work. They were called upon every day somewhere to do war work, and their response was so prompt and their work so cheer-

fully done that grown men and women have been ashamed not to have taken part in the good work.

The Boy Scouts were not allowed to pick the fruit from the golden orchards when the Liberty Bonds were called for. They had to stand back and see the large committees shake the big trees that were loaded—then the Boy Scouts were turned loose and picked up what the committees had overlooked. In spite of this disadvantage, the Scouts of New Rochelle sold nearly a million dollars' worth of bonds. There was not a Scout in the city who did not sell War Saving Stamps. In this city our boys sold \$39,255.25 worth.

They planted home gardens and tilled and harvested them, for every Scout had this slogan, "Every Scout to feed a soldier."

Over 25,000 pieces of government literature were distributed by our New Rochelle Scouts.

It was the Boy Scouts who gathered in the census of the black walnut trees so that Uncle Sam might have wood for airplane propellers. It was the Scouts who did the job of getting nutshells for the gas-mask manufacturing, and the signatures on the Hoover pledge cards.

Many of our citizens have wondered who did the work of distributing the vast amount of advertising material for the Liberty Bond Campaigns. It was the tireless Boy Scouts.

They have served as messengers for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and the United War Work Campaigns, etc., in their drives.

During Recruit Week in New Rochelle the Scouts were right on the job ready to help the fellows who had enlisted. Scoutmasters and patrol leaders took charge of this work and the men were made comfortable by their efforts.

Then, too, the boys who had outgrown this wonderful

Organization, two hundred in all, during this period were doing their bit with the Colors. Many of them returned with decorations and citations, others with a wonderful record to their credit. All remembered that "once a Scout, always a Scout."

This is not all they have done. Let us look for a moment to the men who guide these boys in the ways of right living and good citizenship, *The Scoutmasters*.

The men who were responsible for the good work of the Boy Scouts of New Rochelle are: Edward J. Mills, who was then Scoutmaster of Troop Five; Murray K. Keyes, who was then Scoutmaster of Troop Three; Dudley A. Wilson, Scoutmaster of Troop Six; Richard E. Stillwell, Scoutmaster of Troop Four; Mr. J. P. Hubbell, Scoutmaster of Troop One, and Rev. Charles Canedy, acting Scoutmaster of Troop Two.

I am sure that the hundreds of people in New Rochelle who have backed the Scouts of New Rochelle, patriotically as well as financially and otherwise, will never have occasion to regret that backing. I feel sure that they will long look back at the part they have had in helping Commissioner Murray K. Keyes and his entire official family in providing the city with a Boy Scout army of life size as among the very pleasant events in their lives.

BOY SCOUTS OF NEW ROCHELLE

OUR WAR RECORD

Sold \$845,350.00 in Liberty Bonds.

Sold \$39,255.25 in War Savings Stamps.

Distributed 25,000 pieces of Government Literature.

Made Black Walnut Census of New Rochelle.

Collected books for the American Library Association.

Maintained First Aid Stations at City Park, July 4th.

Assumed entire charge of distributing 25,000 Liberty Loan Posters.

Built Liberty Fires.

Cleaned vacant lots in annual "Clean-up Week."

Participated in all Patriotic Parades.

Acted as guides during conventions.

Helped the Health Department during the "Flu."

Collected \$450.00 for the Red Cross.

Acted as messengers during Recruit Week.

Collected over 150 lbs. of hickory and walnut shells for gas-mask manufacturing.

Acted as messengers during all the war drives.

Two hundred former Scouts in the Service.

CHILD WELFARE IN WARTIME

BY MRS. THEODORE C. TUCK

By government request Baby Week celebrations all over the United States in 1918 centered around the weighing and measuring of all children under six years of age. This work was carried on in New Rochelle under the auspices of the Child Welfare Association during the month of June, expenses being paid by the Woman's Club.

Eight schools and the Child Welfare Station on Union Avenue were open from 9:30 A.M. to 4 P.M. on each of the five Saturdays of June with a trained nurse recruited from the Home Defense Corps in charge in each place, Mrs. Mary Kothe, chairman, public health nurse, assisted by active members of the Child Welfare Association and volunteers. The coöperation shown throughout the city was most marked. The officers, members, and well-wishers of the Child Welfare Association were unstinted in gifts of time, strength, and equipment. The Home Defense Corps of trained nurses demonstrated fully the aid it would give in time of need. The doctors, clergy, superintendent of schools and the principals of the schools, the Board of Health, the leader of the Community Chorus, the managers of the local moving-picture theaters and the newspapers all helped in the advertising.

In several instances the teachers gave up their free day and the janitors in all the schools used, donated their

Saturday afternoons. Boy Scouts distributed advertising literature throughout the city, so that families who were not reached through the slips carried home by school children were informed of the work. Seven doctors were on call for needy cases, should any develop at the stations. Scales were loaned by several doctors and by members of the Association which the police willingly transported to and from the schools each week. People on the outskirts of the city were reached by automobile—nurses and scales being transported by members of the Child Welfare Association.

Record cards were also distributed to all doctors in the city, so that people who wished could have their own physician make the examination.

The full response to this government request indicated that New Rochelle parents were quick to appreciate the value of all help offered in the temporary scarcity of doctors and nurses.

One thousand five hundred children under six years of age were examined. About one third were found under weight, and in order to follow up these cases adequately two additional Child Welfare stations were opened and a second Child Welfare attendant engaged—rents and salary being paid by the city through the Board of Health.

Each station was attended on clinic days throughout the war by one of a corps of three doctors belonging to the Child Welfare Association who gave their services: Dr. Fairfax Hall, chairman, Dr. E. G. Woodruff, and Dr. Frank M. Wright.

By helping to care for the babies of the city, the Child Welfare Association tried to do its part in the Great War, knowing full well that the common health helped the Commonwealth.

NEW ROCHELLE SCOTS' PART IN THE WAR

By CHIEF WILLIAM COWAN

IN the year 1914, when the Germans entered Belgium, and the news of the battle of Mons went through our country like an electric shock, the United States was neutral under the President's neutrality proclamation. To the Scots throughout the United States the news of the battle of Mons was a call to arms, a "Call of the blood."

Scots from all parts of the country flocked to the Imperial and Colonial forces of the British Empire. New Rochelle Scots were not lacking and 1914-15 saw a number of the local Scots crossing the border into Canada while others went direct to Britain to offer themselves for the cause of liberty and to crush militarism. Clan Bruce, No. 180, Order of Scottish Clans, a fraternal organization, whose membership is composed of Scots and descendants of Scots, and the New Rochelle Pipe Band are the two local societies. The Pipe Band is so closely allied to Clan Bruce that we will deal with the two organizations collectively.

The roll of honor contains the following names:

Ensign JOHN R. W. SMITH, U. S. N. R. F.

*Major DE KLYN, Medical Corps (Honorary Physician
Clan Bruce)*

*Dr. R. G. McGREGOR, Chaplain, U. S. A. (Honorary
Physician Clan Bruce)*

Lieutenant ROBERT RENNICKS, Aviation Corps, A. E. F.

Sergeant WILLIAM D. MATHESON, 42nd Royal Highlanders
(Black Watch), B. E. F.

Sergeant JOHN INNES, Ordnance Corps, A. E. F.

Sergeant THOMAS CLYDESDALE, Gordon Highlanders,
B. E. F.

Corporal JOHN BOOKLESS, 26th Canadian Infantry, C. E. F.

Sergeant WILLIAM LINDSAY, Seaforth Highlanders, B. E. F.

Sapper DAVID M. WOOD, Royal Engineers, B. E. F.

Private GEORGE LINDSAY, Seaforth Highlanders, B. E. F.

“ *GEORGE EMSLIE, Jr.*, Signal Corps, A. E. F.

“ *ROBERT SMITH*, 305th Machine Batt., A. E. F.

“ *ROBERT MILNE*, Royal Air Force, Canada.

“ *WALTER MCFARLANE, Jr.*, Royal Air Force,
Canada

“ *JOHN ADAM, Jr.*, Royal Air Force, Canada

“ *JOHN COPLAND*, 1st Batt., C. O. R., Canada

“ *WILLIAM CHALMERS*, 1st Batt., C. O. R., Canada

“ *EDWARD SIMPSON*, Tank Corps, Canada

“ *SAMUEL GORDON*, 13th Batt., Royal Highlanders,
Canada

“ *SIMON GORDON*, 164th Batt., C. E. F.

“ *ALEXANDER CAMERON*, Cameron Highlanders,
B. E. F.

“ *ALEXANDER NOBLE*, Gordon Highlanders, B. E. F.

“ *THOMAS PRESTON*, Headquarters Batt., A. E. F.

“ *FRANK MARTIN*, 32d Machine Gun Batt., A. E. F.

“ *JOHN DODDS*, Engineers Corps, C. E. F.

“ *ROBERT THORBURN*, 69th Aero Squadron, A.
E. F.

Sergeant ROBERT REID, Quartermasters Corps, A. E. F.

RODERICK LEVINE, Infantry, A. E. F.

JOHN STOBO, Infantry, A. E. F.

GEORGE EMSLIE, Sr., Y. M. C. A., overseas

WILLIAM LAURIE, U. S. Civilian Employee, overseas

Sergt. Wm. D. Matheson was the first New Rochellean to enter the great conflict. Enlisting in the British forces in the end of August, 1914, he served with the colors in France and in the Salonika campaign till March, 1919.

Many other local Scots, who were not enrolled in the local organizations, saw service in the allied forces and were honored guests at the Welcome Home celebration given by the Joint Committee of the New Rochelle Pipe Band and Clan Bruce. Unfortunately some Scots in New Rochelle failed to get an invitation to the celebration. It was not from want of thought. Invitations were sent to all service men of Scottish birth or descent that were called to our attention. Members of the organization who were past military age or otherwise unfitted for military service, pledged themselves to the upkeep of the bequeathment certificate of the men in the service and almost to a man were engaged on war work for the United States Government, building camps, aeroplanes, munition factories, and other war industries. In conjunction with their auxiliary, Marjorie Bruce Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, they took part in Liberty Bond drives, War Savings Stamp campaigns, etc.

THE KNITTING LEAGUE

By MRS. WM. R. PITTS, *President*

EARLY in March, 1917, at the request of some ladies in New Rochelle, Mme. Guidy, the official lecturer of the Needlework Guild of America gave an account at the Public Library, in New Rochelle, of the conditions existing in Lyons at that time with thirty thousand wounded men in Capitals and thirty thousand refugees. Her audience was thrilled by her statement of facts. After the lecture a few ladies made plans to begin work at once to help the men in Lyons.

They ordered wool and supplies for garments from the Guild office in New York. The privilege of meeting at the Library once a week was given, and a small coterie of ladies began to knit stump stockings, to keep warm the stumps of legs or arms, lost in the war. March 27th there was held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, a very enthusiastic National Service Meeting by the Navy League of the United States, to coöperate with the Navy Department, in the securing of one hundred thousand men needed for the mobilization of the Navy and Naval Auxiliaries and reserves. At that meeting Mrs. James Carroll Trazer gave a brief outline of the work of the Women's Comforts Committee in Washington, and their purpose to aid the government to supply quickly the navy men with warm knitted garments. She had with her on exhibition samples of garments and directions for knitting them for distribution. The president of the

New Rochelle coterie obtained directions and transmitted the enthusiasm of that meeting into energy at once, and work was begun on garments most needed. The result was the formation of a Knitting League that should be broad in its policies, should be able to provide wool at the lowest possible price for those who could purchase it, and try to get funds to pay for free wool. That was the difficult part of the work; no fee was charged for membership, knitting was all that was desired; knit, knit, knit as fast as possible and turn in the garments. Sometimes women who could not knit would pay for the yarn for others to knit, but it was not long before everyone could knit, as many ladies volunteered to teach knitting. Soon we outgrew the small quarter at the Library and a good friend of the League, Mr. Roth, allowed us to use his vacant store on Main Street for many months, rent free. There we were within easy access of ladies going to and from the village, marketing, etc. March 30, 1917, we bought our first one hundred pounds of wool, thereby getting it at a low price. We sold it at the wholesale price and so were helpful in aiding knitters to knit more garments than if they had to buy yarn at the high prices charged in the stores. We gave knitting rules to anyone who wished them and sold needles at cost. Early in the war we devoted ourselves to knitting for the Comforts Committee at Washington, and were made a branch of that Committee. We were given two ships to fit out the crew with knitted garments—sweaters, mufflers, and wristlets; later helmets and socks were added to the list.

In April there was great demand by the Comfort's Committee for finished sets for the Patrol Fleet, and we forwarded our sets as quickly as completed to Washington. Our ships were the *Brutus*, on the Pacific coast, with a complement of 30 men, later increased to 40 men, and

the *Dubuque*, on the Atlantic coast, with 142 men, later 182 men. May 11, 1917, we forwarded our first twenty sets to the *Brutus*, and June 12th our second set of twenty was sent to the Committee in Washington for a submarine.

Beside garments for the Patrol and our two vessels, a call came for the Marines in France, also equal needs of the men in the trenches, so we worked, as many women as could knit, hard and fast, and forwarded in large lots. Preparations were made to furnish comfort and Xmas kits. We bought, in large quantities at wholesale prices, articles to fill the kits. Cretonne bags were made and filled with the regulation requirements and articles were sold to private parties at wholesale prices to fill bags to send to members of their families or friends. Xmas bags were sent to each of our ships, to France, and to the Washington Comforts Committee, for general distribution. Many letters of thanks and appreciation came to us from all sources. Forty Comfort Xmas kits were sent to the crew of the U. S. S. *Gem*, S. P., at New Haven, Conn.

No article, comfort or Xmas kit was allowed to leave our room without a New Rochelle picture postal enclosed, with a thoughtful message and name and address on it, giving a personal touch. Many responses were received by the ladies who had knitted the articles or filled the bags. One letter came in as late as 1919 from a man in the Army of Occupation in Cologne.

Early in the fall, we had to leave our comfortable quarters on Main Street, and found another home for our work in Division Street, where Mrs. Henderson offered us half of her store, where we received our work, packed, and sent it on its way to the men in service, until January when we moved to Bank Street in a small store given us by the courtesy of the Western Union. As there was no way of heating the store we used a gas stove and an oil stove but

were not very warm, but our burning desire to be of use helped us through. Many had illnesses on account of cold rooms to work in. During the frightful cold and heavy storms of December, 1917, and January, 1918, came a test of pluck and strength of the women workers. When the snows were deepest and the winds coldest, when the streets were impassable and cabs or autos could not be hired, these faithful workers walked through the deep snow to the rooms and kept the wool in circulation and the garments going out.

As soon as the men were drafted in New Rochelle we helped the mothers and sisters to fit out their own dear ones. The first contingent to leave, September 1st, ten men, we supplied with sweaters at the City Hall. September 18th, second call of forty-two men, we met at the City Hall Board Room, and gave thirteen sweaters and took the names of others and sent outfits to Camp Upton to them later. September 27th, third call, forty-one men, fourteen sweaters, fourteen wristlets. October 7th, fourth call, fifty-two men, thirty-one articles. Special men and Honor men, thirty-five articles from March, 1917, to September, 1918.

Summary of knitted garments, comfort and Christmas bags: To the Woman's Comforts Committee of the Navy League, Washington, D. C., for distribution to submarines and ships, comfort bags, 52; knitted garments, 1358. To our ship the *Dubuque* U. S. S., complement of 180 men, Christmas kits, 180; knitted garments, 651; To the *Brutus* U. S. S., complement of 30 men, sweaters, 30; Christmas kits, 30. U. S. S. *Gem*, complement of 40 men, 40 Christmas kits. New Rochelle Red Cross, knitted garments, 181. To the drafted men of New Rochelle, 270 knitted garments. To the Honor men of New Rochelle, 35 knitted garments. To Fort Slocum men, 19 knitted garments.

To men of different camps, 56 knitted garments. To Lyons, France, through the War Relief Department of the Needlework Guild, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, 120 knitted garments; 143 comfort kits. Fifty-six Christmas kits for Belgian children. Eight afghans, by Girls' Patriotic League for Belgian babies. Fourteen afghans knitted by New Rochelle school children for Belgian babies. To Baroness Huard's ward in hospital, Paris, 120 Christmas kits. Two large boxes of old linen and clothing, Lyons, France. Total, 2720 knitted garments; Christmas kits, 386; comfort kits, 235; afghans, 22.

OFFICERS 1917 AND 1918

President, Mrs. W. R. PITTS

Vice-President, Mrs. ANDERSON WAYDELL

Secy. and Treasurer, Mrs. C. VAN RANST

President, Mrs. W. R. PITTS

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. ANDERSON WAYDELL

Mrs. GEORGE KEAR

Secy., Miss MARIE FARNHAM

Treasurer, Mrs. JOHN KNAPP

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Mrs. NELSON VULTE	Mrs. EARNST
Mrs. CHAS. BURRILL	Mrs. C. A. WILSON
Miss HELEN WAYDELL	Mrs. VICTOR FORSYTHE
Miss NEWBY	Mrs. G. C. ALLEN
Miss JULIA WELLS	Miss CRAFT
Miss WELLS	Mrs. ADRIAN ALFRED
Miss DOROTHY FITZGERALD	Mrs. GEO. W. KEAR

THE GARDEN CLUB

By CHRISTINE QUERY

THE Garden Club of New Rochelle were most fortunate in having the opportunity of taking up useful war work along the lines of intensive gardening and conservation, not only by its individual members in every department of Red Cross Work, but the Club went at increasing their gardening, with the result that in the past four years the surplus distribution of seeds and young plants has run into the thousands. In conjunction with the Thrift Committee 430 war gardens, comprising an area of fifteen acres have been successfully maintained for several successive seasons, have been provided with plants and the surplus vegetables cared for at the canning kitchen. The Girls' Patriotic League and Fort Slocum received similar assistance.

Mrs. Edmund J. Levine with the help of fifteen farmerettes quadrupled the size of her garden and supplied eight needy families with vegetables for the entire season.

Dr. Charles G. Miller, Food Administrator for Westchester County, spoke to the Club on Wheat Conservation, harvest cards were prepared, and a patriotic rally was held at the High School.

Under the auspices of the Garden Club \$603.25 was raised for the benefit of the Woman's Land Army in the spring of 1918.

In the autumn of the same year a Flower Show and

Sale realized the sum of \$722.80, which amount was donated to the Red Cross work of New Rochelle.

Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham was at the head of a committee which collected flowers each week and took them to our sick boys at the East View Hospital until that institution was closed.

The Garden Club is glad to have done its bit toward winning the war.

HOW THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WERE ENTERTAINED

BY WALTER J. KINGSLEY

NOT the least of the community problems growing out of the war was the entertainment of the newly recruited soldiers assembled at Fort Slocum and of the naval recruits at Pelham Bay. The work of maintaining morale in the rank and file of these continually changing and always large bodies of young men from all parts of the country gave an unique opportunity for unselfish service on the part of local patriots, among whom was Mr. E. F. Albee of Larchmont, president and owner of the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Circuit.

Mr. Albee, who devoted the greater part of his time to war work, was asked by Colonel Kingsbury, commanding at Fort Slocum, to take up the problem of entertainment for the soldiers. Mr. Albee visited New Rochelle and studying the matter at first hand, drew up a program whose execution he entrusted to Mr. Jule Delmar, of his office, who is a resident of New Rochelle. Mr. Delmar was given carte blanche to draw upon the enormous entertainment resources of the Keith Circuit for shows at New Rochelle, and thereafter until the end of the war worked indefatigably under the direction and instruction of the famous vaudeville magnate. Mr. J. J. Murdock, executive manager of the Keith Circuit, also gave valuable aid to carrying out Mr. Albee's plans.

Mr. Delmar's first work was to inaugurate Friday night entertainments which continued until November. Fourteen vaudeville acts were sent to New Rochelle weekly for these Friday nights and the class of entertainment is evidenced by the fact that Harry Lauder was among those who appeared. The orchestra was made up of musicians at the Post and the men in uniform accompanied the artists as well as expert theater orchestras could have done. As many as nine thousand enlisted men witnessed a single performance and their delight was unbounded. The success of the Friday night shows caused the Commander to turn the drill hall into a completely equipped theater where the vaudeville entertainments were continued until it became necessary to take the space for housing the recruits who were pouring in from all over the nation.

In December, when the volunteers began arriving at New Rochelle in trainloads and they were being quartered for the time in schools, churches, and public buildings, a call went forth for their entertainment. At once the Keith Circuit under Mr. Albee's program organized six complete shows which came from New York to New Rochelle, and visiting the different buildings occupied by volunteers gave them excellent performances every night for a week. The local clergy threw open their churches for the artists and the soldiers and permitted singing, dancing, and comedy acts within the chancel rails and in the pulpits, the name of Keith being a guarantee of propriety. Twenty-four big shows were given at the Pelham Bay Naval Station made up of the best acts on the Keith Circuit.

Realizing that the soldiers and sailors had no adequate meeting place for diversion in the town, and public subscriptions having failed in an effort to raise funds for a

Community House, the Keith Circuit was again called upon to give a monster show to secure the funds necessary for a service club house. Mr. Albee, in conjunction with his business associate, Mr. F. F. Proctor, planned the entertainment actuated by local pride and loyalty, which resulted in a monster show of twenty-eight headline acts at F. F. Proctor's Mount Vernon Theater on the night of March 3, 1918. Seats sold at auction brought as high as \$25 each and the receipts amounted to more than \$5,000, which sum solved the problem of the service club house, for which Mr. Albee supplied entertainment at frequent intervals. In appreciation of this substantial contribution the Committee of New Rochelle presented Mr. Albee and Mr. Proctor with bronze commemorative tablets.

The foregoing is but an outline of the invaluable aid rendered by vaudeville to the cause of military and naval morale in New Rochelle during the war. It should be mentioned here that Mr. Albee sent a special show to New Rochelle during the Third Liberty Loan in the campaign to go over the top, at which the subscriptions amounted to \$298,000.

LOEW'S THEATER

IN April, 1918, the Third Liberty Loan was sponsored in Loew's Theater by a committee under the chairmanship of William A. Moore. New Rochelle's quota for this Third Loan was \$980,000 and of this amount \$246,500 was subscribed by audiences in the theater, \$74,000 being the largest amount taken in at any one meeting.

The Fourth Loan was under the direction of Mr. Gray Miller and was floated during the epidemic of influenza and the theater was dark as a health measure. It was only open for two performances for the committee and the result eloquently attests the sterling patriotism of the residents of New Rochelle. At the two performances a total of \$550,000 was raised and the committee in charge were enthusiastic in thanking Mr. Marcus Loew by letter for his generosity in gratuitously placing his theater at their disposal in their up-hill task. Mr. Loew received letters to this effect under date of October 25, 1918, as well as numerous other acknowledgments of like tenor.

When the Victory Loan came in May, 1919, another \$512,000 was subscribed during the three weeks that the theater was again placed at the disposal of Mr. Leroy Frantz, and his aides, by Mr. Loew.

Mr. William S. Beers, a former police judge of New Rochelle, who was chairman of the War Savings Stamp Committee, also expressed his appreciation in high terms of the advantages his special appeal received in the theater.

Another phase of theatrical war work must be mentioned to make the record complete. No nation's men at arms ever had such solicitude displayed for their welfare up to the verge of the fighting zone as those sent by America. The Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and various other organizations, fairly "mothered" the boys who had been called from civilian life to the sternest, grimest duty that falls to the lot of mortal man.

And here, again, the theater was privileged to employ its prestige and patronage for the immeasurable good transferred through these humanitarian agencies. One benefit was held by the Knights of Columbus early in 1917 at which they realized some \$8000; a special performance for the Red Cross was given on December 7, 1917, and the sum realized was so large as to be extremely gratifying to all concerned; July 7, 1918, Mr. Loew put on a special benefit for the Naval Reserve at Pelham Bay at which upwards of \$3000 was realized; and the various Salvation Army drives yielded handsomely at all times.

Mr. William Coghlan, proprietor of the La Rochelle and Little Theaters, likewise valiantly put his shoulder to the wheel to enable his audiences to be given like opportunities accorded those in Mr. Loew's Main Street house. The totals of these were not so large as at Mr. Loew's theater but in proportion to the attendance bear flattering comparison.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER
RECRUIT DEPOT
FORT SLOCUM, NEW YORK

February 17, 1919.

No. 9182

FROM: Quartermaster, Fort Slocum, New York.
To: Historical Branch, General Administrative
Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and
Storage.
SUBJECT: Historical data showing the operations of the
Quartermaster Corps, and of the Office of the
Director of Purchase and Storage, during the
War.

1. In compliance with instructions contained in letter from your office dated January 17, 1919, file No. 201.34 (Fort Slocum, N. Y.), the following historical data showing operations of the Quartermaster Corps and of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage during the War is herewith submitted:

(a) There were erected the following temporary cantonment buildings since April 1, 1917:

33	One Story Frame Barracks
10	" " " Mess Halls
10	" " " Lavatories
1	" " " Post Office
1	" " " Mess Hall (large)
1	" " " Recruit Examination Building.

(b) These constructions were begun on May 14, 1917, and completed on July 4, 1917.

(c) The officer having direct charge of this construction work was Captain G. V. Packer, Q.M.C., Q.M. and Constructing Q.M. at this post at that time. All of these buildings, except the Mess Hall and Recruit Examination Building, were erected under contract by the Northeastern Construction Company, of 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at a cost of \$147,666.15 and the wiring for light by the Hudson Electric Engineering Company of New York City at a cost of \$4,480.00. The Recruit Examination Building was erected under contract by Michael Doherty of New Rochelle, New York, at a cost of \$2,479.50. The Mess Hall was erected by purchase of material, and the use of Post and hired labor at a cost of approximately \$7,000.00.

In addition to this construction, there were laid an 8-inch submarine water-main, additional pipe line to cantonment on athletic field, an auxiliary electric light cable, and a reclamation storehouse.

The water-main and pipe line were laid by the Merritt and Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company of New York City, under contract at a cost of \$19,470. This work was started on June 10, 1917, under the supervision of Captain G. V. Packer, Q.M.C., and completed on August 17, 1917, under the supervision of Captain Wilbert V. Renner, Q.M.R.C., who was assigned to this station as Constructing Quartermaster in 1917.

The additional electric light cable was laid from Neptune Dock, New Rochelle, N. Y., to the Post, under contract at a cost of \$7,055.00, less a penalty of \$40.00 for non-completion on time. This work was begun on December 21, 1917, and completed March 11, 1919, and was under the supervision of Captain Wilbert V. Renner, Q.M.C., Constructing Quartermaster.

The Reclamation Storehouse was erected by purchase of material and the use of Post labor, at a cost of \$1,533.56. This work was started on July 2, 1918, and completed July 19, 1918, and was also under the supervision of Captain Renner.

(d) The Quartermaster Corps personnel consisted on:

Apr. 1, 1917, of 2 officers, 53 enlisted men, and 32 civilians							
July 1, 1917, " 3 " 61 " " " 32 "							
Oct. 1, 1917, " 2 " 71 " " " 36 "							
Jan. 1, 1918, " 2 " 78 " " " 38 "							
Apr. 1, 1918, " 2 " 82 " " " 39 "							
July 1, 1918, " 2 " 77 " " " 39 "							
Oct. 1, 1918, " 2 " 83 " " " 39 "							
Jan. 1, 1919, " 3 " 84 " " " 39 "							

(e) The following enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps were commissioned during the period from April 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919:

Quartermaster Sergeant Elenius Berg, appointed Captain Q. M. R. C., June 25, 1917, and assigned to duty at Governors Island.

Quartermaster Sergeants Mathew Legendre and Maurice McMahon, appointed Captain, Q. M. R. C., October 11, 1917, and assigned to duty as Instructors at Q. M. C. Training Camp at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

After January 1, 1918, the following men were sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Jacksonville, Fla., at various times and subsequently commissioned second lieutenants, Q. M. C., N. A., viz.:

Sergeant 1st Class Robert C. Brown, Sergeant Harry Ganders, Corporals Paul W. Burbank, Paul Grammer, Thomas O'Shaugnessy, and Privates 1st Class Howard L. Powell and Henry W. Miller.

The following enlisted men were commissioned second lieutenants, Q. M. C., without being sent to Officers' Training Camp, viz.:

Quartermaster Sergeant Leon Hammond (Stevedore), Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Farman (Labor), Privates 1st Class William Solomon Green and Stanley Hunsicker, and Recruits, unassigned, Bernard Hackett and Frank Sheppard.

There were also sent a large number of enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps to Line Officers' Training Camp; most of these men were commissioned.

(f) The number of troops at this Post were:

LT.-COL. F. G. MAULDIN, C. A. C. Commanding
April 1, 1917 27 officers 2353 enlisted men

COL. F. G. MAULDIN, C. A. C. Commanding
July 1, 1917 48 officers 4470 enlisted men

COL. H. P. KINGSBURY, U. S. A. Retired, Commanding

October 1, 1917	33 officers	3387	enlisted men
January 1, 1918	42 "	4052	" "
April 1, 1918	46 "	4316	" "
July 1, 1918	49 "	3979	" "
October 1, 1918	51 "	2638	" "
January 1, 1919	46 "	2536	" "

(g) The Quartermaster on duty at this post on April 1, 1917, and July 1, 1917, was Captain G. V. Packer, Q. M. C., on October 1, 1917, and on the first day of each succeeding three month period to date H. C. Zimmermann, Captain, Q. M. R. C., who had been promoted to major, Q. M. C., on August 13, 1918.

(h) Supplies were obtained during the period from April 1, 1917, until January 1, 1918, in the prescribed manner,

by submitting requisitions to the Quartermaster, Eastern Department, for approval and call on depots.

Subsistence stores and other supplies were transferred from depots at New York City and Philadelphia, Pa., except beef, mutton, butter, and ice, which commodities were obtained locally.

(i) The system of submitting requisitions to Department Quartermaster proved at times to be very faulty with respect to this station in that it caused delays in supplies being furnished.

This post being a recruit depot, it was very difficult to properly estimate the requirements, and occasions arose when large numbers of recruits had to be equipped, and when quick action of supplying the needs was essential, the process of submitting requisitions to the Department Quartermaster (even though they were submitted every ten days, as were existing instructions) proved rather slow. This handicap is, under the present system of submitting requisitions direct to supply depots, eliminated.

(j) On the whole the supply service was satisfactory. There were instances when various articles of clothing, blankets, etc., did not arrive very promptly and there was consequently a shortage in some articles, especially clothing. Every effort was made to obtain same as will be seen from enclosed copies of letters and telegrams, marked Nos. 1 to 23.

No complaints were necessary as to the filling of requisitions for subsistence stores which arrived promptly and in good quality.

The supply of coal, during the winter of 1917-1918, was very poor. This, however, was not the fault of the supply depots, the delivery of coal being regulated by the fuel administration. The Quartermaster, knowing climatic conditions, requested that the quantities allowed for the

months of January and February, 1918, be delivered in December, 1917. Instructions were accordingly given by the fuel administration, but the firm designated to make the deliveries delayed and the severe part of the winter set in earlier than was anticipated, the harbor froze over the latter part of December, 1917, and then serious trouble was experienced, and the fuel situation became one of considerable woriment to the commanding officer and the Quartermaster, and at one time the supply of anthracite coal in the sheds was exhausted and bituminous coal and wood had to be burned.

Had it not been for the coöperation of the Mahlstedt Coal and Lumber Company, of New Rochelle, N. Y., which firm supplied this post with some anthracite as well as bituminous coal, to the disadvantage of the people of New Rochelle, actual suffering would have been experienced.

Copies of correspondence and telegrams in connection with efforts made to relieve coal situations are also enclosed and marked from 24 to 37.

2. In conclusion it is stated that during the period from April, 1917, to January 1, 1919, approximately 140,000 recruits, passing through this depot, were equipped with clothing, housed, and fed. The problem of caring for the applicants and accepted recruits was a serious one during the month of December, 1917, as due to the fact that voluntary enlistments ceased on the 15th of that month, there was a great number of applicants and they arrived in New Rochelle, N. Y., in great numbers for several days and the number exceeded thousands daily. At one time there were about six thousand applicants cared for and housed by the people of New Rochelle and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., the post being taxed to its limits, in fact over-crowded. There was very little suffering on account of the severe weather, however, as every effort was made to

get the men at the Post in warm clothing, etc., and for that purpose the issue rooms were kept open from early in the morning until after midnight.

3. As the Quartermaster Corps personnel of this station has been undergoing constant changes, due to transfers, commissioning of men, etc., too much credit cannot be given to the commanding officer, officers, and personnel of the permanent party for their coöperation and assistance to successfully carry on the work connected with the Quartermaster Corps.

H. C. ZIMMERMANN,
Major, Quartermaster Corps,
Quartermaster.

FROM: Quartermaster.
To: Historical Branch, General Administrative Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, Washington, D. C.
SUBJECT: Historical Summary.

1. Referring to Paragraph 2 of your letter No. 201.34 Fort Slocum, dated February 19, 1919, the following information relative to the congestion of recruits at this Post in December, 1917, is furnished.

2. When the announcement was made by the War Department in the early part of December, 1917, that no voluntary enlistments could be made after the 15th of that month, there was a general rush for the recruiting stations at the various cities and as these stations had no facilities to care for the applicants they were sent to this depot (the concentration point for the stations) as fast as the men were accepted. The men arrived here in droves so to speak, all day long, and the harbor boat assigned to this post brought from 200 to 300 men on the return trip

from New York City. At first the number of arrivals were such they could easily be taken care of and housed in the available barracks, but within a few days the number had so increased that the problem began. There were days when the arrivals ran into the thousands. The men had to be crowded into the barracks, the large drill hall was pressed into service, and finally the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. and the annex was occupied and every space where a cot and mattress could be placed was used. The use of cots had to be dispensed with at the drill hall and Y. M. C. A. buildings, except where there were concrete floors, and mattresses were placed as closely as possible, and in that way it was possible to accommodate from 12,000 to 13,000 men. Fortunately, blankets were quickly furnished by the New York depot so as to provide ample covering for these men.

3. As the men arrived so quickly the surgeons worked half of the nights to examine and enlist them. The enlistments averaged one thousand a day, but as the men had to be equipped with uniforms after their enlistment and their records prepared, it took some time before the first arrivals were ready to be sent out. While these men were being prepared for transfer elsewhere, the arrivals continued and there being no further accommodations for them at the Post, the people of New Rochelle and Mt. Vernon came to the rescue and housed the overflow in halls, lodge rooms, churches, clubs, and finally individual citizens took into their homes as many as they could. The Red Cross furnished blankets wherever needed. Major A. B. Van Wormer of this post was detailed to co-operate with the Citizens' Relief Committees and Mr. M. Clark, the physical director, assisted by enlisted men, represented the commanding officer with headquarters at the Knights of Columbus Hall, where the men quartered

in town reported for instructions, and as fast as instructions were received to ship out enlisted men, others were brought to the depot. When no relief was in sight, the commanding officer communicated with the adjutant general and orders were issued to relieve the congestion in town by sending about a thousand men for three or four days to Camp Dix, New Jersey. This was done as expeditiously as possible by having Mr. Clark, assisted by a number of enlisted men, detailed for the purpose, gather the men and have them escorted to the ferry. After arrival at the Post, their names were verified, and they were taken to large steamers chartered for the purpose by the New York depot, and transported to the railroad terminals in New Jersey. Lunches were provided for the men en route, and taken aboard the steamers in large packing cases. When the first transfer to Camp Dix, New Jersey, was made, the number of applicants at New Rochelle and Mt. Vernon was about ten thousand, and not six thousand as stated in my report. After these transfers were made in addition to the regular transfer of enlisted recruits, things began to ease up and soon thereafter all applicants were again housed at Fort Slocum. It was fortunate that the bay did not freeze over until all the men were brought to the Post. Had severe weather set in during that time, difficulty would have been encountered in getting them over, as the ferry service was very irregular, and at times it had to be stopped for two or three days.

4. When the normal was again reached the commanding officer made application to have the people of New Rochelle reimbursed for the subsistence furnished the men, which request was granted and the sum of \$13,367.06, based on the number of men and days, and computed at the value of the garrison rations. The amount was paid by the Quartermaster to the mess officer, who in turn dealt with

the committees. In this manner regulations were compiled with and the Quartermaster dealt only with the officer in charge of the general mess for the number of rations concerned.

5. Before concluding, I wish to briefly describe the method used in expediting issue of uniforms. After the applicants were accepted and sworn in, they were assigned to the various organizations, issued their mess kits, over-coats, etc., and their clothing slip made out. In order to accomplish this the organization clerks worked most of the nights. The issue room was opened soon after breakfast, and the men brought there by companies, entered the issue room in single file, and were first issued their shoes, then underwear, stockings, breeches and coats, and finally belts and hats, and then passed out of another door, fell in line again, and were marched back to their barracks where they changed from civilian clothing to uniform. Very few changes had to be made as the team of enlisted men on duty at the issue room had the gift of telling what sizes were required merely by looking the men over. When this method of issue had gotten in good working order, it was possible to equip as high as 1,100 men from about 8 A.M. until 11 or 11.30 P.M. and make exchanges besides.

H. C. ZIMMERMANN,
Major, Quartermaster Corps,
Quartermaster.

WAR ACTIVITIES

THE great World War was suddenly forced upon an unsuspecting world, which had been traveling along a peace basis for many years. Especially was this true of America, which had had no thought of war for about sixteen years. The J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Company was no exception to the rule but when the first call did come we adapted ourselves to the new conditions promptly. It was this universal trait of adaptability of the American people which the German military machine so far underestimated as to ultimately cause its complete downfall.

The first call to test the Mahlstedt organization during the great World War came in July, 1916. The "Black Tom" explosion in New Jersey caused great havoc and damage in and around the lower part of New York City, literally wrecked nearly every building on Ellis Island, the great immigrant receiving and detention station located in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. The tremendous explosion, which smashed doors, ground windows to dust, wrecked ceilings, and made a veritable havoc, occurred on a Saturday night.

Upon the urgent request of the War Department the Northeastern Construction Company was instructed to proceed immediately to replace the damage to Ellis Island. On Sunday afternoon the Mahlstedt Company was called

on the telephone by the Northeastern Construction Company and told: "Ellis Island has been blown to pieces. Can you turn your mill and all your facilities over to this Government work?" We replied that we would and we were notified to replace the damaged millwork, doors, windows, frames, cabinet work, etc. Early Monday morning before the shells had stopped exploding, the Mahlstedt field force were on Ellis Island with draftsmen starting to detail all the work necessary to be replaced and so the work of reconstruction began.

It was not only necessary to draw details from the fragments left in order that the new work should match the old, but all this material had to be transported from New Rochelle to the boat running from lower New York City direct to the Island. The rapidity with which the material was needed is understood when one considers that the enormous population of Ellis Island was without shelter and it was not a question of weeks but of hours which counted. There is a large hospital there and the patients had to be protected. This efficiency of service was maintained until the last item was delivered. When it all was completed the War Department made due acknowledgement of the part we had taken.

The next call came from Bridgeport. The Remington Arms Company was building large new factories and the thousands of new workmen had to be housed. The city of Bridgeport could not do it and houses could not be found; therefore, the Remington Arms Company decided to build the necessary houses itself. We received a contract calling for over four hundred round columns, over three hundred square columns, some over twenty feet long and over two hundred pilasters. All this was ordered to be put on the work promptly and it was.

Early in the spring of 1917 the Government advertised

for bids for the erection of fifty barracks on Fort Slocum, and the same firm that had the Ellis Island work, the Northeastern Construction Company, received the contract after bids had been taken. Fort Slocum is the largest recruiting receiving station in the East and has some times housed between twelve thousand and fifteen thousand soldiers.

On April 6, 1917, war was declared on Germany and the real war rush was on. The U. S. Navy Department selected a portion of City Island, N. Y., called Rodman Point for a cantonment, later called Pelham Bay Naval Training Station. The construction of the first section called "Main Camp" was placed with Henry Steers, Inc., in conjunction with the U. S. Navy Department's Construction Manager, Commander E. C. Brown. It was only after the keenest competition and under a most rigid contract, involving heavy penalties for non-fulfillment, that we were awarded the contract, which included windows, doors, trim, and frames. We supplied the first load of lumber to start the operation as well as sand, gravel, and cement. It became necessary to supply creosoted yellow pine posts and we had to install a pit and do the creosoting ourselves. We had to supply hundreds of bags of cement, when their supply failed to arrive, barge loads of sand, gravel, and stone. It was considered that no one outside of New York City would be able to undertake and successfully complete such a gigantic undertaking. We had to submit the letters of the commanding officers on Ellis Island and Fort Slocum to prove that we had already demonstrated our ability to adapt ourselves to work no matter how large, before Commander Brown reluctantly awarded us the contract to furnish the entire millwork complete in thirty days, Sundays included. This main camp was a complete city in itself, housing six thousand men.

About this time the call came for volunteers, and thinking of their country first, the following members of the Mahlstedt organization volunteered to fight for Uncle Sam.

F. M. SCHILLING	P. HENNINGAR
* G. ZIMMERMAN	J. ROSA
F. A. HEIDIG	J. DEVITO
J. F. MAHLSTEDT	J. LEVIN
R. A. MAHLSTEDT	F. COROZALLI
G. H. MAHLSTEDT	C. VAN DUESEN
B. CARSON	C. CROSS
* W. JONES	— MITCHELL
* T. MARGOTTI	W. TOWNS

* Deceased.

The loss of these men seriously hampered the functions of our organization. However, firmly believing in the principle of right, and patriotically endeavoring to serve the Government, we reconstructed our forces and went ahead.

Sixteen submarine chasers were to be built at City Island by Robert Jacob, Inc., and Kyle and Purdy; a hurry call and our field forces responded. Could we furnish the heavy timbers to frame the boats? Yes. Did we have any? Yes. When can you deliver some? At once, and continuously thereafter as required. What about the interior work, deck houses, lockers, bunks, tables, doors, and so forth, could we make things like that very promptly? We surely could and we did.

We supplied materials for the war on the following work:

Groton Iron Works, Noank, Conn.

B. F. Wood, City Island, N. Y.

Foundation Co., Kearney, N. J.
Trailer Ship Yard, Cornwell, Pa.
Robert Jacob, City Island
(58 hydroplanes—spruce and oak)

We furnished oak for submarine chasers to:

Staten Island
Shipbuilding Corporation, College Point, N. Y.
Elco Boat Works, Bayonne, N. J.
Gildersleeve Shipbuilding Corporation, Gildersleeve,
Conn.
Roanoke Iron Works, Wilson Point, Conn.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and Fort Totten, N. Y.
(500,000 feet of lumber for barracks)
Ellis Island, N. Y.
Remington Arms, Bridgeport, Conn.
Arsenal, Hastings, N. Y.
Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, City Island,
N. Y.
U. S. Shipping Board, Wilson Pt., So. Norwalk, Conn.
College Point, N. Y.
Astoria, L. I.

Nearly all of this work was completed before the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918. Of the organization who volunteered their services for their country, the honor roll contains the names previously mentioned. If those who stayed at home felt that, on account of age, they could not volunteer or even be drafted, at the very beginning of the war, they volunteered their services in the several organizations for home defense of our city and were represented as follows:

J. A. MAHLSTEDT, *Lieutenant Secret Service and
Minute Men.*

H. E. LAPP, *Minute Men and Reserve.*

F. L. BEETON, *Captain Police Auxiliary.*

A. J. HOLLER, *First Sergt. Police Auxiliary.*

And others worked in harmony in all the several campaigns, such as Liberty and Victory Loans, Red Cross, War Savings Stamps, etc., devoting night after night to the canvass, and tabulation of reports, animating with patriotic fervor the spirit of Americanism which flowed through the veins of every patriotic employee, so that in every campaign the Mahlstedt Company had an honor flag of 100%. We are righteously proud of this opportunity to briefly mention our part in the World War, to say, "We Did our Bit And Did it Well," which has been acknowledged in many ways by the government.

Our Honor Roll

*“We saw not clearly nor understood
But, yielding ourselves to the master-hand
Each in his part as best he could,
We played it through as the author planned.”*

—Alan Seeger.

Abbott, Edward P.	Allen, Clinton	Anderson, Elbert O.
Abel, Frank	Allen, Francis C.	Andrew, Edward
Abel, Henry J.	Alien, James	Anidos, Sunday R.
Abrams, Milton	Alles, Peter	Anthes, Edwin A.
Acocella, Joseph	Alley, George B.	Applin, F. D.
Adam, John, Jr.	Alloise, Frank	Archer, George, Jr.
Adams, Charles A.	Alloise, Patsy	Archer, Robert L.
Adams, Ernest	Altesain, Vincent J.	Archer, William
Adams, Robert D.	Ambrose, Daniel	Archibald, John O.
Adams, William J.	Ambrose, Rocho	Arken, Joseph
Agar, Herbert S.	Ames, Cortland F.	Armando, Amori
Agar, William M.	Ammenheuser, Carl	Arnold, Henry B.
Agati, Frank D.	Amori, Francesco	Arnold, John A.
Aiello, Michael	Anderson, Charles G.	Arnold, Arthur H.
Aiello, Peter	Anderson, Edward A.	Askin, Joseph
Aikenhead, Donald T.	Anderson, Henry F.	Askins, Lawrence
Aimone, Raymond L.	Anderson, Alex. L.	Atkinson, Philip C.
Aimone, Albert A.	Anderson, Arthur W.	Attisani, Vincent J.
Aimone, Charles A.	Anderson, Harold P.	Augustine, Marcel
Alderdise, James J.	Anderson, John A.	Augur, Richard F.
Alexander, H. L.	Anderson, Valentine	
Alheit, Fred J.	Anderson, Victor R.	Baccine, John
Allen, Harry	Anderson, William A.	Bacon, George T., Jr.
Allen, Howard B.	Anderson, Charlotte	Bacon, Macee
Allen, Leon	Anderson, Fritz	Badeau, J. Edgar
Allen, Wm. H., Jr.	Anderson, Harold E.	Bailey, George F.

Baker, Edward P.	Baum, Gustav	Betts, Alfred J.
Baker, DeWitt C., Jr.	Baumann, Frank	Betts, Lawrence J.
Baldrick, William A.	Bayes, Frank	Beusse, Christian F.
Ballard, Frank W.	Bean, William	Beusse, Harry A.
Baltz, Ambrose A.	Becher, Michael	Biagio, Sotile
Bannon, Michael J.	Becher, Arthur	Bigelow, R. L.
Bantel, William M.	Beck, August L.	Bigelow, Lester
Bardua, Henry	Beck, Axel G.	Bigler, Lynn S.
Baretsky, Louis	Becker, John	Bill, Edward L.
Barker, Elsie D.	Bedford, Charles J.	Bill, Raymond
Barker, Wesley Lyon, Jr.	Bedford, Albert	Bitter, Wm. A.
Barletti, Joseph	Behling, Fred C.	Blanchard, Kenneth W.
Barletti, James B.	Behling, John L.	Blaney, David A.
Barletti, Martin	Behrend, Ludwig H.	Blanth, John J.
Barnes, Alfred E.	Behrens, Everett E.	Blatz, Charles M.
Barnes, Arthur C.	Beil, Frank H.	Blau, Hugo
Barnes, Paul S.	Beil, John H.	Block, Harry E.
Barnett, David	Bele, Clement	Bloom, Lewis
Barotta, Pietro	Belfiore, Frank	Bloom, David A.
Barrett, Nathan	Bell, Charles	Bloom, Hyman
Barrett, Edward	Bell, William B., Jr.	Bloom, John H.
Barrett, James A., Jr.	Bell, John S.	Bloom, William P.
Barrett, Joseph A.	Bell, Norman S.	Bloom, William S.
Barrett, Alfred J.	Bender, George J., Jr.	Bloom, Abraham
Barrett, Joseph P.	Benedict, Sumner L.	Bloomfield, Fred
Barrett, Leo F.	Bengtosan, Henry J.	Blume, Frank
Barrett, Robert E.	Benson, Henry	Blume, Gerhard
Barry, J. C.	Benz, John W.	Bodde, William
Bartels, Richard W.	Benz, William J.	Bodine, Malcolm W.
Bartley, Charles W.	Berg, Elinus	Bodmer, John A.
Bartnett, Aloysius	Bergen, Michael	Bolnik, Samuel
Bartnett, Eugene E.	Berger, John H.	Bolnik, Tobias
Bartnett, James J.	Berges, Valentine H.	Bonelli, Carlo
Bartnett, H. A.	Bergin, Edward J.	Bonke, Man
Bartnett, John	Bergin, John J.	Bood, Axel
Bartnett, Ollie	Bergman, Victor	Booker, Robert A.
Barton, Carl P.	Berndt, Eric F.	Borski, Max
Bashore, Joseph B.	Bernsohn, Harry B.	Botti, Charles
Bassi, Austin S.	Berry, Percy W.	Bouton, W. Stanley
Bastine, W. S.	Bertram, Robert A.	Bovie, Harry W.
Bates, Nicholas E., Jr.	Berzon, Edward	Bowen, Robert
Bates, William L.	Berzon, Harold	Boxberger, M.
Battey, William E.	Beshauer, Jas. V.	Boxberger, George J.
Pauer, Conrad J.	Bettels, Edward T.	Boyd, Adrian

Boyd, Arthur	Brown, Joe	Cahill, Thomas
Boyle, Ralph	Brown, Joseph S.	Calenberg, Walter D.
Bradford, H. Earl	Brown, Wallace T.	Calienelo, John
Bradley, Reginald F.	Brown, Bolden	Calnan, John
Brady, Edmund	Bruce, Willie	Calomino, Michael
Brady, J. Robert	Brunner, Joseph T.	Cameron, George W.
Brady, Edward J.	Bruno, Charles	Cameron, Hector
Brady, Joseph J.	Bryan, Philip D.	Cameron, Kenneth
Brady, Philip E.	Bryn, Clarence	Cameron, Norman
Brady, Thomas S.	Bucar, Edward	Cameron, Alexander
Brady, William J.	Bucknam, John R.	Camp, Harrison H.
Brady, Gerald	Bullock, D.	Camp, Chauncey F.
Brady, Daniel J.	Bunn, Eugene	Campanelli, Nicola
Braegger, Victor	Bunt, Reginald H.	Campbell, Alex. H.
Brainin, Howard	Burd, Arthur	Campbell, George M.
Brandel, Otto	Burger, Raymond	Campbell, James P.
Brassington, R. R.	Burke, Jeffry	Campbell, Wallace
Bravey, James	Burke, John J.	Campbell, Ed. F.
Breaden, Eugene L.	Burke, Thomas P.	Campi, John
Brennan, Thomas J.	Burke, Thomas	Campo, Frank
Brennan, John A.	Burke, Thomas J.	Candee, Fred
Brettell, Clinton	Burke, Alphonses R.	Canedy, Malcolm
Brindley, Reginald W.	Burke, James W.	Canfield, John H.
Brindley, William	Burke, James N.	Canio, Mecca
Bringolf, George A.	Burke, James J.	Canniff, Daniel
Brittin, Oliver P.	Burkhard, Chas. G.	Cannon, George, Jr.
Britton, Louis	Burkile, Harold	Capaiolo, Antonio
Broder, Thomas J.	Burr, George C.	Capea, Dominick
Brodt, John H.	Burrill, Dudley	Capeci, Gabriel R.
Bromback, Arthur D.	Burroughs, Wallace C.	Capi, Antonio
Brookheart, James	Burroughs, N. G.	Capo, Franco
Brooks, Leverick V. V.	Burwell, D. L.	Capobianco, Nicola
Bross, Fred	Butler, Edward K.	Capossela, James J.
Brower, Walter E.	Butler, Herbert F.	Capparelli, Frank L.
Brown, David E.	Butler, Joseph W.	Cappola, Antonio
Brown, Randolph F.	Butterfield, Harold	Caputo, Frank
Brown, Whit	Butterworth, Alex. S.	Carbo, Dominick
Brown, Carey	Butterworth, James P.	Carey, James
Brown, Robert	Butti, Charles A.	Carlson, Oscar
Brown, Charles	Buttigliere, Salvatore	Carmi, George
Brown, Ernest	Byrne, Bartholomew J.	Carpenter, Stephen L.
Brown, Paul	Cahen, Ned E.	Caravetta, Charles
Brown, Robert	Cahill, Paul	Carrington, C. G.
Brown, William L.		Carroll, James F.

OUR HONOR ROLL

Carroll, LeRoy	Choules, George	Coleman, Harry
Carroll, Robert	Christensen, A. G.	Colenan, John
Carroll, Edward A.	Christie, William E.	Colgan, G. C.
Carroll, William F.	Christy, P. F.	Colgate, Russel A.
Carson, Francis X.	Church, C. T.	Collins, Patrick
Carson, Benjamin	Church, David A.	Collins, Wm. R., Jr.
Carson, Edwin J.	Chute, Gordon L.	Collins, Edward
Carson, John J.	Ciancuillo, Louis	Colombo, Joseph
Carter, Nick	Ciani, A.	Colomino, Michael
Carter, Albert	Ciano, Michele C.	Coloney, H. P.
Carter, Glenn O.	Cioffari, G.	Colotti, Ralph
Carter, Miran L.	Circillo, Fortunato	Colton, Raymond
Carter, George	Clancy, Jesse	Colwell, Harry E.
Caruso, Joseph	Clark, Percival I.	Colwell, Robert C.
Carvalho, B. N.	Clark, D. J.	Combes, Frank C., Jr.
Cary, Claxton	Clark, James R.	Comrзio, B.
Casentino, F.	Clark, John D.	Conazelli, Frank
Casiraghi, Gilbert	Clark, H. J.	Concezine, Buccine
Cassell, Axel E.	Clark, Joseph	Condon, Lester P.
Casserly, Matthew	Clark, Lester	Condon, James
Castaniana, Joseph	Clark, F. M.	Condon, Michael J.
Cataldo, Frank A.	Clarke, Frank D.	Condon, Thomas J.
Cavalliere, Michael	Clarke, Joseph C.	Condon, Wm. B.
Cavanagh, Paul B.	Claudet, Eugene F.	Conklin, Theodore B.
Cella, Louis S.	Cleveland, William	Conklin, Harold S.
Cerreta, James S.	Close, W. S.	Conklin, John
Cerreta, James V.	Cluff, John Joseph	Conklin, Ferris
Cerreta, Joseph M.	Coats, Guy Harold	Connell, Frank E.
Cerreta, Anthony	Cochran, Wm. Thos.	Connelly, James L.
Chamberlain, D. L.	Coddng, Francis C.	Connelly, Charles J.
Chamberlin, Harold A.	Coffin, Herbert A.	Connelly, John J.
Chanut, Jean M.	Coffrey, P. M.	Connolly, Cyril P.
Chapin, Walter F.	Cohen, Morton M.	Connolly, John G.
Chapman, Harry V.	Cohen, Abraham	Connolly, Joseph M.
Chappeil, Robert E.	Cohen, David F.	Connor, Edwin I., Jr.
Charla, Joseph	Cohen, Harry L.	Conover, William K.
Cherby, Samuel J.	Cohen, Charley	Conrad, Edward
Chererie, James V.	Cohen, Paul M.	Consadene, James E.
Chesbrough, John W.	Cohen, Herman	Constanions, Joseph
Chester, George R.	Cohomino, W.	Conti, Salvatore
Chiarizio, Sol. F.	Colangelo, Giuseppe	Contos, Louis
Childs, Samuel D.	Colby, Barrett C.	Contrada, Benjamin
Chisholm, Daniel A.	Cole, Harry D.	Contrato, Patsey A.
Choats, Chas. H.	Cole, Howard I.	Conway, Edward J.

Conway, John	Crennan, Ollie V.	Day, Erling
Conway, James E.	Crennan, Wm. A.	Dealy, Arthur J.
Conway, Leo	Cronyn, Kenneth	Dealy, D. Ed.
Conway, Arthur W.	Crook, Fred H.	Dean, William A.
Cook, Daniel	Cowell, Eddy H.	Deats, Leland F.
Cook, Harold A. W.	Crum, Alfred H.	Deckel, Isidor
Coonan, John	Cubbon, Ernest G.	Decker, Raymond
Cooper, Charles	Cubelli, Joseph	Decker, William B.
Cooper, Vincent V.	Cucino, Joseph	Decker, Ralph K.
Cooper, Bernard M.	Cunan, Walter	Decker, Kenneth
Cooper, Edward	Cunneen, John J.	Deeves, Thomas M.
Cooper, F. Merritt	Cunneen, Joseph F.	Deeves, John R.
Cooper, Homer S.	Cunningham, Brendon K.	Deeves, Harold H.
Cooper, Richard	Curran, James J.	DeFeo, J. Peter
Cordial, E. D.	Currins, Joseph	Deirlein, Charles
Cordle, Bert	Curtis, Clifford	De Klyn, Charles C.
Cordore, Raffaele	Curtis, William C.	Delbridge, John L.
Coriezio, Bussiri	Cusano, Francesco	De Lucco, Anthony
Corn, Clarence	Cushing, Otto W.	Demarco, Salvatore
Corn, Douglas		De Mers, Claud S.
Cornell, Howard I.	Dacono, Lo Giuseppe	Dempsey, John J.
Corrazelli, Frank	D'Agati, Frank	Denison, Elsworth
Cosentino, Flore	Dalrymple, Fitz William	DePaul,
Costa, Christopher	Daly, Francis J.	DePue, James C.
Costaniano, Joseph	Daly, Edwin B.	De Robbelli, Dominick
Cotruzzula, Domenico	D'Angelo, Frank	Derry, Lewis C.
Cotter, Daniel J.	Danilson, A. E., Jr.	De Siena, Gaetano
Cotter, Michael J.	Darling, Harold	De Siena, Mario
Cotter, Michael	Darling, Richard	Desmond, John G.
Courselle, Oliver F.	Dassler, Clifford A.	Despres, Arthur
Coutu, Raymond J.	Davids, Irving C.	Dessau, John
Cowen, Robert	Davidson, Lucius	De Vito, V. J.
Cowham, Fred	Davidson, Henry A.	Devitt, Joseph
Cowhig, Sylvester J.	Davidson, Alfred E., Jr.	De Witt, Thomas D.
Cox, John	Davidson, Edward	Diaz, Julian L.
Crane, Ralph A.	Davidson, L. H.	Diaz, Charles
Crawford, Harry	Davidson, Benjamin	DiCanio, Benjamin
Crawford, Huston	Davis, James	DiDomenico, Nicola
Crawford, Arthur R.	Davis, Percy	Dietrichen, Erasmus
Crawford, Thomas N.	Davis, Glasco	Di Iori, Joseph
Crawford, John Wm.	Davis, Walter	Dillon, Adrian M.
Creaturo, Joseph	Davis, George M., Jr.	Dillon, John T., Jr.
Creecy, Edmond H. P.	Davis, Harvey	Dillon, Gregory
Cremin, Thomas V.	Day, Ellison	Dillon, Philips N.

Dimond, Edwin S.	Doyle, Maurice V.	Ellner, Eugene
Di Napoli, John	Drake, H. Robert	Emens, Warren H.
Dineen, John T.	Drake, Victor W.	Emerson, Paul B.
Dinn, Roger M.	Drake, George W.	Emerson, Robert W.
Di Palma, Luigi	Driscoll, Dennis J.	Emslie, George
Di Palma, Lawrence	Drummond, John V.	Emslie, George, Jr.
Dodge, R. S.	Ducar, Edward	Engelbrekt, Harold
Doering, Jacob W.	Ducat, Reginald	Engell, James
Doering, Charles	Dudley, Charles	Engelson, Morris H.
Doering, Edward L.	Duncan, Wardell	Engle, John
Doern, Carl	Duncan, John	Engle, Fred
Doherty, James	Dunkel, Clifford A.	Englebert, Sherman J.
Doherty, John	Dunkel, Carl M.	Englebert, Henry A.
Doherty, Sydney John	Dunkel, George B.	English, Henry
Dolan, Harry J.	Dunleavy, Joseph P.	Enight, Frank J.
Dolan, George E.	Dunleavy, James C.	Enright, George D.
Dolan, Francis S.	Dunn, Daniel P.	Enright, Philip
Dolan, James A.	Dunn, John P.	Ensinger, F. B.
Dolan, John	Dunn, Joseph A.	Enteristle, James
Dolan, William H.	Dunn, Roger M.	Enty, Ferdinand S.
Domato, Canio	Dunn, William P.	Entz, Thomas D.
Domenico, J.	Dupre, Arthur J.	Entz, F. S.
Domnrad, Frank	Durant, Fred	Erickson, Frank
Donahue, Benjamin A.	Duryee, Remsen	Erickson, John W.
Donahue, Daniel G.	Duryee, Andrew B.	Erickson, Leonard W. M.
Donahue, Philip J.	Dwyer, Dominic	Ericson, Frank E.
Donaldson, James	Dwyer, Frank L.	Ernes, E. J.
Donan, Francis S.	Eames, Lester B.	Ettari, Oscar A.
Donavan, E.	Eckley, Harold	Ettari, Hector
Donnellan, James	Eckstein, Henry	Evans, Glenn S.
Donnelly, T. J.	Eddy, Herbert H.	Evans, Lynn
Donnelly, P. Joseph	Eddy, Robert C.	Evans, Archibald Roy
Donofrio, Nicholas	Eddy, William A.	Evenson, Paul
D'Onofrio, William	Eddy, William W.	Everiss, Clifford A.
Donoprio, Anthony	Eddy, Clarence F.	Everiss, Richard E.
Donovan, John J.	Edwards, Andrey	Falkenau, Robert M.
Donovan, Richard J.	Edwards, Robert S.	Fallon, Clarence A.
Dooling, Thomas J.	Egan, Edward J.	Fanella, Louis J.
Douglas, Ray	Ege, Charles J.	Fanelli, George
Dovano, Domenico	Eikner, Vestor	Fanelli, Salvator
Downer, Harold S.	Elbert, Henry A.	Fanelli, Frank R.
Downey, Harry S.	Elderkin, Ellsworth J.	Farley, John
Downey, Walter A.	*Elliot, Wm. L., Jr.	Farley, Lawrence J.
Doyle, Joseph		

*Deceased

Farley, Philip E.	Flaherty, Walter A.	Francis, John A.
Farley, Thomas E.	Flanagan, Melvin F.	Francis, John A.
Farley, Wm. F.	Flanagan, Edward M.	Franklin, Harold
Farmer, Larston C.	Flanagan, J.	Frantz, John F.
Farnum, Harry G.	Flandreaux, Harold J.	Franzago, Frank
Farrell, John, Jr.	Flanegan, Charles E.	Franzago, Louis
Farrell, William J.	Fleming, Joseph J.	Fraser, Edw. H.
Fasso, Thomas	Fleming, William	Fraser, Irving T.
Fastiggi, Vito	Fletcher, James W.	Freda, Benfamino
Faurot, Lester C.	Fletcher, Thomas M.	Frega, Pietro
Fay, Michael J.	Fletcher, Leroy	French, Cedric
Fearing, Ashton C.	Fletcher, William	French, Lee
Feldman, Samuel A.	Flynn, Joseph J.	Fuller, George W., Jr.
Feldman, Israel	Flynn, Joseph A.	Fuller, Warren
Fellows, Wallace W.	Fodero, Domenico	Fulton, Clifford
Fennel, Albert A.	Foglia, George	Funnie, Adolphus
Ferguson, Alfred D.	Foglia, Carmine	Funnie, James W.
Ferguson, Michell	Foglia, Frank	Furey, Edward R.
Fernschild, Edward B.	Foglia, Joseph	Furey, Harry M.
Fernschild, William H.	Foglio, George	Fyall, William
Ferrara, Charles	Foglio, James	
Ferrara, Paul	Folger, Duncan C.	Gabriele, Demetrio
Ferrara, D.	Folly, John	Gagan, George L.
Ferrara, Charles R.	Fonda, Howard	Gagan, Wm.
Ferrari, Emidio	Fookes, Edgar	Gahan, Edward F.
Ferraro, Vito A.	Ford, Alfred J.	Galbraith, William R.
Ferraro, B.	Ford, Edward F.	Gallant, Leo T.
Filla, George H.	Ford, James P.	Gallello, Marcello
Filman, John H.	Ford, Leon L.	Galligan, George A.
Finch, Charles H.	Ford, William A.	Galligan, Joseph T.
Finch, Wilmot	Forrest, Dighton W.	Galzoni, Emanuli
Finley, Albert	Foster, M. L.	Gamelin, William A.
Finn, John	Foulkes, J. L.	Garges, S. J.
Fischer, Albert	Fowler, George W., Jr.	Gargiulo, Ralph
Fischweicher, Thomas	Fox, Edward J.	Gargiulo, Dewey D.
Fish, Grafton B.	Fox, George H.	Garibaldi, Angelo
Fisher, Edward W.	Fox, James H.	Garrett, Edward M.
Fisher, Harold L.	Fox, John J.	Garrison, Ralph R.
Fisher, George N.	Fox, Matthew I.	Garrone, Frank E.
Fisher, Fred B.	Fox, William	Garvin, Frank E.
Fitzer, Orville Robinson	Foy, Bryan	Gay, Guilford E.
FitzGerald, Paul B.	France, Albert F.	Gebhardt, Christian J. F.
Fitzgerald, Maurice	France, Irving H.	Gedney, D. L.
Fitzpatrick, John B.	Francis, Henry	Gehlen, Carl F.

OUR HONOR ROLL

Genoy, John J.	Godkin, Charles R.	Greeley, John E.
Genoy, Thomas J.	Godkin, Mortimer C.	Green, John W.
Genoy, William J.	Goff, William	Green, Victor J.
George, Russell G.	Goldberg, Milton S.	Green, Walter J.
Geracioti, Joseph F.	Goldberg, Philip	Greene, Robert A.
Gerhart, Ralph A.	Goldstein, Jacob	Greer, Arthur J.
Germmo, Joseph	Goldstein, Nathan	Gregory, Robert
Gerraro, Alex. J.	Gooding, Gerald J.	Gregory, Carl L.
Gerretano, John	Goodwin, James H.	Gregory, Joseph F.
Gerritty, John W.	Gooss, Leonard A.	Griffin, Arthur J.
Getchell, John S.	Gordon, William R.	Griffin, Frank J.
Giagiulli, Giuseppe	Gordon, Samuel	Griffin, Thomas J.
Gianetta, Charles E.	Gordon, Stanley	Gritt, William
Giano, Michael	Gordon, Douglas S.	Grogan, John
Gianotti, Tony	Gordon, Herman	Gross, William A.
Giffing, Frank H.	Gordon, Max	Grossa, Gabriel
Giglio, Domenico	Gordon, William	Groth, Edward M.
Gilday, Michael	Gorlitzer, William	Gruse, Henry A.
Gilday, George	Gorman, John N.	Guest, Edwin H.
Gildea, George J.	Gorman, James J.	Guglielmo, Filippo
Gilgillan, Frank	Gorman, Thomas	Guinney, Lawrence J.
Gilgillan, George	Gorman, Andrew A.	Gunderson, Christian
Gill, John H.	Gorman, Edward	Gunter, Joseph
Gill, Lester M.	Gotti, Eugene	Haagensen, Harold E.
Gill, Robert E.	Grab, Peter	Haaland, Sigvold
Gillespie, John A.	Grab, John G.	Haber, Paul T.
Gilligan, Edward	Grady, Raymond L.	Hadaway, Seymour
Ginsburg, A.	Grant, Gordon M.	Haddick, Louis
Ginsburg, Isadore	Grant, Christopher	Haeger, Ralph
Girardi, Albert	Grant, John	Hafford, Clinton S.
Gironda, Frank D.	Grat, Thomas	Hageny, John
Girone, Felix	Grattan, Gerald E.	Hagerty, Robert
Gitlitz, Abraham	Grattan, Michael D.	Hagerty, Paul N.
Gitlitz, Simon G.	Grattan, William	Haggerty, James L.
Glaccum, Wm. A.	Gray, Arthur	Haines, Wilbur A.
Glatz, Arthur A.	Gray, James A.	Haines, Ernest C.
Glatz, Emil	Gray, Philip	Hakanson, O. W.
Gleason, Walter J.	Gray, William B.	Haley, Thomas
Gleason, James F.	Gray, Julius C.	Hall, Joseph E.
Gleason, Michael J.	Gray, William B., Jr.	Hall, Thomas
Glick, Edward	Gray, James	Hall, Henry C.
Gockeler, Albert M.	Greathouse, Roy	Hall, James
Godfrey, Irving	Greeley, Bradford W.	Haller, Anthony
Godin, Frank	Greeley, Briard N.	

Haller, E. W.	Hawley, Herbert	Hill, Raymond C.
Haller, Herman	Hawthorne, David L.	Hildring, George V.
Halsted, Hayward D.	Hawthorne, William I.	Hildring, J. Henry
Hamburger, Edward	Hawthorne, William L.	Hildring, Karl F.
Hamburger, Morris	Hayden, R. J.	Hinckley, Walter
Hamel, James	Hayes, Melvin H.	Hiscoe, Reginald V.
Hamilton, Otto	Hayes, John J.	Hitchcock, J. C., Jr.
Hamilton, Thomas	Head, Gorham	Hitchcock, James
Hammerslough, Chris	Healy, Francis	Hitchcock, Ralph M.
Hammond, Lowell W.	Hefty, Emil	Hitchcock, J. C., Sr.
Hamp, George, Jr.	Hefty, Harry L.	Hoag, Leonard E.
Hannan, Michael J.	Heidel, Arthur H.	Hoag, Wilson F.
Hannan, Thomas F., Jr.	Heidig, John	Hodder, Henry A.
Hannegan, William	Heidig, Frank A.	Hodge, William H.
Hansen, Frederick H.	Heinemann, Louis G.	Hodges, Fay G.
Hansen, Louis	Heller, Carl A.	Hogan, D. F.
Hanson, Walter F.	Heller, Charles S.	Hohmann, George
Harman, Edwin T.	Helmrich, George B.	Hohmann, Edw. A.
Harman, Henry M.	Henderson, E. O.	Holby, Worrell H.
Harman, Charles W., Jr.	Henderson, Peter J.	Holden, Heywood
Harneit, Russell H.	Hendricks, Thomas K.	Holden, Thomas
Harold, John K.	Hendricks, George	Holland, Edward P.
Harris, Wilbur	Hendrickson, George	Holland, Percy
Harris, Copeland C.	Hendrickson, C. W.	Hollenweger, George F.
Harris, Eugene	Hengel, Frank J.	Hollingshead, Gordon
Harris, Samuel	Hennessy, Joseph	Hollins, C. R.
Harrison, August W.	Hennessy, Thomas F.	Hollis, Owen P.
Harrison, Harold	Hennessy, Lawrence E.	Holmes, A. T.
Hartley, George	Hennessey, Frank J.	Holmes, Roy H.
Hartley, Thomas H.	Hennigar, Percy	Holt, Elmer E.
Hartlett, Ernest	Henry, Albert E.	Hook, J. M.
Hartlett, Gustav A.	Henry, Jesse R.	Horton, C. S.
Hartman, August	Henshaw, Louis S.	Horton, Dudley R.
Hartman, Fred	Herlihy, Wilbur J.	Horton, Maurice P.
Harvey, Samuel	Herman, Frederick C.	Hough, William
Harvey, Ralph L.	Herron, Ashley M.	Houston, Stewart
Harvey, Henry J.	Herz, Alfred	Howarth, J. O.
Hatton, Clarence B.	Hettdale, Bert	Howe, Gerald C.
Havard, William J.	Hewitt, Calvin	Howes, Allen P.
Havard, Thomas D.	Hickey, Michael J.	Howes, Ashley E.
Haven, Frank H.	Hicks, Clarence J.	Howes, Elisha C., Jr.
Havens, Lowell E.	Hildebrandt, Frederick	Howley, John J.
Havey, Philip J., Jr.	Hill, Francis A.	Hoy, William
Hawkins, Joe	Hill, Bernise	Hoyt, J. L.

OUR HONOR ROLL

Hubbard, Leo S.	Jacobson, Joseph	Kalogeras, George
Hubbell, Harold B.	Jacobson, Victor	Kaplan, Samuel
Hubel, Frederick A.	Jacobson, Aaron	Kaplan, Mathew H.
Hubel, Philip	Jacobson, Maxwell B.	Kaplan, Isaac
Huber, Frank	Jahn, Alfred P.	Kapp, Howard R.
Huber, Julius O.	James, Warren T.	Karavetes, Peter
Hubner, George H.	Jaques, Channing K.	Karras, George
Hughes, Matthew T.	Jenkins, Gardener	Kauffman, Wm. Joseph
Hughes, Arthur J.	Jennings, John J.	Kauffman, John Francis
Hughes, Peter J., Jr.	Jennings, Thomas L.	Kazanjian, A.
Hunnewell, R. E.	Jennings, Paul	Kazanjian, Bedros
Hunter, Heyward	Jimison, Harvey	Keane, Thomas
Hunter, Francis T.	Johnson, Charles T.	Kear, Charles E.
Huntington, J. Kenneth	Johnson, Ruppel	Keefer, Edw. G.
Huntington, S. W., Jr.	Johnson, James	Keefer, Joseph, Jr.
Hutchinson, John	Johnson, Raymond	Keeling, Arthur
Hyatt, James W., Jr.	Johnston, Halstead G.	Keeshan, Lawrence W.
Hyatt, James	Johnston, Thomas	Keggs, Harry W.
Hyde, George B.	Johntry, Howard	Kellard, John H.
Hyde, Herbert	Jomp, Ralph	Kellard, Thomas A.
Hyman, James J.	Jones, James	Kellard, Frank E.
Hynd, Hubert	Jones, Weston	Kelleher, Dennis
Hynes, Frank X.	Jones, Robert H.	Keller, John F.
Iarocci, Donato	Jones, Ralph H.	Kelly, Martin J.
Iato, Joseph Imme D.	Jones, Robert R.	Kelly, Walter G.
Immediato, Joseph	Jones, Thomas F.	Kelly, Eugene
Ingham, Harry	Jones, Thomas H.	Kelly, James A.
Ingram, Joseph Robert	Jones, James R.	Kelly, James
Innecken, Albert	Jones, George W.	Kelly, Walter
Innecken, Gustave A.	Jones, Edward R.	Kelly, Michael
Irvin, Richard	Jones, William R., Jr.	Kelly, William
Iselin, Oliver	Jordan, William H.	Kennedy, William J.
Iselin, Adrian, 2d	Joscelyn, Austin E.	Kennedy, W. J.
Iselin, C. Oliver, Jr.	Joscelyn, Douglass L.	Kennedy, Thomas C.
Iselin, O'Donnell	Josinsky, Joseph H.	Kennedy, Wm. H.
Iselin, Wm. O'D.	Julian, Charles	Kennedy, John, Jr.
Italiener, Leonard	Kahnert, Michael J.	Kenny, Frank
Ivanno, Dominico	Kaiser, Albert L.	Kensella, Theodore
Jachowicz, John	Kaiser, Richard	Keogh, Grenville T.
Jackson, Henry P.	Kalem, Abraham	Keogh, John
Jackson, Jason	Kallischis, Anastasius S.	Keogh, Martin J., Jr.
Jacobson, Albert D.	Kalmanson, B.	Keogh, Richard E.
Jacobson, Egbert G.	Kalmine, Harry M.	Kerin, Edgar T.
		Kershaw, William V.

Kerslake, James H.	Krahnert, Max	Lawlor, Frank A.
Kerslake, Wm.	Krapish, Alexander	Lawrence, George
Kerwin, Bernard J.	Kratzke, John	Lawrie, Thomas
Kerwin, Joseph A.	Krause, Jos.	Lawrie, William, Jr.
Ketchum, Stuart M.	Krueger, August	Lawton, James A.
Ketchum, Leonard C.	Krueger, Edw. R.	Lawton, Walter K.
Kettner, George L.	Krueger, Fred	Lawton, E. B.
Keyser, John W.	Kreuger, George	Leake, Nolan E.
Kiely, Thomas F.	Kruz, August	Leary, Harry C.
Kiernan, James T.	Kuchler, Henry C.	LeCount, Shearwood
Killeen, William	Kuchler, William E.	LeCount, H. Pierre
Killeen, James	Kuehn, Frederick J.	LeCount, C. Morgan
Killikelly, Henry	Kull, Lloyd	LeCount, Frederick D.
King, William W.	Kumer, Joseph	Ledger, Richard
King, Albert	Kunze, George, Jr.	Lee, Harry
King, Henry	Kurz, Wm. G.	Lee, Thomas
King, Mark Jay, Jr.	Kusche, Wm. K.	Leech, George B.
Kingsbury, Dudley L.	Kusche, Chas. W.	Leggat, Harry
Kingsbury, Slocum		Leibfried, Philip F.
Kingsley, Frank	La Bohn, Charles H.	Leinecker, Charles
Kirchhofer, Wm.	Lacy, Elmer E.	Leinecker, Jos. G.
Kirchoff, Walter	Lahm, George P.	Lendus, William
Kistinger, Fred. D.	Lalli, Giuseppe	Lennon, James
Kistinger, Oscar F. M.	Lamberton, J. Raymond	Leon, Walter T.
Klan, Jos. M.	Landers, Herbert H.	Leonard, Charles A.
Klein, Frederick H.	Landrine, Clarence	Leonard, Raymond J.
Klein, William A.	Landrine, Frank	Leonard, William G.
Klotz, Francis X.	Landrine, LeRoy	Leonard, Thomas B.
Klotz, William J.	Lane, Jack	Leonardi, Pasquale
Knapp, Ludwig V.	Langbein, Herman A.	Leonardi, Sidney B.
Knapp, Arthur	Lange, August C. H.	Lepore, Frank
Knevitt, Chas. H.	Lange, William H.	Lepore, William
Knoblauch, Rudolph	Langford, John E.	Lepore, Vincent
Koch, William H.	Langlitz, George N.	Lepore, Anthony P.
Koenig, Albert A.	Lantza, Frank	Lesser, Herman
Kohl, Frank	Laratto, Antonio	Lester, Henry M.
Kohlasch, Frank H.	Larkin, Peter J.	Lester, Joseph W.
Kolbe, Arthur T.	Larkin, Martin D.	Lester, William A.
Kolins, Samuel	Larocci, D.	Levine, A.
Kolins, William	Lasallo, Francesco	Levine, Isadore
Kopf, Hans	Lauer, Harry W.	Levine, Abraham
Korneluissen, Gunnar	Lauer, Frederick G.	Levine, E. M.
Kothe, Warren	Lavallo, Francesco	Levine, Max R.
Kraft, George	Lawenthal, Wilfred B.	Levin, Julius R.

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Lewis, Chas. W.	Luhman, George B.	Maher, Daniel J.
Lewis, Henry H.	Lupprian, Chas. A.	Mahlstedt, John
Lewis, Harry W.	Luzzi, Pasquale	Mahlstedt, Robert
Lewis, Thomas	Lynch, James M.	Mahlstedt, G. Henry
Lewison, Leo J.	Lyon, William W.	Mahoney, Rev. Edw. B.
Leyland, George	Lyons, Emanuel	Major, Charles
Lieberman, Abraham	Lyons, Angus	Major, Samuel
Lieberman, Morris L.	Lyons, Frank M.	Malakoff, Maurice
Liebtrau, Oscar F.	Lyons, Frank L.	Malcolmson, Joseph
Lick, Edward	Lyons, G. C.	Mallon, James J.
Lincoln, Charles E.	Lyons, John P.	Malloy, T.
Lind, Walter	MacDaniels, Leland E.	Malloy, John A.
Linden, John W.	MacDonald, Bruce	Malm, Theodore
Lindsey, Samuel A.	Macdonald, James E.	Maloney, Michael
Lindsley, George	MacFarlane, Lester C.	Malsch, Nicholas F.
Lindsley, William	Mack, John L.	Malzone, Giusepe
Lines, Edwin S.	Mackay, James	Mangels, Henry
Lippencott, Wallace C.	MacKelvey, Charles W.	Mangnale, John
Lippoth, William R.	Mackay, Stillman	Mantry, William F.
Little, William C.	Mackintosh, W. Sterling	Mappa, Canio
Litton, Harvey	MacLachlan, John M.	Margiotti, Orazia
Lisk, John A.	MacLachlan, Thomas G.	Margolis, Benjamin
Locatelli, James J.	MacLean, Donald J.	Margolis, John A.
Lockwood, Russell H.	MacLean, Norman R.	Margotta, Antonio
Loconte, Carmine	MacWilliams, Gordon H	Margotta, Peter
Lodarinsky, John	Madre, Charles	Marina, Frank E.
Loevin, Sydney	Maduro, Basil B.	Marinacci, Ercole
Lofaro, Antonio	Maffia, Thomas	Marino, Pietro
Logan, M. J.	Maffucci, Michels	Marino, Mollie
Lolacono, Giuseppe	Maffucci, James A.	Marisco, P.
Loise, Harry J.	Maffucci, James W.	Marmion, Brander
Long, George D.	Maffucci, William	Marmion, James W.
Looram, Matthew J.	Maffucci, Canio	Marry, John F.
Looram, Lucien Q.	Maglione, Clement	Marsh, Reginald
Lorenzen, William H.	Magnus, Sidney	Marshall, James
Losi, John	Magnus, Joseph	Marshall, John V.
Lott, Frederick	Magnusson, Edgar	Marshall, Robert, Jr.
Loubiere, Anthony	Magnusson, Otto E.	Marshall, Robert, Sr.
Lovejoy, Donald M.	Magnusson, Walter T.	Marshall, William
Lovejoy, Harold B.	Maguire, Thomas W.	Marsland, Leslie
Lovejoy, John	Maguire, W. F.	Martin, William P.
Lowden, John D.	Maguire, James A., Jr.	Martin, Bernard
Lowrie, Thomas	Mahany, John F.	Martin, James
Ludden, John J.		

Martin, W. P.	McDonough, James, Jr.	Meffert, Harry A.
Martin, Owen	McDonough, Francis	Mellamed, Henry L.
Martineau, Frederick C.	McDowell, H. L.	Mellor, Ernest
Martinetti, Thomas	McDuffie, Richard A.	Mellor, William
Martovelli, D.	McElrath, T. J.	Meltzer, Abraham A.
Marvin, Walter R.	McEvoy, Joseph A.	Menair, Frank C.
Massey, Howard F.	McFadden, Timothy	Mendenhall, C. M.
Massman, Henry	McFallin, J. C.	Mendenhall, John R.
Mastrizzi, Samuel	McFarlane, Walter	Meranda, Giuseppe
Mastrizzi, Joseph C.	McFarlane, Leslie C.	Mercante, Joseph
Mat, John	McGaffin, Geo. W.	Mercer, Robert
Mathes, Richard G.	McGarr, Thomas	Merigliano, Vincent
Mathes, George C.	McGill, Albert B.	Merson, Archibald L.
Matheson, William D.	McGill, Walter K.	Mertens, Jacob, Jr.
Matteo, B.	McGoey, James	Metallo, William
Matthews, Julien	McGovern, James E.	Metcalf, Louis
May, Paul G.	McGovern, Jas. R.	Miles, William
Mayer, Guy	McGrath, James	Milicia, Rossy
Mayers, John	McGrath, Jos. T.	Miller, Gordon W.
Mayers, Peter J.	McGuinness, Francis	Miller, Chas. E.
Mayhew, Clifford H.	McGuire, Frank	Miller, Rowland
Maynard, Chas. W.	McGruik, Charles F.	Miller, Thomas D.
Maynard, Fred H.	McHal, James	Miller, Albert J.
Mazzola, Pietro	McKay, John	Miller, Ernest H.
McArdle, Jos. A.	McKee, Robert	Miller, Clifford
McArrow, Thomas	McKenzie, Arthur D.	Miller, Howard M.
McAvoy, James	McLeon, Lewis	Miller, Valentine
McBride, Patrick	McLoughlin, E. J.	Mimnaugh, James J.
McCabe, John	McMillan, Robert	Mimnaugh, Thomas J.
McCaffrey, Patrick	McNamara, James	Mink, George C.
McCardell, George B.	McNierney, Edmund G.	Minshull, John M.
McCarthy, Chris. C.	McNierney, Hamilton J.	Mirabello, Joseph J.
McCarthy, John	McPherson, Wylie	Miskell, Patrick
McCarthy, Joseph R.	McQuade, William	Mitchell, Robert B.
McCarthy, Timothy	McQuade, William J.	Mitchell, Albert A.
McCarthy, Eugene C.	McQuillan, John T.	Mohr, Frank J.
McCarthy, Wm. M.	McSherry, Joseph	Mohr, Philip W.
McCracken, Samuel	McSherry, Leo	Molitor, F. A.
McCrea, Walter E.	McSherry, Thos. J.	Molloy, John A.
McDonald, Thos.	McSweeney, Thos. J.	Molteni, Jerry J.
McDonald, A. Robertson	McSweeney, John J.	Molyneaux, J. F.
McDonald, William	Mead, Chas. M.	Molyneaux, Charles B.
McDonald, John	Mecca, Canio	Monaco, Henry
McDonough, Edward E.	Meek, Herbert A.	Monahan, Maurice

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Montselos, C.	Murphy, Peter	Noonan, Wm.
Mook, John M.	Murphy, John J.	Northrup, Albert
Moore, Michael	Murphy, William	Noxon, Charles H.
Moore, William	Murphy, John T.	
Moraggo, Tony	Murphy, Joseph	Oakes, George F.
Moran, Francis	Murphy, Robert A.	Oakes, Alfred B.
Moran, M. J.	Murphy, James T.	O'Brien, Daniel P.
Moran, Michael J.	Murphy, Roy V.	O'Brien, John E.
Moran, Robert B.	Murphy, Edward J.	O'Brien, Thomas
Moran, James H.	Murphy, Francis E.	O'Brien, Matthew
Morello, Francesco	Murray, James	O'Brien, Peter J.
Morgan, George E.	Murray, Leo J.	O'Brien, Edward W.
Morgan, John L.	Murray, Patrick J.	O'Brien, William
Morgan, Charles	Murrell, Benjamin	O'Connell, Richard F.
Morgan, Roscoe C.	Musgrave, Walter A.	O'Connor, William K.
Morganstern, Frank	Muto, Patrick	O'Dell, Edward M.
Morlock, Arthur		O'Dell, Oliver C.
Morrill, James H.	Nardozzi, Nicholas J.	O'Dell, Thaddeus
Morris, John	Nash, James	Odell, Clifford
Morris, Webster H.	Nash, William	Odell, Lewis T.
Morrison, Eugene T.	Neave, Frank	Odell, Melvin
Morton, Chas. R.	Necerato, Joseph	Odell, Carl Lewis
Moseley, Jos. H.	Needham, B. F.	Oehler, Christian
Moses, John F.	Neffsky, M.	Ogden, Percy G.
Moses, Ira	Neil, Harry L.	Ohlenslager, Jean C.
Mosher, Warren E.	Nelson, G. E.	E.
Most, Harry	Nelson, Karl G.	O'Keefe, George W.
Mourges, Theodore J.	New, James W.	Oldfield, Robert B.
Mullen, Frank B.	New, William	Olson, Frederick
Mullen, Thomas J.	New, Charles Louis	O'Neil, Joseph
Mullich, William J.	Newman, Walter	Onofrio, Chas. N.
Mullineaux, John R.	Newmann, John E.	Oppido, Antonio
Mullins, James F.	Nicholson, D. H.	Opsann, Walter I.
Mullins, Robert M.	Nickerson, Charles W.	O'Riley, James N.
Mullins, Wm. T.	Nicolai, Albert A.	Orlovitz, Samuel
Mulo, Michael	Nicolai, Gustav	Ormond, Warren
Multim, Jerry	Nicolai, Walter	Osborn, James C.
Murco, Meyer	Nixon, Samuel	Osborn, Robert A.
Murphy, Walter	Nixon, Herbert	O'Shea, John
Murphy, Michael	Nixon, James E.	O'Toole, Dennis
Murphy, Cornelius	Nixon, Thomas	O'Toole, Nicholas
Murphy, John J.	Noble, William	Ovenshine, Alex. T.
Murphy, James	Nolan, John	Owen, Newton C.
Murphy, James F.	Nolan, Charles J.	Owens, James

Pacchioli, Gennaro	Pennetta, Michele	Porter, Kenneth L.
Pace, Vincent	Pepperday, Alfred C.	Porter, Raymond D.
Page, Wm. N.	Pepperday, Thomas M.	Porter, William
Pakenham, Thomas R.	Perkins, Ray	Post, Charles R.
Pallen, Conde	Perricene, Carlo	Post, Charles W.
Pallen, Louis	Perrotte, James	Post, Clarence H.
Palmer, Fred O.	Perry, Thomas H.	Post, Everett G.
Palmer, F. O.	Peterson, Peter	Potts, Charles P.
Pappaceur, Giuseppe	Peterson, Carl L.	Pray, Malcolm
Pappadakis, Michael	Peterson, Louis J.	Preston, Thomas K.
Paramboli, Francesco	Peterson, David	Price, Paul
Pardeno, Rocco	Peterson, Helmar	Primerano, Dominico
Parker, Fred	Petterson, Arthur S.	Prisk, Joseph E.
Parker, Frank X.	Peunette, G.	Puglia, Antonio
Parker, George E.	Phelan, Joseph A.	Pugsley, Daniel
Parker, Gustave J.	Phelan, Daniel J.	Pugsley, Lawrence
Parker, Thomas	Phelan, Martin J.	Puscriute, Joseph G.
Parker, Walter E.	Phenny, Alfred L.	
Pasciuti, Louis	Phillips, Samuel	Quain, Martin E.
Pasciuti, Anthony	Phillips, James	Quinlan, Edward F.
Passarelli, Francesco	Phinney, F. C.	Quinn, William J.
Pastore, Antonio	Piedimonte, Cosmo	Quinn, John A.
Pastore, Biagio	Piedimonte, Leon	Quinn, Thomas
Pastore, Carlo	Piedmonti, Michael	
Patak, Charles	Pietro, F.	Rabasco, John
Patrick, Robert W.	Pietro, Barotta	Rabbitt, Thomas
Patterson, John H.	Pigott, George	Rabe, James I.
Patton, Alexander	Pinney, Ray	Rabinowitz, Samuel M.
Patton, John M.	Pisacrita, James	Radecliffe, Frederick
Paulsen, Peter	Pisani, Joseph	Rader, Robert
Peach, William H.	Pitt, Steddford	Railey, Hilton H.
Pearson, Oscar M.	Poellmitz, William	Randolph, John F.
Pearson, James D.	Poellmitz, Charles B., Jr.	Rapp, George John
Pearson, William	Poellmitz, Clarence	Rasmussen, D. B.
Pease, Arthur J.	Polachek, Armand H.	Rauh, Joseph A.
Peck, George A.	Polo, Thomas M.	Raymond, Marshall D.
Peck, Alexander W.	Politzer, Caesar L.	Raymond, William O.
Peckham, Wheeler H.	Pollitz, George S., Jr.	Razionale, John M.
Peckham, Sherwood T.	Polloni, Giuseppe	Read, Clarence A.
Pecone, Joseph	Polychron, Michael	Reardon, John S.
Pecori, Ralph	Pomona, John	Rechen, Joseph
Peet, Solon F.	Porter, Frederick	Rechenstein, Louis
Pelham, George F.	Porter, Frederick L.	Reddington, James A.
Pennetta, G.	Porter, Chas. P.	Reeve, William H.

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Rehg, George H.	Rivers, Henry J.	Rottner, Conrad
Reichert, Henry	Rixson, Ewing S.	Rowe, Joseph
Reid, John J.	Rizzo, Vito	Rowe, Allan C.
Reid, Leo M.	Roach, John J.	Rowe, F. Walter
Reid, LeRoy	Roberts, Ovid E., Jr.	Rowland, John C.
Reid, Robert D.	Robinson, Harry S.	Rubin, Sol
Reid, Emmet	Robinson, Thomas H.	Rubino, Angelo
Reid, Isaiah	Robinson, W. G.	Rudin, David
Reilly, Celestine Joseph	Robinson, Edward A.	Rudin, Samuel
Reilly, Frederick J.	Robinson, Howard H.	Rudin, Solomon
Reilly, William	Rocco, John	Rudin, William
Reilly, Paul	Roche, Bernard	Ruhl, Emil A.
Reis, Arthur J.	Rocket, William L.	Ruhl, John W.
Reiss, Henry	Rockwell, Norman	Ruhl, Joseph C.
Rellstab, Emile	Rogers, Herbert D.	Ruhl, Lawrence
Rellstab, Fred A.	Rohrer, Joseph	Rummery, Raymond C.
Remick, Arthur E.	RomanIELLO, Nickolas C.	Rundlett, Nelson S.
Remson, Ellsworth	RomanIELLO, Vito	Rupp, Fred L.
Rende, James	Romig, Lee J.	Rusher, Bertram F.
Rende, Vincent	Ronconi, Carlo	Ruskin, Benjamin F.
Renna, Dominick	Rondinella, Antonio	Russell, Robert H.
Rennicks, Robert	Rooney, P. J.	Russo, Thomas
Rente, Michael	Root, Howard	Russo, Albert
Reusche, Frank L.	Rosa, James J.	Russo, Anthony F.
Reuter, Michele	Rosa, Nicolas	Russo, Charles
Reynolds, George O.	Rosa, James V.	Russo, George F.
Reynolds, Roland	Rosa, Joseph Maria	Russo, John V.
Reynolds, Sanford C.	Rosch, Milton E.	Rutter, Elry
Ricci, Ferdinand	Rosch, Andrew J.	Ryan, James
Rice, Trenor A.	Rose, Frank	Ryan, Harold W.
Richards, James A.	Rosenbaum, William L.	Ryan, John J.
Riley, James	Rosenbaum, Leo	Ryan, Timothy
Riley, Napoleon W.	Rosenthal, Herbert J.	Ryan, Thomas F.
Riley, Maurice B.	Rosor, James J.	Ryan, Thomas L.
Rinck, Michael	Ross, Charles	Ryan, Wm. J.
Ringrose, William	Ross, Leo	Ryan, Frank A.
Ringwood, Wm. J.	Ross, LeRoy	Ryan, Joseph D.
Rink, Joseph W.	Ross, Richard W.	Ryan, William M.
Rispole, Peter	Ross, George	Ryder, Gould
Rittenberg, Samuel	Roth, Frank	Ryder, Thomas S.
Ritter, Alvey	Roth, Morris	J., Sabie, Michael
Rivers, Harry D.	Rothlauf, Anthony	Sackelos, Constantine
Rivers, Anthony J.	Rev.	Sackett, Chas. P.
Rivers, Clifford E.	Rothman, David	

Salch, Edward J.	Schultz, Carl H.	Shipway, George E.
Salch, Leo F.	Schultz, Frederick H.	Shipway, Warren B.
Salvania, Primitivo	Schumacher, George	Shirk, Bernard
Salvino, Patsy	Schumann, Andrew C.	Shriner, Donald W.
Samborn, John A.	Schuster, John	Shutt, George P.
Samela, Henry V.	Schwartz, Arthur J.	Sicignano, Alfonso
Samela, Daniel	Schwartz, Louis F., Jr.	Sidman, Eugene M.
Samela, Wm. A.	Scoble, Harry M.	Sidney, John O.
Sanboeuf, Charles	Scorrano, Torquato	Siena, Paolo
Sandblom, Fred G.	Scott, Alfred K.	Sieverts, F. R.
SanFilippo, Joseph	Scott, Charles F.	Silleck, Harold W.
Sansone, John J.	Scott, Edgar S.	Simpatico, Enrico
Sansone, Vincent	Scott, Edward A., Jr.	Simpkins, George T.
Sansone, James	Scott, Edward J.	Simpson, Edward
Santacroce, Giuseppe	Scott, Frank W.	Singh, Gordit
Santoro, James	Scott, Howard W.	Sinks, George T.
Sarjeant, Herbert V.	Scott, William G.	Six, Harry W.
Sattely, Ralph	Scott, Richard M.	Skannel, Elbert
Sautorno, Francesco	Scott, Herman	Skiff, James T.
Savuto, Joseph	Scotta, Gerlad E.	Skiff, Edward G.
Saward, Ralph B.	Scully, Michael F.	Skinner, Charles L.
Scarlite, Charles	Scully, Raymond J.	Skipton, Malcolm
Scavetta, Vincent B.	Seabury, Wilbur	Slattery, William
Scazzero, Antonio	Sears, Clifford G.	Small, Walter
Schaad, George	Seebold, Peter	Smith, Frank
Schaad, Cornelius S.	Selick, G.	Smith, Harold E.
Schachat, Nathan	Senior, Richard	Smith, Grant
Schachat, Louis	Senior, Charles A., Jr.	Smith, Harry P.
Schaub, Frederick J.	Sentacroes, Giuseppe	Smith, Linzy
Schauer, Wm.	Severin, Anton E.	Smith, Charles A.
Schell, Frank R.	Sexton, Joseph E.	Smith, D. Allen
Schiappa, Salvatore	Seyfried, Charles G.	Smith, John R. W.
Schilling, Frederick M.	Seymour, Alexander	Smith, David
Schirek, G.	Shaefer, Firmin Ernest	Smith, Edward A.
Schirmer, Wm.	Shaughnessy, Walter J.	Smith, Prentice
Schirmer, Stanley	Shaw, Chauncey	Smith, Robert A.
Schlotter, George F.	Shearwood, Walter E.	Snyder, George D.
Schlotter, William	Shearwood, Edwin	Snyder, Frank
Schmidt, William	Shedden, Charles H., Jr.	Sondheim, Walter
Schmitt, Edward	Sheehan, John C.	Sondheim, Herbert
Schork, Joseph F.	Sherick, John	Sondon, Sam
Schopp, Robert C.	Sherman, Harry	Solemene, John
Schuck, Charles	Shields, Cornelius	Soletta, Nicola
Schudlich, William	Shinn, John M.	Sorieri, Luigi

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Sorries, Arthur L.	Stone, Victor E.	Thalheimer, Sidney
Sorries, Frederick O.	Stone, Arthur D.	Theiss, Edgar
Sotile, Biagio	Stone, William Leete, Jr.	Theiss, J. D.
Sotirios, Katsonos	Stone, Ralph J.	Thomas, Joseph
Spaight, Albert D.	Stowell, C. Harold	Thomas, Carr M.
Spaight, Alexander	Stowell, Weston H.	Thomas, Donald W.
Spalding, Leslie H.	Straehle, Martin T.	Thomas, Luke
Spalding, Lester H.	Streger, Paul	Thompson, P. S.
Sparkman, Drake H.	Stubblebine, Albert	Thompson, David
Specht, George C.	Styles, John P.	Thompson, Leon H.
Speicher, Lawrence P.	Sullivan, Francis W.	Thompson, Aylmer S. N.
Spencer, Charles	Sullivan, George W.	Thompson, Donald J.
Spencer, Wallace	Sullivan, Peter J.	Thompson, George E.
Spiegelman, Samuel	Sullivan, Thornton A.	Thompson, James W.
Squires, Walter E.	Sultzzer, Mark D.	Thompson, Ralph B.
Stahl, Rudolph A.	Summo, Joseph A.	Thompson, Robert J.
Stahl, Harvey	Sundermeyer, Harry	Thoren, Edgar J.
Stamp, Edmund J.	Sussman, Jacob R.	Thoren, Irving L.
Stamp, Malcolm D.	Sutton, James	Thoren, Paul N.
Starkie, Thomas	Sutton, Peter C.	Thorne, Albert M.
Starkie, Harry M.	Sutton, Anthony	Thurlow, Paul E.
Stavey, Ernest	Sutton, Frank	Thursby, Thermode
Stavey, Nicholas	Sutton, George W., Jr.	Tierney, Daniel
Stearns, Ralph	Swan, Wm. W.	Tierney, Ralph
Stearns, Jerrold	Sweeney, Harry W.	Tilton, Harry J.
Steen, Allen J.	Sweeney, Thomas J., Jr.	Titus, Henry W.
Stehlin, Edward J.	Swensen, Anton	Tobin, George T.
Stehlin, Harry	Syhester, Joseph	Todaro, Domenico
Stein, Charles	Sypher, Alexander M.	Todd, James C.
Steinmetz, Robert, Jr.	Tahaney, Edward L.	Todd, Robert I.
Stemp, Samuel M.	Tahaney, Martin J.	Todhunter, Arthur
Sternenberg, Walter	Taite, George	Toomey, Albert J.
Stevens, Clarim H.	Talbot, S. G.	Toreneer, William H.
Stevens, Donald B. K.	Taylor, Joseph	Tormey, John
Stevens, George E.	Taylor, Edmund H.	Tormey, Martin
Stewart, Willis	Taylor, James C.	Tosi, G.
St. Hill, Thos. N.	Taylor, Joseph	Tosi, John
Stiles, Harold S.	Taylor, Lester E.	Toterhi, Thomas
Stilwell, William M.	Taylor, William B.	Toucher, John
Stockfleth, George	Tazwell, P. L.	Touro, Anthony P.
Stockhammer, John	Tecco, Philip R.	Tower, Lawrence W.
Stoddard, Alfred B.	Telesca, Joseph	Tower, William B.
Stoddard, R. C.	Temple, Thomas F.	Tracy, Patrick E.
Stone, Martin J.		Trainer, Joseph A.

Travis, James C.	Van Zelm, Henri B.	Warren, Hamilton
Travis, Clarence J.	Van Zelm, John A., Jr.	Warriner, Legrand L.
Treacy, Marck C.	Veltri, Peter	Washington, Leon
Trober, George	Vennoch, Thomas T.	Watson, George
Trohn, Louis C.	Vetter, Richard E.	Watson, James R.
Trohn, Benjamin A.	Victory, James A.	Watt, James S.
Trosie, William	Vidar, Joe	Way, Victor
Trotta, Marco	Vigouroux, Gustave G.	Wealthdale, B. .
Troy, Peter	Vileno, Joseph R.	Webber, John E.
Troy, Wm. Wylie	Vileno, John	Webber, Augustus
Trubee, William E.	Virrill, Wm. F.	Weber, William
Tubbs, Palmer F.	Vitale, Giuseppe A.	Weber, Leroy M.
Tuck, Sweep	Vitele, Joseph	Weeks, Charles M.
Tucker, Waldo L.	Vulte, Nelson P.	Weeks, Robt. Miller, Jr.
Tuller, Walter M.	Vulte, Gilbert P.	Weeks, Francis M. J.
Tuoney, Albert	Vulte, Franz W.	Weiben, Henry
Turner, Jack	Vulte, H. T.	Weideman, George C.
Turner, Allen D.	Wagner, Burton W.	Weil, Robert S.
Turner, Edward D.	Waldvogel, Edwin C.	Weinstein, Abraham
Turner, Francis T.	Waldvogel, Roy	Weinstein, Joseph
Turner, Stanley K.	Walker, George S.	Wellenbusher, Walter
Turnure, Harold D.	Walker, J.	Wellings, Lloyd
Turnure, Harvey A.	Walker, William L.	Wellings, Irving J.
Tway, Wilson B.	Wall, William J.	Welsh, John J.
Twiggs, Guy	Walradt, Chester	Welsh, William
Twohey, John C.	Walradt, Cary	Wenck, W. B.
Tyrell, Thomas A.	Walsh, John A.	Werblosky, Abram
Ungrath, Henry	Walsh, Leo	Werner, Emil
Unkel, John S.	Walsh, Thomas F.	Wesley, I. B.
Updegraff, William M.	Walsh, Michael J.	Westdale, Bert
Vaccaro, Michael	Walters, Barney	Wheeler, Hobart W.
Valentine, Howard L.	Walworth, Chester A.	Wheeler, W. F.
Vallet, Pierre G.	Wammersey, Fred'k	Wheeler, Wm. W.
Van Buren, G. B.	Rev.	Wheeler, Chas. W.
Vandross, George J.	Ward, Lawrence J.	Wheeler, LeRoy R.
Van Duzer, Benjamin	Ward, Joseph J.	White, Robert W.
Vanhorn, George	Ward, Dudley A.	White, H. Ferris
Van Houten, Leonard	Ward, Peter J.	White, Milo
Van Houten, Clarence	Ward, Robert B.	White, Arthur
Van Orden, John G.	Ward, Frank	White, Charles F.
Van Rensselaer, K. M.	Wardell, Max	Whitely, Harry E.
Van Rensselaer, Alex. T.	Warner, Robert K.	Whiting, F. H. N.
M.	Warner, Paul C.	Whitley, Grover C.
		Wiedeman, George C.

OUR HONOR ROLL

Wilcox, Joseph	Windsor, Oliver	Woodin, Harold A.
Wilcox, Milton S.	Winn, John T.	Woodward, James
Wilde, Stanley	Wissoker, Leo	Wright, Wm. E.
Wilde, W. Hamilton	Wissoker, Abraham	Wright, Chilton A.
Williams, John	Wolf, Clarence J.	
Williams, Henry T.	Wolf, Milton	
Williams, George K.	Wolfe, George T.	Young, Joseph
Williamson, Royden	Wolff, Hugo W.	Young, Enoch
Willoughby, H. Starr	Wolhaupter, George H.	Young, Clifton
Wilson, Harry I.	Wollner, Charles E.	
Wilson, S. Bruce	Wollner, George J.	Zauner, Harry P.
Wilson, Charles E.	Wood, Charles R.	Zauner, Leslie
Wilson, Edward A.	Wood, David M.	Zauner, Waldo
Wilson, Charles W., Jr.	Wood, William G., Jr.	Zeidler, Andrew
Wilson, Leland D.	Woodbury, Stephen	Zundel, Andrew, Jr.

THOSE WHO RESPONDED TO THE CALL
OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY
BASE HOSPITAL UNIT

DOCTORS

August L. Beck	Paul Brice FitzGerald
E. Leslie Burwell	George A. Peck
Charles C. DeKlyn	E. J. Smith
Henry W. Titus	

NURSES

Edith Anderson	Miss Cleary
Jean F. Carruthers	Edith Larson
Lille A. Carruthers	Jean McKinnon

ORDERLIES

Clarence J. T. Burroughs	Howard B. Fonda
Arthur Crawford	George F. Luhman
Edwin J. Crowell	Walter T. Leon
Kenneth C. Decker	Ralph Robinson
Lawrence Farley	Leolin Thompson

Interpreter: Pierre Vallet

In Memoriam

Our Gold Stars

*“Lead us on paths of high endeavor,
Toiling upward, climbing ever,
Ready to suffer for the right,
Until at last we gain a loftier height,
More worthy to behold
Our guiding stars, our stars of gold.”*

Abel, Henry Albert

Abrams, Reuben

Agar, John G., Jr.

Aghina, Silvio

Bartels, Robert M.

Beattie, R. Starr

Bell, Chester J.

Bellups, Albert

Blackstone, Harrison W.

Brown, Walter S.

Butler, Thomas J.

Cestone, Angelo

IN MEMORIAM

Christiani, Frank
Cole, Charles C.
Crowe, George C.
Dawson, Clarence J.
DeAlleaume, Arthur W.
Fennell, Robert
Fisher, Leonard
Fitzpatrick, William M.
Ford, Charlie J.
Foster, Hamilton K.
Fredericks, Harry
Freese, Fred L.
Galligan, Frank T.
Gilday, Frank A.
Gillespie, Charles J.
Goldsmith, Richard R.
Gooding, Arthur J.
Gotti, Albert J.
Hagstedt, George, Jr.
Heinemann, John E.
Hubbell, Charles E., Jr.
Jones, Weston
Kenney, Francis P.
Leaf, John F.
Lemke, Arthur R.

IN MEMORIAM

Lyons, Emanuel
Margiotti, Tony
Messina, Antonio
Messina, Domenica
Moran, Joseph P.
Owens, Frank
Parone, Nicola
Peake, David J.
Peterson, Louis J.
Plummer, Louis F.
Ponton, Maitland A.
Primerano, Benny
Rotunno, T.
Sackett, George W.
Stanley, Henry
Stone, Folsom R.
Streger, Jacob
Thurlow, Gordon
Valentine, Herman W.
Van Orden, Arlington
Walsh, George F.
Williams, Robert A.
Zimmerman, George V.

H 45° 89.7



Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: MAY 2001

Preservation Technologies

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111 Thompson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066



HECKMAN
INDERY INC.



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